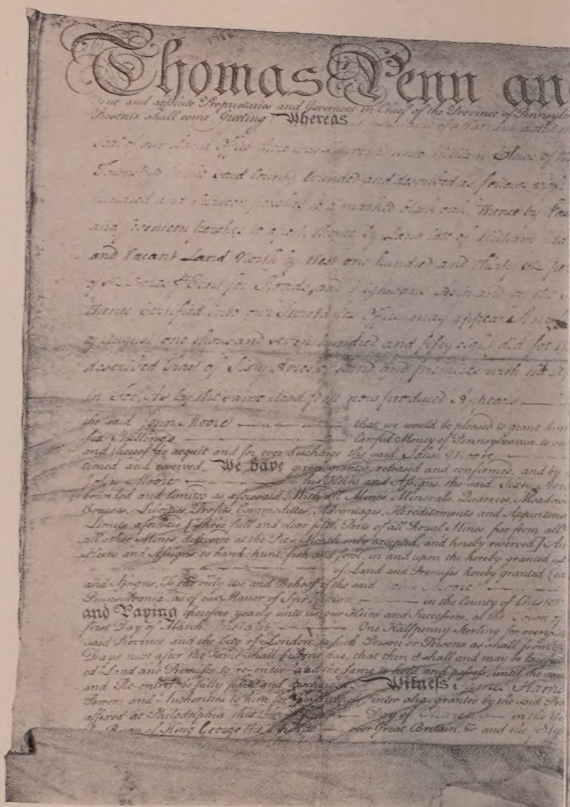
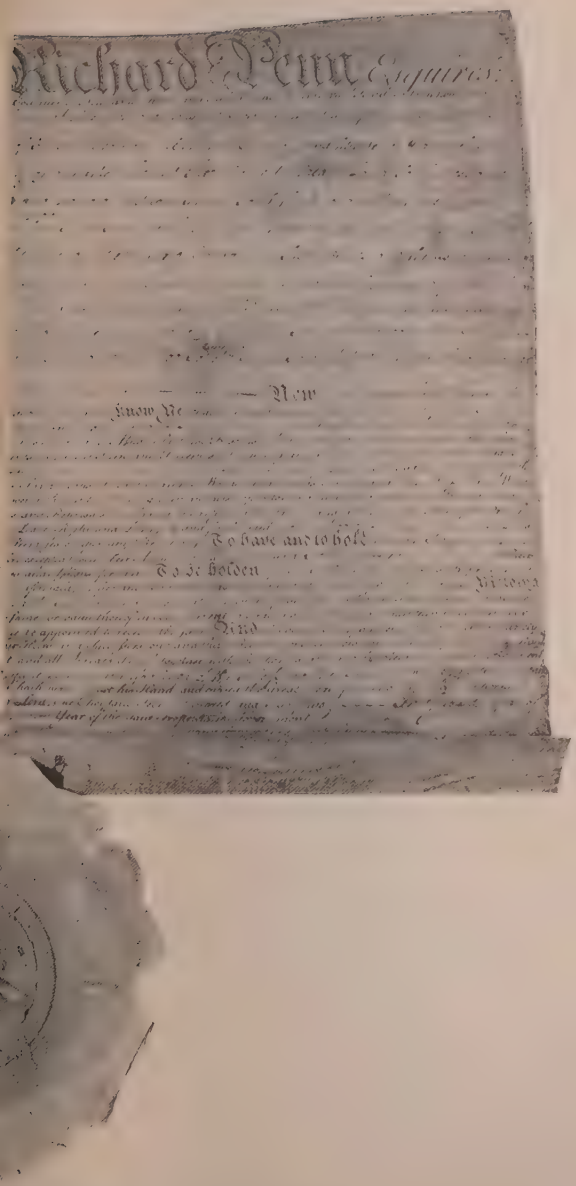
PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES.

Fourth Series.

PAPERS OF THE GOVERNORS.


Thomas Penn an
Whereas
We have
and Paying
Witness

DOCUMENT EXECUTED BY THO
Reduced Fac Simile, Sho
Proprietary Se



S AND RICHARD PENN—1769.
ng the Reverse of the
f that Date.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

Fourth Series

EDITED BY

GEORGE EDWARD REED, LL.D.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

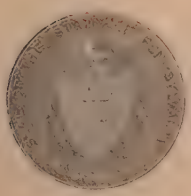
HON. W. W. GRIEST

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

VOLUME III.

PAPERS OF THE GOVERNORS.

1759-1785.



HARRISBURG:
THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
WM. STANLEY RAY, STATE PRINTER.
1900.

08017

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOLUME III.

CHAPTER I.

THE SECOND AND THIRD ADMINISTRATIONS OF JAMES HAMILTON, 1759–1763, 1771, ... 1

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN PENN, 1763–1771, ... 233

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN PENN, 1773–1776, ... 437

CHAPTER IV.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RICHARD PENN, 1771–1773, ... 521

CHAPTER V.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, 1775–1776, AND THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 1776–1777, ... 541

CHAPTER VI.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776, ... 625

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THOMAS WHARTON, JUNR., 1777–1778, ... 649

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE BRYAN, 1778, .. 673

CHAPTER IX.

The Administration of Joseph Reed, 1778–1781, ... 705

CHAPTER X.

The Administration of William Moore, 1779–1782, ... 825

CHAPTER XI.

The Administration of James Potter, 1781–1782, ... 855

CHAPTER XII.

The Administration of John Dickinson, 1782–1785, ... 861

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Document Executed by Thomas and Richard Penn,—1769. Reduced Fac Simile, showing the Reverse of the Proprietary Seal of that Date, ... *Frontispiece.*

James Hamilton, ... *Facing page*

John Penn, ... *Facing page* 235

Instrument Executed by William Penn. Reduced Fac Simile with Founder's Autograph, ... *Between pages* 438–439

Richard Penn, ... *Facing page* 523

Benjamin Franklin, ... *Facing page* 545

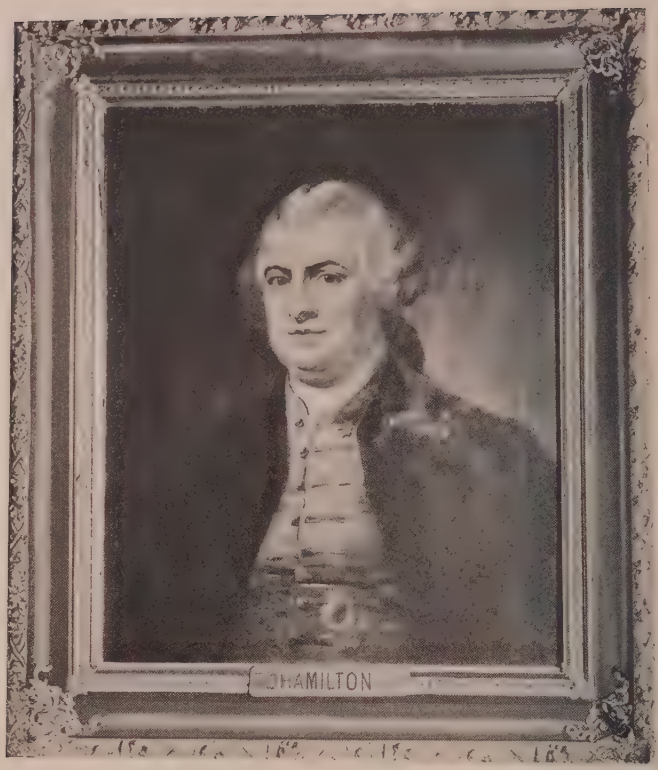
Thomas Wharton, Junr., ... *Facing page* 651

Joseph Reed, ... *Facing page* 707

William Moore, ... *Facing page* 827

John Dickinson, ... *Facing page* 863

JAMES HAMILTON.
Lieutenant-Governor.
1759-1763.
President of the Council.
1771.



James S. Hamilton

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES

Fourth Series.

Chapter I.

JAMES HAMILTON,

Lieutenant Governor.

1759-1763.

President of the Council.

1771.

FOR A SECOND AND THIRD TIME THE REIGNS of Government fell into the hands of one of the most distinguished and honored sons of the Province. Himself a Philadelphian by birth and the son of a governor, with great wealth and extensive estates which gave him a strong personal interest in his colony, his administrations were nevertheless marked by close adherence to the unpopular and oppressive instructions of the Proprietaries. He died in New York in 1783, enjoying the unique honor of having three times presided over his native province, first from November, 1748, to October, 1754, second from October, 1759, to November, 1763, and third from May to October, 1771.

A Proclamation for the continuance of officers in their respective offices.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Forasmuch the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission, under their Hands and Great Seal, bearing date the nineteenth day of July last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said province and Counties, with all necessary powers and authority for the well-governing of the same; which said Appointment the King's most Excellent Majesty, in a Council held at St. James's the tenth day of August last past, was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in pursuance of the said Trust in me reposed, having a special regard to the safety of the State and Government of the said Province and Counties, and to prevent Failures in the administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the advice and Consent of the Council of the said province and Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare that all orders and Commissions whatsoever, relating to the Government of the said province and Counties heretofore lawfully and rightfully issued, which were in force on the seventeenth day of this Instant November, shall be, continue and remain in full force, power and virtue according to

their respective Tenors, until my further pleasure shall be known therein; and that all persons whatsoever who on the said seventeenth day of November held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or profit in this Government by virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same until they shall be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other Sufficient authority. And I do further hereby Command and require all magistrates, officers and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective duties therein, for the safety, peace and well-being of the same. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said province at Philadelphia, in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

I AM GLAD I HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF SEEing you so soon after my arrival. I have a just sence of the kind part you have taken in promoting the Good Work of peace, and shall be ready at all times to do you any service in my power. I desire if at any time you shall meet with uneasiness you will immediately come and let me know it, and I assure you by this string, that my Ear shall always be open to you.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother:

I laid what was said to me at our last meeting before the Assembly, who were then setting; and what I shall now speak in answer thereto, you are to consider as spoke not only by me, but by them and all the good People of the province, and hearken to it.

Brother:

The sight of our Flesh and Blood, after a tedious Captivity, gives us great pleasure, and I thank you for the Return of the four prisoners, and expect you will continue to do your utmost that all be returned to us as soon as possible.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother:

You have acted a just part in bringing the six Horses that have been Stolen from the poor people on the borders by some of your unthinking young men. The Inhabitants are now Returning to their Plantations in full confidence that they shall not be injured either in their persons or propertys. You must be sensible that most of their Work cannot be carried on without Horses, and therefore the taking them away will ruin the Farmers. This practice must be put an end to, and the persons guilty of it be brought to Justice, or it will endanger the peace which you and I have taken so much pains to establish. We give you this String to encourage you to reprove your young Men, and to be careful that all the Horses they have taken away may be returned to their right owners.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother:

By our Treaties it is our duty to inform each other of every thing that may be of use to us; We are neither of us to keep the other blind-folded, but to be open and unreserved on all necessary Occasions; We thank you for your Intelligence as to the good dispositions of the Indians, and for the pains you have taken in publishing

the Peace far and wide, and for promoting this good disposition.

Brother:

We thank you for letting us know that you attended at a great Meeting of Indians, which was held this summer at Atsunsing.

You know that you were appointed at Easton to be a Counsellor and Agent on the part of this Province; in consequence of your excepting this place of Trust, it is expected by us that you attend at all meetings of Indians, where you think you can promote our service, and We thank you for your attendance at that Council, and for acquainting us of the good disposition of the Indians present at it.

We are informed that there is to be, in the Spring, a very great Council at some Town beyond the Ohio, and that you have received a very kind Invitation to be present; we think you may be of very great service in communicating all the matters that have been agreed to by us in our Conferences at Easton, and, therefore, desire you will not fail to go there and let them know how sincerely we are disposed for Peace, and that We shall use our utmost endeavours to establish it in such a manner as it may last as long as the Sun gives Light. We must insist on your attendance at the general meeting, as we have a reliance on your Council, and a Right to your assistance; and for your Encouragement, if you think proper, We shall send Mr. Frederick Post and Isaac Stille with you.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Brother:

We observe what you say as to the Minisink Indians; you know that at the last Treaty, at Easton, they joined heartily in the Peace, and promised to deliver us all the Prisoners. We thank you for your advice, and shall follow it, both with respect to the Minisinks and Six Nations.

Gave a String of Wampum,

Brother:

You have done very well in conducting these two messengers to us. I shall speak to them now, in answer to what they said to me.

Brethren, the Messengers:

You informed us that you heard that Teedyuscung had had several Conferences with this Government, and that We had consulted a Peace together, which was made known to all the Indians, and with which they were all pleased.

Brethren:

When Friends by any accident fall out together and return to their old Friendship, it is natural for them to feel a particular joy. We are glad to hear this is the case with you. We assure you that We are very sincere and hearty in this good work, and shall, according to your advice, do everything in our power to make the peace universal, and as lasting as the Sun and Moon.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brethren:

You informed us that you have opened a Road to Teedyuscung's Habitation at Wyoming, and that you found a good Road made my him from thence to this city.

Brothers:

We are glad to hear of this, and when we meet the Indians in Council, as We hope to do next Summer, We shall join in Clearing this Road, so as it may be travelled with the greatest safety.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brother Teedyuscung:

You joined with the Messengers in desiring us to be strong, and reminded us of our abilities. We will not only be strong ourselves, but enable you to be strong, and if you should want our assistance before you go

up to the Great Council over the Ohio, or to any other Meeting of Indians, you may apply to us for it.

Gave a string of Wampum.

Brethren:

You are come a great way to see us, and in a very Friendly manner. We are glad to hear you say you have found everything true that has been said to you respecting our good dispositions.

You have a great way to go before you can get home, and the season is severe; We beg your acceptance of this little matter, which We give as a Testimony of our regard for you.

Brothers:

We cannot help acquainting you that at the several Treaties at Easton, it was solemnly promised that our Prisoners among you should be collected and delivered to us. We give you this String to encourage you to speak to every Nation as you go thro' their Country to perform this part of your Engagement.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Brothers:

Your Friends may enquire what News you bring from us; be pleased to inform them that Providence has favoured His Majesty's Arms with great success; the principal Fortifications at Louisburg, belonging to the French King, situate at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, was taken last Year, and this Year not only their Forts of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga were conquered, and are now in the possession of the King of Great Britain; but the Capital City of all Canadie, Quebec, is reduced, their great Warriors killed, and his Troops carried Prisoners of War to England.

December 4, 1759.

Inaugural Speech to the Assembly.

THE HONOURABLE PROPRIETARIES HAVING been pleased with his Majesty's Royal Approbation, again to appoint me to the Government of this Province, it gives me a great satisfaction that I have an opportunity so soon after my arrival, of meeting you in Assembly, and of contributing my best assistance to any measures which may tend to the King's Honour, or the Publick Service.

The Events of the War in America, during the last Campaign, have been so many and so glorious, and with a proper attention, may be rendered so beneficial, both to our Mother Country, and her colonies, that I cannot omit, most sincerely, to congratulate you upon them, and in a particular manner, on the very agreeable change in the Face of Affairs in this Province since my departure.

As it is not the usual season of your setting to do Business, I know not whether you will incline to enter upon it at this time or make an adjournment to some future Day, which may be more convenient to your private Affairs. In either Case, I shall readily acquiesce in what is most agreeable to you, seeing I have no commands from the Crown or from the Proprietaries that require immediately to be laid before you. Whenever I shall be honoured with any such, which may be expected so soon as his majesty shall have determined on the further Operations of the War, I shall take the earliest Occasion of Communicating them to you.

It only remains at present, Gentlemen, that I acquaint you with my firm purpose and resolution to serve the province by all honourable means in my power at once paying a Regard to the rights of the Crown and the just Privileges of the People, which, in the great model of the English Government, are so in-

timately connected as to afford mutual aid, support to each other, but which, if they are unhappily suffered to interfere, never fail to banish order and introduce Confusion.

I cannot, therefore, but entertain hopes that, upon this principle of Acting, I shall both merit and receive an approbation of my Conduct from Gentlemen so long conversant in publick Affairs. At the same time, from my affection to the Province, the Assemblys & People may reasonably promise themselves every Act of kindness and Favour it may be in my power to shew them, consistently with my Honour and the Trust reposed in me.

JAMES HAMILTON.

December 6, 1759.

To the Assembly concerning a proposed Indian Council over the Ohio and certain prisoners delivered by Teedyuscung.

THERE ARE TWO INDIAN MESSENGERS IN Town from the Ohio, who, with Teedyuscung, to whom they were recommended to be conducted here, have been assisting in a Council of Indians held at Atsintsing, an Indian Town, situate on the Cayuga Branch of the Sasquehannah. This meeting, as they have privately informed me, is only preparatory to a General Council, which the Western Indians proposed to hold in the month of April over the Ohio, and to which they have invited Teedyuscung and the Chiefs of the Indian Nations living on the Waters of the Sasquehannah.

It gives me great satisfaction to find from what has been said to me by these Indians, a Copy of which is now laid before you, that the several Tribes of Western

Indians are well effected towards us, and I should be glad, before I return them my Answer, to be advised by you in what manner this favourable disposition may be best improved.

Teedyuscung having delivered to me four Prisoners, two elderly Women and two Boys, who are quite naked and destitute, I recommend it to you to enable me to make some Provision for them, and likewise to send these Messengers away well pleased with their Reception, being of Opinion with Teedyuscung, that it will be of great service, at this time, to engage the friendship of the Nation to whom they belong.

JAMES HAMILTON.

December 7, 1759.

To the Assembly concerning certain Indian affairs and Military Measures.

YOUR MESSAGE OF THIS DAY REQUESTING me to take the most speedy and effectual means to disband the old as well as new Levies, save the number of one hundred and fifty men, officers included, gives me a good deal of Concern, as it advises a measure which I am sorry I cannot think expedient at this Juncture, for the following Reasons:

First. It is not certainly known what may have been the issue of General Stanwix's late Conferences with the Western Indians at Pittsburgh; or whether the peace between them and his Majesty's Subjects is so firmly established as to admit, with safety to the Province, of so great a Reduction of the provincial Troops. In order likewise to reap the Full Benefit of any Treaty which may have been made, it is of advantage to make our new Friends sensible that we are in a Condition

to enforce the Execution of it, or at least that we have no reason to be afraid of them; Neither of which is the more likely to be effected by disbanding so great a part of our Forces.

Secondly. I am apprehensive that if so great a Reduction takes place, considering the small number of Regulars in the province, there will not be a sufficient number of men to garrison the several posts, which are thought necessary to be secured, to keep up the Communication from one to another, and to serve for Escorts of stores, Provisions, &c.

Thirdly. As His Majesty's Orders, in regard to the further Operations of the War, may every day be expected, I cannot think it advisable such a measure should be taken until his Royal pleasure shall be known therein, or at least till the General be made acquainted with it, and hath time to provide against such an Event, it being more than probable, from General Stanwix's Letter, communicated to me by the late Governor, that he hath already made a Disposition of the Forces for the Winter, upon a Supposition that the provincials would be continued as formerly.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I earnestly desire you will please to Reconsider this matter, which, in my Opinion, is of the greatest Importance, with the attention it deserves, and suspend the coming to any final Resolution thereon, until the several particulars above mentioned be more fully known.

JAMES HAMILTON.

December 8th, 1759.

To the Assembly recommending compliance with General Amherst's request that the Assembly reconsider its resolution to disband a part of the Provincial forces.

BY THE LETTER NOW COMMUNICATED TO you, which I have had the Honour to receive from his Excellency, General Amherst, you will perceive that the Resolution, taken at your last meeting, of disbanding so considerable a part of our Provincial Forces, has given him the greatest Concern, as well as very much distressed Major General Stanwix, who commands his Majesty's Troops to the Westward, and that expecting daily to receive the King's Commands for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, He presses me in the most earnest manner to move you to repair the same by as early a New Levy as possible.

As I have not the least Doubt, Gentlemen, of your Zeal to promote the King's service and that of your Country, I persuade myself you will decline no reasonable means in your power for the attainments of those valuable Ends. And as the Circumstances of the War on this Continent, notwithstanding the Success with which it has pleased God to bless his Majesty's Arms, will in all probability require the Work of another Campaign to bring it to such an issue as may be agreeable to his Majesty's Views, I see not how you can render a more acceptable Service to the King and to the nation, from whom we have received such reasonable and unlimited protection, than by seconding, according to your Ability, all such measures as his Majesty in His Wisdom is pleased to direct for that purpose.

You will give me Leave, therefore, Gentlemen, to recommend to you in the strongest manner, a compliance with the General's request, signified in his Letter, and that in such due Season that the Troops

when called upon may be in readiness to enter upon the service to which they may be destined, sensible, as you must be, that much of the Success of Military Operations depend upon the being able to take the Field early and before the Enemy can have strengthened themselves by collecting their whole Forces.

Whatever further shall occur to me in the Course of the Session, that may be proper for your Consideration, shall from time to time be communicated by Message, as Occasion may require.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 12, 1760.

To the Assembly concerning a certain petition and appeal of Rev. William Smith and the King's displeasure at the Assembly's assumption of undue powers.

HAVING BEEN SERVED BY THE REVEREND Mr. William Smith, Doctor of Divinity, with an order made by his majesty's most Honourable privy Council, on the 26th of June last, upon the petition and Appeal of the said William Smith to his Majesty, complaining of Certain Hardships, and Oppressions, alleged to have been suffered by him from the Assembly of this province, for the Year 1758; I herewith lay before you both the said original Order and the petition of the said Doctor Smith to me thereupon.

And as I am therein commanded, in the King's name, forthwith to signify to you his majesty's high displeasure at the unwarrantable Behavior of the said Assembly, in assuming to themselves powers which did not belong to them, and invading both his majesty's Royal prerogative, and the Liberties of the people, I do

in obedience to the order, hereby signify the same to you accordingly.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 13th, 1760.

To the Assembly recommending compliance with General Amherst's request that the Assembly make provision for a new levy of men.

I NOW LAY BEFORE YOU A SECOND LETTER from his Excellency General Amherst, upon the same subject with that which I communicated to you at the opening of the Sessions, Vizt.: The making a provision for a new Levy of men, on the part of this province, for the service of the ensuing Campaign.

As I cannot think of any motive to induce you to a Compliance with the General's requisition, stronger than those I made use of in my message of the twelfth instant, allow me to refer you to that Message, and to the General's Letters upon the subject, in the last of which, the reason, that I may say necessity, of the proposed measure is set forth more authoritatively than it was in his power to do before the receipt of his Letters from his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for this Department.

You will, therefore, further allow me, Gentlemen, to recommend it to you to reconsider all that has passed upon this occasion, and the evident necessity there seems to be that all his Majestie's Colonies should, at this time, contribute liberally towards bringing to a happy Conclusion, the War hitherto so Successfully carried on; and then, I doubt not, but you will think it incumbent on you to make such a provision for the

intended Operations, as shall be thought equal to their importance.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 21, 1760.

A further message to the Assembly recommending provision for a new levy of men.

SINCE MY MESSAGE TO YOU OF THE TWENTY-first instant, relative to a Levy of Men from this Province, for the service of the ensuing Campaign, I have had the honour to receive from the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, his Majestie's Command to the following purpose, viz: That I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of this Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within my Government, at least as Large a Body of men as they did for the last Campaign, and even as many more as the number of its Inhabitants may allow; and that forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, I should direct them to hold themselves in readiness, as early as may be, to march to the Rendezvous, at such place or places as may be named for that purpose, by the Commander-in-Chief of his majesty's Forces in America, or by the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those parts, in order to proceed from thence, in Conjunction with a Body of his Majestie's British Forces, under the Supreme Command of the Officer to be appointed as above, So as to be in a Situation to begin by the first of May, if possible, or as soon after as shall be any way practicable, Such Offensive Operations as shall be judged, by the Commander of his majesty's

Forces in those parts most expedient for annoying the Enemy.

The King is pleased to furnish all the men, so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, and Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majestie's Commissaries, in the same proportions & manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; that a sufficient Train of Artillery will be also provided at his Majestie's Expense, for the Operations of the Campaign; and that the whole that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloathing, and paying of the men. And on those Heads, also, that no encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of your Force, his Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit that you be acquainted that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Sessions next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour and Strenous efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

As I have, Gentlemen, ordered the whole of the Secretary of State's Letter (of which the above is an extract) to be laid before you, you will therein see, and cannot but be filled with Gratitude at the gracious and Affectionate manner in which his Majesty is pleased to take notice of his North American Subjects, and to mention his Expectations that they will continue most cheerfully to co-operate with, and second, to the utmost, the large expences and extraordinary Succors supplied by Great Britain for their preservation and security. I do, therefore (as well in obedience to his Majesty's Commands as from a full Conviction of the expediency, and even necessity of the measure), think it my Duty to press you in the warmest manner to make provision, with all possible Dispatch, for raising as large a Body of men for the service of the ensuing Campaign, as you did for the last, and even of as many more as the number of our Inhabitants may al-

low, so that they may be assembled at the Rendezvous, hereafter to be appointed by General Amherst, by the tenth of April next, at furtherest, agreable to his Excellency's expectations signified to me in his Letter of the Twenty-first instant, now likewise laid before you.

I persuade myself, Gentlemen, I need not make use of many words to induce you to exert yourselves at this critical Juncture. His Majesty's Orders are arrived and laid before you. The occasion is weighty & pressing; and I cannot doubt of finding in you the same Zeal and Chearfulness in promoting the King's service and the good of the province, which have been so often manifested by former Assemblies.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 27, 1760.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the murderer of an Indian man and boy near Carlisle, Cumberland County.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been given to me that an Indian man and an Indian Boy were lately found murdered within a few miles of the Town of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, by persons unknown, and an Indian Women and Child of the same Family were missing and supposed to be killed; And Whereas, such horrid practices may, in the present critical situation of Affairs with the Indian Nations, be attended with the most grievous Conse-

quences to the Inhabitants, by renewing all the dismal Calamities of an Indian War, I have therefore thought fit to issue This, my Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Liege Subjects within this province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the Authors, perpetrators, Abettors and Accomplices of the said Murders; and, for their Encouragement, I do hereby offer and promise the reward of One hundred pounds for each and every person who shall be discovered, apprehended and convicted of the aforesaid murders, or of being in any wise aiding, assisting or abetting the same; And Whereas, it is of the utmost consequence that a good understanding and friendly intercourse should be cultivated and preserved, and the Treaties of peace and Friendship lately concluded between his majesty's subjects and the several Indian Nations be inviolably observed, I do hereby further strictly enjoin and require all his Majesty's subjects within this Government to avoid all Quarrels and Contentions with any Indians who either do reside or are passing thro' this province, and earnestly recommend it as a measure highly conducive to the safety and peace thereof, to treat all the Indians with Civility and Brotherly Kindness.

Given under my Hand & the Great Seal of the said province at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of February, in the Thirty-third year of his Majestie's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

JAMES HAMILTON.

N. B. One hundred pounds makes two hundred & sixty-seven dollars.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

I MEAN TO ANSWER ONLY THAT PART OF your speech which relates to the dead Bodies; the rest will be answered at another time.

Brother:

It pleases me that you have taken the trouble to come down so quickly, and join your endeavours with mine in Clearing the ground from the Blood, and burying the Bones in utter Oblivion.

As soon as we were made acquainted with what had happened, we took all the pains in our power to find out the authors; The Assembly joined with me in offering a very large Reward; the proclamation sent you was instantly published & dispersed in every part of the province, & the Sheriffs & magistrates were every where industrous to find it out. Hitherto we have not been able to make a discovery; but you may be assured that we shall continue to use our utmost endeavors, & if the authors are detected & found Guilty, they shall suffer death in the Same manner as if they had killed one of our own people.

Brother:

According to your advice I am now going on the part of this Government, and all his majestie's Subjects, to join with you in removing these and all other dead Bodies that lye on the Earth between us uncovered, out of our sight. I put my hand to yours and bury them all deep in the Ground, that it should not be in any one's power to dig them up again and expose them to view. In confirmation whereof, I give you this String.

Brother:

I wipe the Tears from your Eyes and remove all Grief from your heart, and enable you to speak again.

Let us now think no more of what has passed. Let it be buried in Oblivion forever.

A String.

Brother:

I desire you will repeat what I have now said to the Indians present, Some of whom, I understand, you intend to take with you, that they may be well informed of all these particulars, and I desire that both you and they will be careful to make them known in all places wherever you come, especially at the great Council where you are going to attend at their pressing invitation.

March 25, 1760.

Further Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

I AM GLAD TO HEAR OF THE GOOD DISPOSITION of the Indians at Atsunsing and in all other Towns on the Sasquehannah, & especially with the determination of the young Warriors to observe the peace.

Brother:

You are extremely well acquainted with the particulars of all the Transactions that have passed as well as of all the Treaties that have been held between us, and as you are our agent and Councellor, by this Belt I enable you to speak for us on all Occasions, make known our good disposition and love towards all the Indians wherever you go; Hide nothing from them; spread the knowledge of what We have been doing far & wide, and dispose them, as you shall have an opportunity of conversing with them, to enter into the peace, and join heartily with us to settle every thing on the most lasting foundation.

A String.

Brother:

I am very Sensible that the Business you are engaged in is of the greatest importance, and in transacting it you will be obliged to make many Speeches, and to send many Messages to different Indian Towns, which can't be done without a great Quantity of Wampum. I have, therefore, put into your Council Bag, as much Wampum as we hope will enable you to discharge every part of your duty.

Here gave the Wampum.

Brother:

Your requesting another person to accompany you, besides Mr. Post, convinces me that you have the business you are engaged in, much at heart. I heartily concur with you in this measure, and shall appoint another, who shall be agreeable to you both; and as the journey will be long, I have, as you requested, provided you with Horses, and all necessaries for the Journey, of which the Provincial commissioners have my Orders to deliver you.

Brother:

I put Mr. Post, and the other Assistant, into your care & protection; Take them with you wherever you go, to bring them safe back again, and I hope you will consult with Mr. Post on all occasions, and make him fully acquainted with every thing that shall pass.

A String.

Brother:

There is one point I think incumbent on me to mention particularly to you, and to insist in behalf of all his majestie's Subjects within this province, that you spare no pains to see it speedily and effectually complyed with.

You cannot but remember it was solmenly stipulated by you in all our Treaties, that our Flesh and Blood who have been carried into Captivity, should be very carefully collected and delivered to us. We are sen-

sible of the kind part you have taken in this affair, and thank you for it; But we are obliged, with Grief, to take notice that the prisoners brought to us are very few, in comparison with the Great numbers who remain still in captivity. By this Belt, therefore, we earnestly desire of you to make this known to all Indians wherever you shall go, and to use your endeavors that all the English prisoners be collected and delivered to us, otherwise We cannot think the professions made to us of peace and Friendship can be sincere.

A Belt.

April 3, 1760.

To the Assembly stating the Governor's reasons for his amendments to the supply bill.

THE AMENDMENTS WHICH I PROPOSED TO the Bill intituled "An act for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds, &c.," appeared to me so just, and the reasons on which they were founded so obvious, that I flattered myself they could not fail of receiving your approbation.

You may well imagine then that I was not a little surprized at having the Bill returned to me with a Message, that the House unanimously adhered to it, and had rejected all my Amendments; but as I have no private Interest to favor, at the Expence of the Public, or any thing more in view than to act uprightly and sincerely with you upon all occasions, I have thought it not improper to communicate to you the particular Motives which induced me to offer those Amendments.

In all Laws, and more especially those by which Taxes are to be imposed upon the people, precision and perspicuity are chiefly to be regarded; the Estates intended to be made liable to Taxation, as well as the

Mode and manner of Assessing them, should be so clearly ascertained as not to subject the People to injustice from the Officers appointed to carry them into execution either by their misapprehending the Laws or putting different Constructions upon them.

On considering the first enacting clause of the Bill, the Rules laid down for assessing the real and personal Estates of the Inhabitants appear'd to me to be liable to the above mentioned Objections, and I was induced to propose the first Amendment (which does not otherwise differ from what I conceive to be the Intention of the Bill, than as it is more clear, full, and Certain) that it might not be defective in so very material a part of it. And although it may be more immediately your Concern to take care that equal justice be administer'd to all your Constituents, yet I cannot but look upon it my duty, also, to point out to you any thing that occurs to me, which may tend to their Advantage.

'Tis the essence of free Governments that the money raised for publick services should be assessed equally upon all ranks and Conditions of men, otherwise the highest injustice may be committed under the Sanction of Law. And were there no other reason to support the second Amendment, by which Commissioners are especially appointed to hear and determine Appeals that may be brought before them in Behalf of the Proprietaries, in cases where they Conceive themselves to be aggrieved by the Assessments of the County Assessors do not represent the Proprietaries, but the people only, who elect them, I should look upon myself to be sufficiently justified under an English Government in offering, and insisting on so just an Amendment, by the injury that I am informed has been done to the Proprietaries, by the Assessors and Commissioners in their last year's Assessment in the County of Cumberland, adds strength to the argument, and loudly demands that some new method be fallen on to

guard them against the like Oppression for the future.

I have lately received a written representation from the proprietaries' Secretary, and receiver General, containing the particulars of this Fact, and have ordered it to be laid before you, on examining which, I am persuaded you will be convinced the Proprietaries have been very hardly dealt by, being, in some cases, taxed for a supposed Interest or property, which may, or may not, arise to them on future Contingencies, in others at Random, and upon conjecture only, and in other Cases contrary to the Intention of the Law, and where the people are not taxed in the same Circumstances.

Nothing, Gentlemen, is further from my thoughts than to desire that the Proprietaries' Estate should be exempted from paying a proportionable part of the supplies for the current service; all I contend for is that they May be put upon an equal Foot with others, and Burden'd with no more than their just proportion of Taxes, and in this I cannot doubt but you will concur with me. If, therefore, the above Amendment is likely, in your Opinion, to answer this good end, I hope, on reconsidering the Matter, you will accede to it. Or, if on the other Hand you can sufficiently remedy the Evil complained of, by pointing out some better Method, I shall very readily embrace it, but I cannot see how you can reasonably expect that I, who am entrusted with the care of the Proprietaries' property, can give my assent to a Bill by which it may be so injuriously treated, and by which so unequal a Burden may be laid upon it.

I was led to propose the several other short Amendments, Gentlemen, to make the Bill consistent with itself, which at present it seems not to be, for whereas, in a former Clause of the Bill, it is directed That the Provincial Commissioners shall dispose of the money thereby given for his majesty's Use, with the Consent and Approbation of the Governor; in subsequent

Clause, which immediately follows, that Consent & approbation is Entirely annihilated and taken away, as the Trustees of the Loan Office are thereby required to pay all Orders which the Commissioners (only) shall draw upon them, and all draughts and Certificates which have been made by the Assembly upon the Provincial Treasurer for Services done to the Publick, which yet remain unpaid, without the Governor's approbation being made at all necessary to the payment of those Orders & Certificates, or without his being so much as made acquainted with the Nature of services for which payment is demanded, or whether they are properly chargeable to the Fund thereby granted to his majesty.

This contrariety, Gentlemen, had, I presume, escaped your notice, and that it could not have been your intention to deprive your Governor of Constitutional Right of sharing, at least, in the disposition of all publick money raised for the King's Service.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I have ordered the Bill to be again laid before you, and desire you will reconsider the Amendments, and the reasons now offered, with that care and attention which their importance requires, and that you will acquaint me with the deliberations as soon as possible.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 2nd, 1760.

A further message to the Assembly concerning the Governor's reasons for his refusal to assent to the supply bill.

I WAS IN HOPES THE REASONS OFFERED IN my Message of the second Instant, in support of the Amendments proposed to the Bill for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand

Pounds, were so just in themselves, and so clearly and distinctly set forth, that they could not fail to have made the same Impression on your Minds which they had before done upon mine; And that consequently, as it is a Bill of very great importance, both to the Proprietaries and people, you would at least have adopted so many of those Amendments, which I am sure no body can think unjust or unreasonable, as that I might have given my Assent to it with pleasure.

I must own, therefore, I was much grieved at receiving back the Bill from the House with a short Message only, That they adhered to it, without offering a Single Argument either to establish their own opinion or to invalidate mine.

Can you think it a Small thing, Gentlemen, for one in my Station to give his Assent to a Bill by which many of the legal and most essential rights of Government are wrested from him and transferred to Commissioners of your own Nomination and Appointment, By which his constitutional right of approving at least of the disposition of all publick Monies, is taken away, and not even the smallest Check or Controul allowed him, upon the misconduct of others, or Misuse of the Powers intrusted to them? And lastly, by which his Constituents, the Proprietaries of this Province, are deprived of that common and most valuable privilege of Englishmen, of being taxed by their own Representatives. And yet all these hardships are imposed upon me, and repeatedly adhered to by you, in the Bill now sent up again for my Concurrence.

Whereupon I cannot forbear remarking to you, Gentlemen, that this kind of proceeding can neither carry a good Appearance with respect to Government in General, nor be attended with any real Advantage to the people you represent.

I am sensible, Gentlemen, that there is an absolute

Necessity for passing a supply Bill at this time, not only for enabling us to give the best assistance in our power towards effecting the great things his Majesty has in view for the Benefit of these Colonies, but for the particular security of our own Frontiers at this critical Juncture, when it is uncertain how soon and how nearly we may be affected by the hostilities renewed by the Cherokees with greater fury than ever upon the Southern provinces, and also for discharging the large Arrears of pay due to our provincial Troops.

All these Considerations have had great weight with me, and have caused me to reflect with pain on the dangerous Consequences naturally to be apprehended from an adherence to my Opinion equal to that which you have shown to yours. And since I see you are determined against any such Alterations in your Bill as may make it consistent with my Notions of right, I must be content upon the present Occasion (rather than his Majesty should be deprived of the Aids thereby granted to him) to yield to the necessity of the Times, and give my Assent to a Bill by which not only the Estates of the Honourable Proprietaries may be greatly injured, but the just and legal Powers of Government Certainly will be very much prejudiced and wounded.

I am therefore to declare to you, Gentlemen, that moved by the above mentioned Considerations alone, I am ready to pass the supply Bill whenever you shall present it for that purpose. I am also to desire that this may be done as soon as possible, the season being already far wasted, and the General impatient to know the issue of our proceedings, that he may take his Measures accordingly.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April the 10th, 1760.

Speech to the Indians at a Council held at the State House.

WHAT YOU SAID YESTERDAY WAS VERY pleasing, and, in behalf of Myself, and all the Inhabitants of this Province, I thank you for Complying with our request, which We have so much at heart, and for the pains and labour you have been at in coming to us, and restoring our flesh and Blood to us.

A string.

Brothers:

We all rejoice to see the upright and Good part you have acted. We desire you will be strong and use your utmost endeavours to prevail on all other Indians to follow your Example and to do the same good thing, and for your encouragement We present you with this Belt."

A Belt.

Brothers:

We are very sensible as well as you of the mischiefs that are ever arising from an intemperate use of strong Liquors, but it is not in our power to restrain our people that are at so great distance from this City, from Carrying Rum to your Towns. There is no other way to put a Effectual stop to this, but for you to stave every Cask that is brought among you. Be strong and let not one escape, and these bad men will be discouraged from bringing you any more Rum.

A string.

Brothers:

As a token of our Love for you, We have provided a few things for you, and desire your acceptance of them.

Brothers:

We have been told that there are some of our Prisoners with French Margaret, and that she would come and deliver them up to us, but has heard some stories

which make her afraid to come. Pray give her this string, and let her know that she may come to us without any danger, and that we shall be glad to see her with all the prisoners as soon as possible.

A string.

Brothers:

In Complyance with your request, I have wrote a Letter to the young man, and have promised him my protection, so that he may come down with safety, and as soon as he pleases.

I have now done.

July 12, 1760.

A further speech to the Indians at a Council held at the State House.

WE UNDERSTAND YOU DO NOT COME ON any Publick business, or to Treat with the Government, and that you were invited by Friends to pay a Religious Visit; And you let us know that you are Lovers of Peace, mindful of the Old Friendship, and will be always our Good Friends; This declaration is very agreeable to us; We heartily thank you for it, desire you will persevere in the Same good disposition, and in return, We promise you our sincere Friendship and Assistance on all needful Occasions.

Brother:

It gives us Great satisfaction to hear you mention how the Lord has enlightened you. Religion is what all good Men have at heart, and we hope and pray that the day may not be far off when all Mankind as well Indians as others, shall be so enlightened as to hearken to and embrace the Christian Religion, which is so necessary to their everlasting happiness in the World to come.

Brother:

You told me that your Young Men would listen to you, and were resolved to regulate their Lives so as to please their Great Creator, and likewise that they would lay aside whatever was bad and displeasing to him. We approve of this just and pious resolution, and heartily rejoice to hear you. It is every Man's Duty to do the same thing, if he will approve himself worthy of the Mercies of the Heavenly Father.

Brother:

As to what you have mentioned Concerning our Method of Trading with the Indians We understand you well, and have Communicated what you have said to the Indian Commissioners who are Chose by the Government and People to regulate these Matters; they are present, and they will Confer with you on this subject and settle it to your satisfaction.

Brother:

Our presents are small and not offer'd you as a Reward, they are of too little Value to produce the bad Consequences you apprehend.

We Consider that tho' you come well Cover'd to us, yet the bryers may tear your Stockings, Shirts and Blankets before you reach home, and that you will Want others to appear in when you return to your own People, and would have you therefore accept them, being offer'd to you out of pure Love and regard for your welfare.

Brother:

As you told us you did not come down on publick Business or treat with the Government, I have nothing further to say to you at present, But to assure you that your Visit has been very agreeable to me and all the good people of the province, in whose behalf as well as my own, I salute you and wish you a safe and prosperous Journey to your own Habitations. And I pray God Almighty to have you in his holy keeping, and to

strengthen more and more the Good Work already begun in your hearts, and make you the happy Instruments of spreading the Same Good and pious disposition among all the Indians.

July 16, 1760.

Further Speech to the Indians at a Council held at the State House.

I RECEIVE YOUR VISIT KINDLY, AND AM Glad to see you. We have had of late many thick, dark Clouds, which have taken away the sight of the Sun and of one another. You have done well in observing the Ceremonies used by your Ancestors on these Occasions, And by this String I clean your Eyes, Throat, and Heart, and Likewise wipe the Council Seats clean, that you may sit easy with your Brethren, and confer with them freely.

Strings.

Brethren:

By this Belt I do, in behalf of this Province, and all the Good People in it, clear the road from this City to the place of your Habitation at Chenango. You may rest assured that none of the King's subjects will molest you in the least. You may Use it very safely on all occasions that require your coming or sending to us.

A Belt.

Brethren:

The Indians of Waghaloosen came and paid us a very friendly Visit, and spoke good Words to us, and they expressed great satisfaction with our reception of them, when they took their Leave of us to return home.

Brethren:

In consideration of what you said yesterday to us, of the difficulties you met with in Getting Provisions on the Road, and how scarce everything was in your Towns, I have provided a Small matter for you which we desire you will accept as a testimony of our regard for you.

The Present of Goods.

August 15, 1760.

To the Assembly recommending Compliance with General Monckton's request for the re-enlistment of four hundred men.

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED FROM GENERAL Monckton a Letter dated at Fort Pitt, the Twenty-first of August last, in which he acquaints me that as the Posts to the Westward are Considerably encreased and the number of regular Troops greatly lessened, it will be absolutely necessary for the support of his Majesty's Rights on Lake Erie and the River Ohio, that a Body of Four Hundred Provincials should be kept up for Winter Garrisons at those Posts, and at the Forts Augusta and Allen; And to that end he hath requested me to use My best Endeavours to induce you to consent that out of the Troops now in the pay of this Province the aforesaid Number of men, with Officers in proportion, may be immediately re-enlisted for that Service, as will appear by his Letter herewith Laid before.

I am perswaded, Gentlemen, you want no information with Respect to the Importance of our possessing those advantageous posts as well for maintaining his Majesty's Right to the Country he hath at so great an Expence recover'd, as for protecting our Inhabitants

from any further Violence of our Enemies, whether Christians or savages, in that Quarter.

And as it is Scarce to be expected that General Amherst (whatever be the issue of the Great work he is engaged in,) will be able to spare for the above purpose any of the Regulars now with him, I am in hopes that upon weighing the Contents of Mr. Monckton's requisition, you will be of Opinion that a Compliance with it is not only reasonable but even necessary at this Juncture, and that you will enable me to act in Conformity to it.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 9th, 1760.

Further to the Assembly recommending Compliance with General Monckton's request for the re-enlistment of four hundred men.

PURSUANT TO THE REQUISITION OF HIS EXcellency General Monckton, I applied to the late House of Representatives at their last meeting, That Four Hundred of our Provincial Soldiers, with Officers in proportion, might be Immediately re-enlisted at the Charge of the Province, to serve for Winter Garrisons at the several Posts he had thought necessary to be taken for supporting his Majesty's right on Lake Erie and the River Ohio, and also, at the Forts Augusta and Allen.

But the said late House of Representatives being then on the Point of Dissolution, did decline acceding to the proposed Measure at that Time, and referred the Consideration of it to the next succeeding Assembly.

As, therefore, you Gentlemen are now met in Consequence of a new Election, and consist nearly of the same Members as before, it is my Duty, and I do accord-

ingly press it upon you to reconsider this Matter with the Attention it deserves, and enable me to comply with the General's Requisition, still lying before you; And I do this with the greater Confidence of Success, as you are sensible that our Levies of Men for the present Campaign, fell greatly short of the Number provided for by the late Act for granting a supply to his Majesty.

You will permit me further to recommend to you the greatest dispatch in your Deliberations on this subject, that the General may no longer remain in a State of Uncertainty, but be advised as soon as possible of what he hath to depend upon from us, the necessity of which will evidently appear when you call to mind that the Time of Service of the Troops in the pay of this Province will determine on the Twenty-fifth of the next Month, a period full short either for re-enlisting the Men, should you consent to that Measure, or providing by any other Means for this important Service, in case you should refuse it, which I am in hopes is far from your thoughts.

I herewith lay before you a Second Letter I have received from General Monckton on the same subject.

JAMES HAMILTON.

October 15th, 1760.

To the Assembly concerning certain resolves of Assembly appointing Benjamin Franklin and Robert Charles Agents of the Province for the Ensuing Year.

THE CLERK OF YOUR HOUSE HAVING PRESENTED to me by your Order, Certain Resolves of the House of Representatives for Continuing and appointing Benjamin Franklin and Robert Charles,

Esquires, Agents for this Province, to solicit and transact the Affairs thereof in Great Britain, in pursuance of the powers and Instructions given to the said Benjamin Franklin by the last Assembly, and of such further Instructions as may hereafter be given him by your House, and desired that I would be pleased to certify the same under the great Seal of the Province, I have declined to comply with his request and think it necessary to acquaint you with my Motives for so doing.

I am entirely ignorant, Gentlemen, and have not any desire to know what Instructions the last or present Assembly may have given to their Agents, nor have I the least Intention to deprive you of the Means or Opportunity of appointing as often as you think fit, one or more Agents to sollicit or transact your Affairs in Great Britain.

But as I likewise know not but you may have given Instructions to your Agents to apply for and receive from the Lords of the Treasury under these General Powers of Agency the distributive Share of the Money allotted to this Province in Virtue of the late Parliamentary Grants, and as I am sensible that my right both in respect for receiving and disposing of the said Money is equal to and concurrent with yours, I am not satisfied by any Act of mine to enable Persons merely of your Appointment to transact that Business without joining to them an equal Number of my own Nomination.

If, nevertheless, you will consent that your Powers of Agency shall contain an express prohibition to the said Benjamin Franklin and Robert Charles, or either of them to receive the said Money, or any part of it from the Lords of the Treasury, or elsewhere, or in any manner to intermeddle with it without a Law being first made for that purpose, or without the Consent and Approbation of the Governor of this Prov-

ince for the time being, signed in writing, I shall then be ready and willing to certify your powers of Agency agreeable to your request.

JAMES HAMILTON.

October 18th, 1760.

To the Assembly concerning the disbandment of the Provincial troops.

THE TROOPS RAISED BY THIS PROVINCE FOR the Service of the last Campaign, have, for the most part been paid off and discharged, pursuant to the Law by which they were levied, and that as nearly agreeable to the time limited by the Act as from my best Information the Circumstances of his Majesty's Service would permit.

Of the whole Number that was raised, there yet remain near One hundred and Fifty men undischarged, of which, about One-half were employed in transporting provisions from Niagara, and in Garrisoning the Forts at Presque Isle and La Beuf, till they could be relieved by Detachments from the Royal Americans, which, from the thinness of that Regiment and Extensiveness of the Duty, not having been done so soon as was expected, they could not therefore march down at the same time with the rest of the Provincials.

I am now in daily Expectation of hearing of their Arrival in the Settled parts of the Province, in Order to their being paid off and discharged; and, as from the Necessities of the Campaign they have been detained by the Commander-in-Chief longer than the Act of Assembly makes provision for, I am in hopes you will agree with me in thinking it not unreason-

able that they should receive a recompense for their Additional Service, and be paid up to the Time of their Actual Arrival at the place appointed for their discharge, provided that no Negligence or dilatoriness on their March, or other Default, shall appear to have been Committed by them.

With respect to the remainder, who are still in Garrison at the Forts, Augusta and Allen, I thought it would be the most agreeable to you, as Well as benificial to the publick, that They should not be disbanded before the time of your meeting, when, on taking into Consideration the Situation and Circumstances of the Province, you might come to some certain Determination with regard to the Number of Troops that may be proper to be kept at one or both of those Posts; For I am perswaded, Gentlemen, that notwithstanding the happy Event of the Reduction of Canada to his Majesty's Obedience, you will scarcely think it expedient to slight or abandon the important Fortress of Augusta, at least during the Continuance of the War.

I am therefore, Gentlemen, to request that you will take the Matters now mentioned to you into serious Deliberation, and impart to me, as soon as with Convenience you can, the Resolution you shall come to thereupon.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 8th, 1761.

To the Assembly on the death of King George the Second and the accession of George the Third to the throne of Great Britain.

SINCE YOUR LAST MEETING I HAVE RE-ceived authentic Advices of the Death of our most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, of Glorious Memory, and of the Accession of his

present Majesty, King George the Third, to the Imperial Throne of his Ancestors, with the universal Applause of his people.

When We reflect, Gentlemen, on the many amiable Virtues which shone forth so conspicuously in the person of our late most Excellent Monarch, when we take a review of his conduct throughout the Course of his long and Glorious Reign, and finding it always directed to the most Noble and Generous Purposes, either of aiding and Supporting his faithful but distressed Allies abroad, or of securing the invaluable Blessings of Civil and religious Liberty to his Subjects at Home, and when in a more especial Manner we call to mind the unfounded Protection he was graciously pleased to extend to these Colonies, ready to be overwhelmed by the Power and Ambition of our enterprising Neighbours on this Continent, it would argue the Greatest Insensibility as well as Ingratitude were we not most deeply affected with sorrow at so deplorable a Loss.

Nor could any Thing alleviate the Grief which every good Subject must have felt upon this Mournful Occasion, but the Consideration, that the Scepter hath devolved to a Prince whose early Virtues and known Affection to his people and native Country give the mast pleasing Assurance that he will pursue with Vigor the same measures and tread the same Steps by which his illustrious Progenitor became formidable Abroad, and belov'd and rever'd at Home.

Filled with these agreeable Hopes, and moved with a Sense of its being our Duty, as well to condole with our new Sovereign on the Death of his late Royal Grandfather, as to Congratulate his Majesty on his own happy Accession to the Throne of Great Britain, the Council and I have resolv'd to transmit an Address to the King to that purpose by the first opportunity

that shall offer, and if the House shall be inclineable to join in the said Address, the same when prepared shall be laid before them for their Consideration.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 27, 1761.

To the Assembly concerning the disbandment of the garrisons at Forts Augusta and Allen.

I AM SORRY TO OBSERVE BY YOUR MESSAGE of the Ninth Instant, that I have not been so fortunate as to obtain your Concurrence to either of the two Measures I recommended to you, and the more so as I conceive the honour of the Province may be Affected by your rejecting the first of them, and its safety by your disagreeing to the other.

Having mentioned in my last Message what seemed to me Necessary at that Time on the Subject of the Troops detained to the Westward, and not being yet so well informed of the real Causes of their long Delay, as to enable Me to speak to you more particularly about it, I shall Content myself at present with saying that as is is very unlikely to have happened through any default of the Men who are generally too apt to be impatient of the Service, but rather through some unavoidable Accident I shall leave it to them, when they do appear to make their own Application, and doubt not the Justice of the House will incline them to do what is right upon the Occasion.

It was with much Concern as well as Surprize that I perused the last part of your Message, in which you declare yourselves against supporting the Garrisons at the Forts Augusta and Allen, and desire me to

discharge them with all convenient Speed. I have, nevertheless, however unlooked for such an Application might be, proceeded to execute your request in part, by having paid off and discharged the Garrison at Fort Allen; but with respect to the other, I hope to be excused for telling you plainly, Gentlemen, that I could not think of taking what appeared to me so dangerous a Step, without offering my Reasons against and Giving you an Opportunity of reconsidering the Case with the attention it deserves.

You will please to reflect that Fort Augusta is the most advanced, and Indeed the only Post we now have on our Northern Frontiers, and by Commanding both Branches of the River Sasquehanna is admirably fitted, as well to facilitate our Communication and Commerce with our Indian Allies in time of Peace, as to briddle them, and protect our Indians in time of War.

That the Province thought it self very happy in obtaining so easy and quiet a Possesion of that important post without Giving umbrage to the Indians from whom that Land had not been purchased, and that it should now be given up, the regaining of it in Case of any future Rupture with those people, will probably be rendered very difficult from their Experience of its Importance to us and disadvantage to themselves at such a Juncture. That a very great Sum Hath been expended in erecting and finishing the said Fort, and that the same may be now mentioned and kept in Repair, by a small Garrison of Sixty or Seventy Men, whereas, Should it be abandoned and Suffered to run to Ruin, the Province may shortly again be put to the same of a Much Greater Expence in rebuilding it, not to mention that Since the making the late Law for regulating the Indian Trade, from which such valuable Effects are universally hoped for to the Province, it seems absolutely necessary

that some such Post should be maintained, as well for Carrying on the Good Purposes of that Law as to make us respectable in the sight of the Indians, to whom, in case we should now desert it, it is probable we may appear to be guilty of great Levity and Inconstancy in our Proceedings, and as designing to deprive them of the Benefit of an Act said to have been obtained on their own earnest request, without their having hitherto done any thing that ought to lessen our good Intentions towards them.

In addition to all this, Gentlemen, you will likewise please to Consider that we are Still in the midst of a raging War with one of the most Powerful Princes in Europe, as also with numerous Tribes of Savages, who are desolating our Provinces to the Southward; and although it has pleased God to favour his Majesty's Arms with an uncommon Course of Success, yet, as the Events of War are ever uncertain and precarious, it is not impossible that some Chance or Accident may still happen in the Course of it to raise the Spirits of the Enemy and those of their Indian Allies, and induce them once more to have Recourse to Arms, more especially if by any Means whatsoever they may be able to draw to their Assistance other Nations of Northern and Western Indians, who undoubtedly do repine, whatever they may pretend at Seeing the Cause of the French brought so low, and Consequently their own Independence into manifest Danger.

These Reasons, Gentlemen, with many others too long to enumerate, have induced me to defer disbanding the Small Garrison at Augusta, till I might Have the Opportunity of offering them to your Consideration. I am in hopes they will have the same Weight with you that they had with me, and induce you to Consent to the Supporting of that Garrison, at least till the Conclusion of a peace, when the Dis-

missing of it will be attended with much less apparent Risque to the Province than at Present.

In respect to what you are pleased to mention of an unjust opposition having been made in England to your late Supply Bill, and of the Success it hath met with, I have very little to say. You are Sensible that that Bill, agreeable to the forms of our Constitution, was in the usual Manner presented to that Judicatory which alone had the Right to determine upon it. You also very well know that every Person who thinks himself aggrieved by any bill passed in the Plantations, hath a right to be heard in his own Behalf before It is finally ratified as a Law. This I understand to have been the Case in regard to the Bill you hint at. Both parties were fully and fairly heard upon its merits before the proper and established Judges in the last Resort, and in Consequence thereof his late Majesty was pleased, with the advice of his privy Council, to declare the said bill to be fundamentally wrong and unjust, unless certain Alterations and Amendments were made therein. However proper, therefore, it may be in you to call that an unjust Opposition which has received the Countenance, Approbation, and final Decision in its favour of so august a Judicatory, I shall leave to your own Reflections, without drawing from it those Inferences which Naturally offer themselves upon the Occasion, and Conclude with acquainting you that it is now in your power to take off any further Opposition to that or any other of your Supply Bills by altering and amending them Conformably to the Sentiments of his late Majesty and Council, and agreeable to the Stipulations enter'd into by your Agents in England.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 28th, 1761.

Proclamation rendering Six Acts of Assembly Void.

WHEREAS, HIS LATE MOST EXcellent Majesty was pleased by his Order in Council, bearing date the Second day of September, 1760, to adjudge and declare void the Six following Acts of Assembly of this Province, passed in the year 1759, viz:

"An act for re-emitting the Bills of Credit of this Province heretofore re-emitted on Loan, and for striking the further sum of £36,650, to enable the Trustees to lend £50,000 to Colonel John Hunter, Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for His Majesty's Service," (passed 29th September, 1759).

"A Supplement to the Act Intituled "An Act for re emitting the Bills of Credit of this Province heretofore re-emitted on Loan, and for striking the further sum of £36,650, to enable the Trustees to lend £50,000 to Colonel Jno. Hunter, Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for his Majesty's Service," (passed 29th Septem'r, 1759).

"An Act for recording of Warrants and Surveys, and for rendering the real Estates and property within this Province more secure" (passed 7th July, 1759).

"An Act for the more effectual Suppressing and preventing of Lotteries and Plays" (passed 20th June, 1759).

"A supplement to the Act intituled "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province" (passed 29th September, 1759).

"An Act for the relief of the Heirs, Devisees, and Assigns of persons born out of the King's Liegance, who have been owners of Lands within this Province, and have died unnaturalized" (passed 20th June, 1759).

I have, therefore, thought fit to signify and make known the same to all persons within this Government, in order that they may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony where of, I have hereunto set my hand, and Caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia, this Twenty-Eighth day of January, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., And in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning the report of the King's privy Council on nineteen Acts of the Assembly.

HAVING RECEIVED A REPORT OF THE LORDS of the Committee of his late Majesty's most Honourable privy Council, upon Nineteen acts of Assembly, passed in the Province of Pennsylvania in the years 1758 and 1759, and his said late Majesty's Order of Repeal of six of the said Acts. I think it incumbent on me to lay them before you, in Order that you may take Notice of them and govern yourselves accordingly.

You will please to Observe that One of the Acts, viz't, the "Act for Granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for Striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner herein After directed, and for providing a fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on All Estates, real and

personal, and Taxables within this Province" (passed in April, 1759), was order'd by his said late Majesty to stand unrepealed, on a proposal and express stipulation made and entered into by the Agents of this Province, that the Assembly of Pennsylvania would prepare and pass, and offer to the Governor of the said Province An Act to amend the aforementioned Act, and make it conformable to the Sentiments of the Lords of the Committee aforesaid, as specified in the said Report.

I shall only add, at present, Gentlemen, that whenever you shall think proper to prepare and offer to me such a Bill, I shall think it my duty to concur with you by enacting it into a Law.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 28th, 1761.

To the Assembly recommending a Supply bill.

WITH MY MESSAGE OF THE TWENTY-eighth of January last, I laid before you his late Majesty's Order in Council, containing a Repeal of Six Acts of Assembly passed in this Province, in the Year One thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-Nine.

At the same time I laid before you the Report of a Committee of his Majesty's most Honourable privy Council, with respect to one other Act Intituled "An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit in the manner hereinafter directed, and for providing a fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a tax on all Estates, real and personal, and Taxables within this Province," By which said Re-

port it appears that your Agents in England, in order to prevent the Repeal of the said Act at that time, did propose and undertake, by an agreement signed by them in the Books of the Council Office, that in Case the said Act should not be repealed, the Assembly of Pennsylvania would prepare, pass, and offer to the Governor of this Province, an Act to amend the aforementioned Act according to the Amendments proposed in the Report of the Lords of the Committee of Council, now lying before you; In consequence of which Engagement, and a Representation made to him by the Lords of the said Committee, that he might Safely rely on this Undertaking for the Assembly by their Agents, His said late Majesty was graciously pleased to permit the said Act to stand unrepealed.

And I acquainted you in my said Message, that whenever you should think proper to prepare and offer to me such a Bill, I should be ready to concur with you in It, by enacting it into a Law.

But as I have received no Answer from you on this head, and am under the necessity of transmitting an Account to England as early as possible, whether you will, or will not comply with the Engagement your Agents have entered into on your behalf, I must press you to take this Matter into your immediate Consideration, and acquaint me with your Determination thereon.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 14th, 1761.

Proclamation commanding all persons who have settled on lands not yet purchased from the Indians immediately to vacate the same.

WHEREAS, DIVERS PERSONS, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our Neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, and without any License or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a body to possess themselves of and settle upon a Large tract of Land in this Province, not yet purchased from the Indians near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Provinces, to confederate and join with in their illegal and dangerous Designs, And to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong Hand: And whereas, the Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung hath made a very earnest and formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said Practices, insisting that the intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and declared if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted beforehand, that they might not pretend Ignorance, which has been since accordingly done by my order.

Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, and to preserve the peace and friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and

the Indians, and prevent the terrible consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by force the Intruders on the said Lands, as also to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said intruders in their intended design of making settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this proclamation, hereby Strictly requiring and enjoining in his Majesty's Name all and every person and Persons already settled or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart and move away from the same; And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess any of the said Lands, or any other of the Lands within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law; And I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's Liege people within this Province to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice and condign Punishment all offenders in the premises.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty-One, And in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &ca.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to the Governor of Connecticut concerning the illegal settlement of Indian lands by inhabitants of Connecticut.

Philadelphia, 10th Feb'ry, 1761.

Sir:

YOU MAY PLEASE TO REMEMBER THAT IN the beginning of the year 1754, I did myself the Honour to inform Governor Wolcott and you "that some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut were met going to Wyomink, an Indian Town on the Sasquehannah, near the Centre of this Province, and in their way gave out that they had made a purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indians, and had the Authority of their Government to come and settle them, as being included within the Boundaries of the Connecticut Charter."

Sensible of the mischiefs that would arise to the publick from this rash proceeding, I earnestly requested that an immediate Stop might be put to it; And both Mr. Wilcot and you in your Answer were pleased to assure me that your Government knew nothing of it, and that you would use your endeavours to prevent any farther progress of what you justly termed so wild a Scheme.

Mr. Morris, who succeeded me that year in the Government of this Province one of your people, continuing to raise great disturbances in the minds of our Inhabitants and of the Indians by the prosecution of that design, wrote to you a second Letter, wherein he fully sat forth the repeated covenants made by the Six Nations with the proprietaries of this Province, that they would not sell any of the Lands comprized within the Charter of Pennsylvania to any other person or persons, as well as the several Grants made by the Sasquehannah Indians of the Lands lying on that River and its Branches, and many other particu-

lars that passed at Albany in the year 1753 respecting this design, and remonstrated strongly against the execution of it, as he judged it would infallibly bring on an Indian War.

I was in great hopes the matters contained in those Letters when communicated to the persons concerned in that most illegal and chimerical Scheme, would have opened their Eyes and made them desist intirely from any further prosecution of it; But to my great surprise, I have been lately informed that some of your people have begun to revive that project, and are actually making Settlements in the Indian Country near Cushietunck, on the river Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County.

On receipt of this intelligence, I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to go thither, with orders to warn the Intruders off, to claim those Lands for our proprietaries, and fully apprize them of the mischievous Consequences that must attend their attempting to make Settlements there.

They were scarce set out on their Journey, before Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, came to me, and in a very earnest and formal manner acquainted me that the Indians had heard of a Settlement being begun by some people from the Eastward on their Lands, and insisted that they should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and sayed that if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend ignorance; I pacified him for the present by assuring him that every Measure in the power of this Government should be taken to prevent such a settlement, acquainting him that on my being informed of this unexpected invasion of the Indian and

proprietary rights, I had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County to inquire into it, and would let him know on their return all that had been done.

I am further to acquaint you that those Gentlemen on their return have reported to me that they went to the place and found about twenty Families settled there, by some of whom they were informed that the Government of Connecticut, in virtue of their original Charter from the Crown, had about 6 or 7 years ago granted to a great Number of their people (not less than 8 or 900, who are Called proprietaries) of a large [tract] of Land within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania, extending on the River Delaware 30 miles (within which the Lands at Cushietunck are included), with full power to the said proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians, and that in consequence of that Grant, they had purchased it from the Indians, laid it out in Townships, and were about to settle it as fast as they could, expecting 100 Families more from Connecticut to join them in the Spring.

The claim and strong Remonstration made by the Gentlemen Commissioned by me for that purpose, had no effect on your people, who still declared they were resolved to settle and hold those under the said Grant from your Government and their said Indian purchases, till it should be determined against them by the Crown.

Their Claim, under the Connecticut Charter, is, I think fully answered in mine and Mr. Morris's former Letters on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you; And as to their pretended purchases of that Land from the Indians, the Circumstances of that affair, and Lydice's Management in obtaining those Deeds at Albany from Single Indians or parties of Indians, as they happened to come there on other

occasions, are too well known to us and to Sir William Johnson and the principal Six Nation Indians, to give us any apprehensions of that part of your people's Claim availing them any thing. And with respect to their pretensions under a purchase from Jersey Indians, it is notorious they never had any Right to those Lands.

I cannot perswade myself, Sir, notwithstanding what these Settlers are pleased to say, that they have received any Countenance or Encouragement from your Government in taking possession of Lands which undoubtedly belong to the Proprietaries of this Province by the Royal Charter, wherefore I think it my duty once more to request, that you will be pleased to use your utmost Influence with them to desist from prosecuting their unjust Scheme any further, and to remove immediately with their Families, without running the risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new war with them, which is an Event very much to be dreaded, or putting me to the disagreeable Necessity of using legal Measures to remove them. I am further to request you will please to favour me with Your answer hereto as soon as, with Convenience, you can, advising me of any steps you shall think proper to take upon the occasion, in which you will much oblige.

Your most Humble Serv't,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Letter to Sir William Johnson concerning Indian Affairs.

Sir:

TEEDYUSCUNG, IN A VISIT HE LATELY MADE me, shewed me a Letter from you of the 1st of March last wherein "After acquainting him that His Majesty had ordered you to examine thoroughly

into the Matters complained of by him in the Conferences at Easton, in July and August, 1757, you desired to know when and where it would be most Convenient for him and the Indians concerned to meet you, and the Sooner you knew the better, that you might give Notice to the Proprietary Commissioners to attend."

He further told me that this Letter was brought to him by his Son Just as he was setting out on his Western Journey, and that he had hereto made no Answer to it.

Then taking a String of Wampum he expressed great unwillingness to have this Complaint heard by one who he said was a Stranger to him, and acquainted me that the Indians were all desirous it should be heard by me as Governor of this province, and that there would be a good opportunity of doing it at the great Meeting of Western Indians which was intended to be at Philadelphia the next Summer, where all the Indians concerned in those Complaints had agreed to attend, expecting to have them heard and adjusted.

I know not whence this change in Teedyuscung arises, but cannot help suspecting that it may be suggested to him by some people here, with whom he is very intimate, and who might give him this Advice that they might have the entire management of him, and this whole Affair, during the Treaty, in opposition to and dislike of the proprietaries. This made me express great reluctance at his proposal, and I returned him no other answer than that I would take his request into Consideration.

I have ever been of opinion that you, who are his Majestie's Agent for Indian Affairs, and are perfectly well acquainted with the Rights, Sentiments, and Interests of the Six Nation Indians, should not only hear and determine this, but all other Matters rela

tive to Indians, and was I to Follow my Inclination as well as Judgment, I would have rejected the proposal; but if nevertheless, these officious people would not interfere, and you shall judge from the present Circumstances of affairs, and the minds of the Six Nation Indians, who may be consulted as being concerned to support their own Rights and proceedings, that my hearing it will contribute to the General good, I will not decline it; But then, should you advise me to undertake this, I beg leave to use the precaution of assuring you that if I find any undue influence, or any partial interferings from the people of this City, I will desist, and leave it to be heard by you.

I am further to acquaint you that we are like to have fresh trouble, and I am afraid the renewal of the Indian War, from a most wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims. These restless Spirits have actually come at the Close of the last Summer, and laid out Townships on the West Side of Delaware River, on lands not purchased of the Indians, and left some of their people to retain the possession during the Winter, intending to join them with vast Numbers in the Spring, and to carry all before them by force. As soon as I was informed that there were some Connecticut people settling over against Cushietunck, in the upper parts of Northampton County, opposite to the Jersey Station point, I sent the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to enquire into their Pretention and proceedings, and to warn them off, and on their return they made me a Report in writing, of which I inclose you a Copy, that you may see what wild work they are carrying on, and what imminent danger there is of our provoking the Indians to fresh hostilities. Indeed, what can they think of us when they see the blood of our Inhabitants scarce covered

but we are quarelling for Land that belongs to neither of us, but to them.

I had scarce sent my Dispatches to the Sheriff and Magistrates, but Teedyuscung came, in great concern, to inform me of this Settlement, and to insist that the Government those people came from should be desired to recall them, and if they did not, that I should remove them, and if Neither Government would do it, he assured me the Indians would do themselves Justice.

Accordingly, I have wrote a Letter to Governor Fitch to use his utmost influence to recall the people already settled, and to prevent others from coming, and have set before him the bad consequences that may arise, as well from the Indians as from the opposition they will certainly meet from this Government.

As I expect, nothing Governor Fitch can say or do, or my Letter will avail any thing, I was thinking to write an Account of this unhappy Proceeding to General Amherst, and desire his Interposition with the Colony of Connecticut, as it may obstruct the King's Service to have such a flagrant piece of Injustice offered to the Indians, who may, thereupon, be induced to withdraw their friendship from the English interest, and again become our Enemies; but it may, perhaps, be better if you will be so good as to take that task upon you and set it in its true light before the General, and desire him to use his Influence with Governor Fitch to have this dangerous attempt laid aside.

I am under very great concern, least the Six Nations should lay any thing to the charge of this Province, and therefore request that you will be pleased to represent this Attempt to them, together with what I am doing to prevent it, and assure them that nothing shall be waning on my part to vindicate their and the proprietary Rights from this mischievous set of Intruders; And if any thing occurs to you that you shall

think proper for me to do, I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will be pleased to communicate it.

I am, with very great respect, Sir,
Your most Obed't Hum'e Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly recommending a reconsideration of the Bill to Sell the Provincial Ship-of-War.

SOON AFTER YOU SENT ME UP THE BILL ENtituled "An act to enable Thomas Yorks, James Child, Daniel Rundle, Peter Chevalier and Enoch Story, or any three of them to sell the provincial Ship of War," I received a petition from very many of the principal Merchants of this City, setting forth the great interruption given to Navigation almost every Winter by the Ice and the frequent Losses sustained for want of a place of Safety for their Ships between the Capes and this Town; and that as the Surplus money to be disposed of by this Bill was raised and paid by the owners of Ships and importers of certain Commodities into this City; they had an intention of making application to you for a different, and as they apprehend more usefull Disposition of it, namely, for the erecting Piers in some proper part of the river to secure their Ships from the Ice, but, that unfortunately this Bill had passed your House, and had been sent up for my concurrence before they had any Intimation that such a Bill was intended, and therefore praying that I would send down the Bill to your House for a Re-consideration.

Sensible of the great inconveniences and Losses the Trade of the City Province is Subjected to from the Want of such protection or Security as is mentioned by the Petitioners, and being desirous to oblige so considerable Body of Men, by giving them an opportunity of applying to their Representatives in a Matter they think of so much Importance, I have been Induced to comply with their request and to send down the Bill for your re-consideration, and at the same time to acquaint you that if upon hearing what can be said upon the Subject, you shall incline to alter the Appropriation of the money named in the Bill, and apply it to the purposes prayed for by the petitioners, I shall readily consent to it; if otherwise, I will give my assent to the Bill as it stands.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 26th, 1751.

To the Assembly recommending a favorable consideration of General Amherst's request for three hundred men.

I HEREWITH LAY BEFORE YOU A LETTER I have received from his Excellency, General Amherst, of the last Month, in which he is pleased to acquaint me that His Majesty's Service renders it indispensably necessary for him to move Vaughan's Regiment from their present Quarters to Philadelphia.

And that having (through the present Situation of the Troops) no others to relieve them with, or to send in their Stead to the several Forts and Posts within the Communication to Pittsburgh (which, for the Security and protection of the Country, must be kept up,

and cannot be done without Numbers), he is therefore under a necessity of desiring me to call you together, and to move you forthwith to raise Three Hundred Men, properly officered, for the above Service.

I persuade myself, Gentlemen, You are so sensible of its Consequence to the Security of this Province, as well as to that of Pittsburgh itself, that a safe Communication between that important fortress and us, from whom it receives the principal part of its Supplies, should be maintained, that it will require no additional Reasons or Arguments to induce you to take that part upon you while the Necessity of Affairs require his Majesty's regular Forces to be employed in other Services.

I do, therefore, recommend this Measure to your immediate Consideration, & flatter myself that you will enable me, with as little delay as possible, to comply with the General's Requisition.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 3d, 1761.

To the Assembly with Amendments to "An act for laying a duty on Negros and Mulattoe Slaves imported into this Province," and objecting to the Assembly naming the Collector of the Duty.

I NOW RETURN THE BILL INTITULED "AN ACT for laying a duty on Negros and Mulattoe Slaves imported into This Province," with some amendments, in order to make it more agreeable to, and consistent with the Nature of an English Constitution.

For I cannot help observing, Gentlemen, that in the framing of this, you have not only fixed upon the Officer to put in execution, but have, likewise, inserted

the name in the Bill, without having previously acquainted me with your intention, and obtained my concurrence to such Nomination.

Nevertheless, although I am well assured from the best authority that this practice is altogether unconstitutional, and see no foundation for it in the Charter of Privileges, or Laws of the Province, yet from my having nothing to object to the Gentlemen you have thought fit to name, I am induced, on the present Occasion, to wave the right inherent in me as one Branch of the Legislature, and to let the Bill stand as it does in that respect.

But, at the same time, Gentlemen, I think myself obliged to acquaint you that in all future instances of appointing an Officer by Act of Assembly, I shall hold myself indispensably bound, in maintenance of His Majesty's Prerogative, to object to any officer that shall be named in such Bill, unless his appointment shall have been first mutually agreed upon betwixt you and me in a Conference for that purpose, however agreeable or acceptable to me the person might otherwise be.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 10th, 1761.

To the Assembly concerning the Governor's message of the 14th of February relating to the stipulation Entered into by the Assembly's agents with respect to the Supply Acts.

BY YOUR VERBAL MESSAGE, IN ANSWER TO my written one of the fourteenth of February, in Relation to your passing and offering to me a Bill for amending (agreeable to the Report of a Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable privy Council, and the express Stipulation of your Agents in Eng-

land), an Act passed in this Province in the year One thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-Nine, intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, &ca.," you were pleased to inform me that you then had the Matter under your Consideration, and would, as soon as conveniently you could, acquaint me with your Determination thereon.

Since which a good deal of time hath passed, but I have not heard any thing further from you upon that Subject.

I believe you will agree, Gentlemen, that in the whole progress of this Affair, I have neither pressed you unnecessarily, or endeavoured to straiten you in point of time for your Deliberations; but as the present session must soon come to a Close, and it is incumbent on me to transmit an Account of your proceedings herein, by the first opportunity, to Britain, I am under the Necessity of desiring that you will, as soon as possible, furnish me with your determinate Answer, whether you will or will not comply with the Engagements entered into by your Agents in your Behalf, with respect to the passing and offering to me a Bill for amending the aforementioned Act according to the Amendments proposed in the Report of the Lords of the Committee aforesaid, and to the Stipulation of your own Agents.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 10th, 1761.

A further message to the Assembly urging Compliance with General Amherst's request for three hundred men.

AS I LOOK UPON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE AS well as the Security of the Province to be nearly concerned in your complying with General Amhersts Requisition of the twenty-seventh of February

last, communicated to you in my Message of the third Instant, I was in hopes before this time to have received an Answer signifying your willingness to accede to the Measure therein recommended.

Which not having been the case, I am under the necessity of applying to you again upon that Subject, and of urging to you a speedy Compliance with the General's Request of Three Hundred Men properly officered, to serve as Garrisons at the several Forts and Posts within the Communication to Pittsburgh.

And I do this with the greater Confidence of Success, as you are Sensible there yet remains in the Trustee's Hands undisposed a Larger proportion of the Supply granted to his Majesty the last year than will probably be wanted for this Service.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 12th, 1761.

Proclamation Encouraging men to Enlist for service in the King's regular forces.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed at Philadelphia, on the 14th Instant, it is provided, That there shall be forthwith raised Three hundred effective men, properly officered, to act in Conjunction with his Majesty's regular Forces, within the Communication to Pittsburgh, until the twenty-fifth day of November next, or the conclusion of a peace with France, which shall first happen; As an Encouragement, therefore, for able bodied

men to enlist in the said service, I do hereby offer a Bounty of Six Pounds as a free gift to each person so enlisting, as also Nine Pounds advance money, including their Cloathing, which is to be provided for them by the Government; and to each Officer, properly authorizd to enlist Men, twenty shillings for every able bodied man he shall enlist into the Service, after he has passed Muster at the Town of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, with the following Rates, to pay to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, to wit: to Serjeants, Two Shillings P. Day; and to each private man, Forty-five shillings Per Month. I have, therefore, thought fit to make this known, by Proclamation, to all his Majesty's Subjects, earnestly inviting them to enlist, and promising to all those who shall enter into this Service, the Bounty & other encouragements above mentioned.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of March, in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command.
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Opening Speech to the Assembly concerning the raising of troops for His-Majesty's service.

ALTHO' YOUR BEING SO SOON CALLED TOgether again after your late long Session and Adjournment, must needs prove very fatiguing to your Persons, as well as inconvenient to your pri

vate affairs, yet, I persuade myself, that upon being made acquainted with the reason that induced it, you will readily agree that your meeting at this time was absolutely necessary, & could not be dispensed with.

You will be pleased, then, to know that within a few days after your Recess, I had the Honour to receive from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the King's commands to the following purpose, viz:

That I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council and Assembly of this Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible dispatch, within my Government, Two thirds of the number of men they raised for the last Campaign, & that forming the same into Regiments as far as shall be found convenient, I should direct them to hold themselves in readiness, and particularly as much earlier than former Years as may be, to march to such place or places in North America as his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief there, or the Officer who shall be appointed to Command the King's Forces in those parts, shall appoint, in order to be employed there, under the supreme of his Majesty's said Commander-in-Chief, or of the Officer to be appointed as above, in such manner as, from the Circumstances and situation of the Enemy's Posts, and the State and Disposition of the Indian Nations on that side, he may judge most conducive for the King's Service.

That the King is pleased to furnish all the men so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition, & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same, by his Majestie's Commissaries, in the same proportion and manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; That the whole, therefore, that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces, is the Levying, Cloathing, and paying of the men, and on these heads

also, that no encouragement may be wanting to this great and Salutary service, His Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit me to be acquainted that strong Recommendations will be made to parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active vigour and strenous efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

But, that nothing may be wanting, Gentlemen, to the fullest Explication of his Majesty's orders and Intentions in this respect, I have directed the Secretary of State's Letter, with others from General Amherst upon the same Subject, to be herewith laid before you, in which the Motives and Reasons of the present Requisition are so particularly set forth, that any thing by way of addition from me, might be justly deemed superfluous.

It, therefore, only remains from me to recommend to You, as I hereby do, in the warmest manner, a speedy and effectual compliance with the King's Demand, by which, alone, the delay occasioned by the loss of the first Dispatches can be repaired; for I cannot entertain the least doubt of your readiness to testify the same duty and affection to his present Majesty on his accession, which to his late Royal Grandfather, of glorious Memory, were so repeatedly manifested by former Assemblies.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 3rd, 1761.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Indians.

I READILY ACKNOWLEDGE THE ZEAL WITH which you have for some Years past concurred with this Government in promoting the good work

of Peace, and it is owing in a great measure to your endeavours that the same has been brought to an happy conclusion.

Brother:

You will please to observe that the People who are attempting to settle your Lands, and in so doing justly give you so much uneasiness, are none of them of this Province; they come from a distant Government, and set up pretentions for this Land, partly under the Charter of Connecticut, the Colony from whence they came, and partly under what they call Indian Purchases; for besides what they told Robert White, that they had purchased that Land from some Indians that were at the last Treaty at Easton, they did assure the Gentlemen whom I sent to warn them off that they had bought it from Delaware Indians, and gave them the very names of the Indians who had signed them Deeds for it, which I shall read to you, that you may enquire into the truth of this matter. Their names are as follows, viz: Maykeos, Mastohope Allamesick, Westerank, Christias, Michtauk, Wiselawah, Nolotoch, Poot (the King), Cattacool, Lawichcomen, Maudlin, Colcutalab, Makeshacomas, Quataloch, Tongol, Mituzing, Monkychess, Mechuckings.

Brother:

You may depend upon it that this Government will strictly observe their Treaties with the Indians, and will spare no pains to hinder these people from settling these Lands. In proof of this, I shall faithfully relate to you what I have done in consequence of the last Conference we had together on this Subject. I never did, nor never will hide any thing from you, being fully persuaded that openness on all occasions is the only way to confirm one another in a lasting Friendship.

Brother:

Agreeable to what I lately told you, as soon as it came to my knowledge that people were settling in the Upper parts of Northampton County, beyond the

bounds of the Lands purchased by the proprietaries of the Indians, I sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County to lay before them the dangerous consequences that might follow from such a proceeding, and to desire they would desist and go away, and I was in hopes my Message would have had a good effect, but when it was reported to me by those Gentlemen that they said they would persist in their Settlement, & that they were supported by the Government of Connecticut in what they did, I immediately sent a Letter to their Governor, informing him of my Message to these Settlers, and of their answer, and did not fail in the strongest Terms I was able to represent to him, that such a Settlement was not only against Law and the rights of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to whom the King has granted these Lands, but that you and your Indians at Wyomink had formerly complained of this Settlement as a Violation of your Right, the Lands not being purchased from the Indians, and that being done without consent of the Indians, it would endanger the Peace so happily concluded between them and his Majesty's Subjects at Easton; and I did insist that the Governor of Connecticut should send for these people, put a stop to their Settlement, and discountenance all such dangerous proceedings, & if nevertheless they should continue in their unjust attempts, they might depend upon it that in support of the Proprietary and Indian rights, I would oppose them with all my might. To this Letter, I have, as yet, received no answer, which keeps me in the dark, so that I know not what the Intentions of the Government of Connecticut are, nor what measures these people will take.

At the same time I wrote to Governor Fitch, I published a Proclamation strictly forbidding all the Inhabitants of this Province from joining themselves to these Intruders, and giving it in charge to all his Majesty's Subjects to bring any persons who shall be found settling those Lands or encouraging such as did, before

the proper Magistrates, in order that they might be dealt with according to Law.

And you may assuredly rely on my carrying this Proclamation into execution, and doing every thing in my power to remove these unlawful Intruders, but then, all this will be ineffectual, if, whilst some Indians are complaining against them, others, as they say, are encouraging them and are content to have them settle.

April 11, 1761.

Further Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Indians.

BY WHAT I SAID TO YOU THE OTHER DAY, about your not suffering the Connecticut people to settle themselves at Wyoming or on any of the Indian Lands, I did not mean that you should use force or proceed to kill any of them for coming amongst You and attempting to settle your Lands, but that you should rather collect the ancient and discreet men of your Nation and go to them in a peaceable manner and endeavour to persuade them to forbear settling those Lands till the right to them should be settled by lawful authority, and the Indians, to whom the Land of right belongs, shall consent to sell it.

April 13, 1761.

To the Assembly remonstrating against its refusal to pass measures for raising troops for His Majesty's service.

IT IS WITH GREAT CONCERN THAT I FIND MYself obliged to animadvert, in a manner that may not be agreeable, upon any part of the proceedings of your House, with whom I have the strongest

desire to live upon good Terms, and in such a State of Harmony as may, at all times Conduce to the public Welfare.

It might, with reason, have been expected, Gentlemen, that the late Solemn Determination of the King in Council, with respect to the points so long contested betwixt the Governors and Assemblies of this Province, might have satisfied the minds of all, and have put a period to any further disputes of that kind, both on account of the acknowledged Wisdom & Justice of that Board, as because it is the Tribunal appointed by our Constitution to judge, in the last resort, of all proceedings amongst us, whether Legislative or judicial.

It could not, therefore, but surprize me to see it insinuated in your Message of the Tenth instant, that because his Majesty and Council (the only competent Judges in Cases of this nature), were pleased to differ in sentiment from you with regard to the justice and equity of certain provisions in your Supply Bill for the Year one thousand seven hundred & fifty-nine, you will therefore, decline granting the Aids now required by the King, for vigorously prosecuting the War, and reducing the Enemy to the necessity of accepting a peace on Terms of Glory & Advantage to his Majesty's Crown, and beneficial, in particular, to his Subjects in America.

Were we an independent People, Gentlemen, and not accountable elsewhere, we might then form such a System of Laws and Government as seemed best to ourselves, and dignify whatever we pleased, with the name of Rights and Privileges, without paying the least regard to the usages and precedents of the Mother Country; but you are sensible the case is quite otherwise, and that all Laws passed in this, as well as in the other Colonies, are, from the very nature of our establishment, subject to the Revision & Controul of a Supream Judicatory, instituted for that and other good purposes, whose Decisions with respect to the propriety

of them, are conclusive. I could have wished, therefore, that, considering the Dignity and great Talents of the Members who compose that Board, the imputation cast upon their Judgment, as being contrary to the Rights, and injurious to the properties of your Constituents, had been spared, since Reflections of this kind may possibly prove prejudicial, but can never be of any Service to the Province.

To what end you have chosen to introduce the history of the several Acts, by which Aids have been granted to the Crown, since the commencement of the present War, I do not conceive, unless it be for the opportunity of throwing reflections upon your Proprietaries, who have no otherwise injured you or desire to injure you that I know of, than by seeking to maintain their own just Rights & properties (a privilege never denied to the meanest Subject), both which they thought unjust attacked, in which they have been so happy as to be vindicated by those who alone have the power of judging between them and you.

It would be an easy Task, Gentlemen, to shew that between the Supply Bill, passed in the Year 1757 and 1758, and those passed in 1759 & 1760, there is no such Similitude as to induce a necessary inference, that because the former have received the Royal Approbation, and the latter are also intitled to the same indulgence for till plain contradictions be reconciled, it is impossible that any two things should be more unlike each other with respect to one principal object than the Bills passed at those different periods of time; inasmuch as in the former the Proprietary Estates, for a valuable consideration which you have not thought fit to take notice of, were totally exempted from all Assessment whatever, but, in the latter, are subjected to a very unequal one, from which they can only be secured by the Integrity of the Commissioners and Assessors.

Nor can I think you ought to have built much more

upon the approbation given to those Acts by the respective Governors who passed them, since, upon inspecting the Journals of your own House, you might easily have seen that the Assent given to those Acts was by no means Voluntary, but the effect of necessity, and extorted from at least one of them at a time when the Assembly refused to grant to his Majesty the necessary supplies upon any other Conditions.

But as I have no pleasure, Gentlemen, in controversies of this kind, nor shall ever engage in them without being in some measure constrained thereto, I am glad to be called off from any further Animadversion on your Message, by a Letter I have just received from General Amherst, relative to the Business on which you were called together. This Letter I have ordered to be laid before you, and am in hopes it will have the effect of inducing you to re-consider his Majesty's Requisition, & to comply therewith in the most speedy and effectual manner, in which you cannot fail of doing a Service highly acceptable to his Majesty, and to a Nation that hath conferred such singular favours upon these Colonies.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 14th, 1761.

To the Assembly remonstrating against certain provisions in the late supply bill.

IT WAS NO LESS SURPRIZE THAN CONCERN TO me on perusing your Bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of Thirty thousand Pounds, to find that within a few months after his late Majesty had so expressly declared his Disapprobation of several provisions contained in your late Acts, as to make them the foundation of their Repeal, you have again ven-

tured to renew them, and insert them in the present Bill as if no such Censure or Disapprobation had ever passed.

With what view or intention you have done this I do not take upon me to determine, yet thus much I must have Leave to say, that it is a strong evidence of your paying but a very slender regard to the judgment of the King, and his Ministers, when of all the particulars objected to by them, so far as they are applicable to this Bill, you have not thought fit to conform to their Sentiments in respect to any of them.

You cannot be unacquainted, Gentlemen, that in the Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, approved and confirmed by his late Majesty in Council, the three following particulars were not only objected to, but severely censured, as being either Encroachments on the prerogative of the Crown, or acts of injustice with regard to your Proprietaries, viz:

First. The blending and connecting together in the same Bill, Things which in their own nature are totally separate, by which the Crown is reduced to the Alternative, either of passing what it disapproves, or of rejecting what may be necessary for the Publick Service, and which is expressly called a Tack.

Secondly. The vesting in yourselves alone, the application of the publick Money, usurping, by this means, one of the most inviolable prerogatives of the executive power, not countenanced by any example of the British Parliament, who always considered the application of the publick money subject to account, as one of the most indisputed Powers of the Crown.

Thirdly. Your contending that the Proprietaries should be bound to receive their Rents in paper Currency, notwithstanding the express words of their Covenants, in Sterling.

Having thus recited the purport of his late Majesty's Sentiments upon these several points, I shall proceed

to shew that, by the Bill sent up for my Concurrence, every Rule and principle therein established is either directly or virtually contravened, and set at nought; but in order to do this the more clearly, it is necessary to state the Facts upon the first and second objections fully, by which means the proof of both may be comprized under one and the same article.

Since the commencement of the present War, the Parliament of Great Britain have, from time to time, granted large sums of Money, to be apportioned by the King, to the several Colonies, for reimbursing them a part of the Expences they have been put to by the Aids they have granted to his Majesty for prosecuting the War in America. In consequence hereof, a considerable Sum of Money hath been allotted, and is ready to be paid, for the use of this Province, whenever a person shall be properly authorized by both Branches of the Legislature, to receive it, & not otherwise; for, as the Money was granted to the whole Legislature, the Board appointed to pay it have insisted that the Person applying to receive it should be empowered by the same authority. The Governor, as one branch of the Legislature, in September last, did offer to join with Assembly in appointing Agents to apply for and receive the Money so granted, on condition of his retaining a concurrent power, with them, in the superintending & applying it to the purposes to be appointed by Law. The Assembly, on the contrary, being desirous to deprive the Governor of any share or management of the Money granted, or to be granted by parliament, as aforesaid, and to subject the whole to their own power, independent of him, under the pretence, indeed, of applying it to the payment of the publick Debts, and, in abatement of the Taxes, did present to him a seperate Bill, "for the appointment of Agents to receive the same, and invest it in the publick Stocks, in their own names, and empowering the Trustees of the Loan Of-

fice, when thereto required by the immediate direction of the House, to draw upon them for the Money, and apply it to the Purposes aforesaid." But, as they had therein attempted to deprive the Governor both of his Share in the Nomination of the Agents, and of any concurrent power with themselves, in the Superintendence and due application of the Money, and had not limited a time in which the said Money should be drawn for and applied as aforesaid, he therefore refused his assent to the Bill, and which the House, no longer expecting to accomplish their Purposes by a seperate Bill, have now seized the occasion of his Majesty's demanding an aid from the Province, to blend and connect these unconstitutional Claims with the supply Bill, which they will not suffer to be altered or amended, in order to oblige the Governor either to give up so essential a branch of the Prerogative, or to subject himself to the King's Displeasure, for refusing the supplies offered him.

If these Facts be rightly stated, Gentlemen, as I conceive they are, then the Clause in your Bill relating to the Management & Disposition of the Money granted by Parliament, which is the same in effect I refused my Assent to before, and its being inseperably joined to the Clauses for granting an aid to his Majesty, will, in my opinion, be a convincing Proof that the present Bill is justly liable to the Censure passed upon the former Acts, of being both a Tack to the Supply Bill (by which the King's Representative is denied the free use of his Negative in the Legislature), and as tending to usurp one of the most inviolable Prerogatives of the executive power in the Application of the publick money, subject to account, which being once given up, would be to change, in a great Degree, the Constitution, and sap the Foundations of Government.

With respect to the third point, The Lords of Trade in their Report, of which you have a Copy, have reasoned

so fully, and so much better than I am capable of, on the subject of your contending that the Proprietaries should be bound to receive their quit-rents in paper Currency, notwithstanding their express Covenants in Stirling, and have also expressed his Majesty's opinion in respect to reservations of that kind, in Colonies immediately under his own Government, that I shall not venture to say anything further upon that head, but only put you in mind that your present Bill contains a Clause of the same nature with that objected to by his Majesty in council, and that you have not offered any Compensation to the Proprietaries for the Loss they are to sustain thereby, tho' former Assemblies were both sensible of the justice of such Compensation, and made it accordingly.

I was in great hopes, Gentlemen, that on your being convened to consider of his Majesty's requisition, you would not have fallen short of the other Colonies in a zealous and ready compliance with it, considering the importance of the Service for which your aid is required; and I flatter myself that this might have been easily done, without laying any new Burthens upon the People, or running the risque of our falling into fresh Contentions about the means of doing it, as has been too often the case in respect to Bills of this nature; but as these means do not seem to have occurred to you, I hope to be excused for pointing them out to you.

You are sensible, Gentlemen, that there is a sum of Money lying in the hands of your Agent in England (part of the parliamentary Grant) more than sufficient to answer all the purposes of the Present Bill, even tho' you had double the number of men thereby granted to his Majesty; and since the making use of this Money could occasion no Controversy between You and me, why might not a Bill have been prepared, empowering the Trustees forthwith to draw for it, and pay the produce, or such part as should be necessary, into the

hands of the Commissioners, to be applied to the present service? Or to what end should you think of overwhelming the province with Floods of paper Money, at a time when that Currency is depreciating so fast as must necessarily prove injurious, not only to the English Merchants trading hither, but to every man in the province who is possessed of property in a personal Estate, and more particularly to Widows and Orphans? Or why would you chuse to propose creating a Fund for sinking this Money, upon Terms which you well know I neither ought or can accept of without breaking in upon the just and established Rights of Government, when all these Difficulties and Inconveniences might be so easily avoided by making use of that Fund, which is absolutely in your power?

Perhaps you will say, gentlemen, that the Money lying in your Agents' Hands is by Law appropriated to the payment of the publick Debts, and therefore ought not to be diverted to any other Service. But pray, Gentlemen, has one shilling of it as yet been applied to that purpose? Or, if that was an objection to our using it for any other Service, does it not equally lie against the making use of the money heretofore allotted, and not received, as a Fund for sinking the sum of Thirty thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, voted to his Majesty, as you have proposed in the present Bill? The cases then are exactly similar, except that you chuse to give Money of which we are not possessed, rather than that of which we are.

But further to obviate that objection, you may please to remember, gentlemen, that there is an express provision in the Act empowering the Governor & Assembly to dispose of the Money in your Agents' hands to any purpose they think fit; and I do not think it can be better disposed of than by granting such a part of it to his Majesty as may be sufficient for the present Service, and applying the remainder (if any) to the pay-

ment of the public Debts, and in abatement of the Taxes; for I can by no means think it reputable to, or becoming any Governm't, to be trafficking with the people's money, while they at the same time are paying Taxes for it. Dealing in the Stocks has always been deemed as a more reputable sort of Gaming, by which Loss, as well as Gain, may accrue to the adventures. Individuals may do as they please with their own Money; but the giving ease to the people by lightening the Burthen of their Taxes ought not to be delayed, under the precarious expectations of encreasing the public Stock.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, a regard to the just rights of Government, which I shall on all occasions think myself indispensably obliged to support and maintain, and the greatest Deference I bear to the Judgment and opinion of our late gracious Sovereign and his Ministers, who have actually repealed some of the Acts of this Province for the reasons I have above set forth, render it impossible for me to give my assent to the Bill now before me. At the same time, I cannot but express the highest concern, lest his Majesty's Service should be obstructed, if any Difference in opinion between us, on the present occasion, should deprive him of the Aids he demands from this Province. I must, therefore, recommend it to you, Gentlemen, in the warmest manner, to reconsider the Bill, and if you will not accede to the Amendments I have proposed thereto, to fall on some other means of complying with his Majesty's most reasonable Requisition, by forming a new Bill, free from the objections I have herein pointed out to you.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 22nd, 1761.

Speech to the Indians at a Council at the State House.

THE DARK CLOUDS WHICH WERE RAISED between us by the Evil Spirit being now happily removed and dispersed by the peace made at Easton, I am glad to hear from you again, our old Friends and Brethren.

The Road that leads from your Country to us, is again open; The blood that was spilt upon it is buried under ground; We shall take care to keep it clean, that we may pass safely along it to visit and talk to one another, face to face, as our fore-Fathers did of old, and lay open our hearts to each other, that nothing may hereafter arise to disturb our Friendship, or that of our Children, as long as the Sun shall Shine.

Brethren:

I am very much pleased to hear you intend soon to come to our Council Fire, where your Wisemen and ours used to sit and smoak together, as Children of the same Father. We, on our part, did never let this Fire burn quite out, tho' a great deal of Water did, some time ago, fall upon it; But we have again kindled it up, and made it burn as bright as ever, and have rub'd the Seats about it clean to receive you; By this Belt, therefore, I take you by the hand, and lead you down, either to Lancaster or Reading, as shall be most agreeable to you, to one of which places I will remove the Fire, when you will let me know you are upon the Road, to save you the trouble of travelling too far.

A Belt of 10 Rows.

Brethren:

I must put you in mind that at the time of our Exchanging the great peace Belt at Easton, which you have since laid hold of, and put into your Bosoms, it was expressly promised by all the Nations of Indians, & made a principal article of that Treaty, that our Flesh and Blood, who have been so long prisoners

among the Indians, should be delivered up to us, and that if any of them had gone down their Throats, they would heave them up again. I must, therefore, most earnestly desire that you will bring with you all the prisoners you have, and use your Interest with all the Indians in Alliance with you, to do the same, and wipe away the Tears from our Eyes, that nothing sorrowful may rest upon our mind on so joyful an occasion as that of meeting you, our Brethren, after so long an absence.

A Belt of 11 Rows.

In Consideration of your Services & your Fatigue in the long Journey you have taken, I have ordered some Cloaths to be delivered to you, to supply the place of those you have worn out, and have torn by the Bushes on the Road.

May 25, 1761.

Letter to General Amherst concerning the illegal settlement of Indian lands at Wyoming by inhabitants of Connecticut, and the disturbances caused thereby.

Philadelphia, May 10th, 1761.

Sir:

I AM GREATLY CONCERNED AT BEING UNDER a necessity of giving your Excellencq some trouble in an affair that hath lately happened in this Province. I was in hopes the measures taken by me would have put a stop to it, and that there woul'd have been no occasion to have taken up any part of your time about it; but as those measures have failed, I have good reason to think that nothing less than your interposition can prevent the renewal of fresh Disturbances from our Indian Allies, and I have the satisfaction to find that Sir William Johnson, to whom I have com-

municated what hath passed, joins with me in opinion, with respect to the propriety of applying to you on the Subject.

The story is a very long one, but in order to save your Excellency what trouble I may, I shall relate no more of it than is absolutely necessary to give you a just conception of the transaction, & of the train of evils it may be productive of.

In the Year 1754, some of the Inhabitants of Connecticut enter'd into an association to settle the Lands at Wyomink, and other Lands upon the Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware, in the very Center of this Province, under a pretence that the same were included within the Connecticut Grant from the Crown, notwithstanding that the Western Boundaries of that Colony were adjudged (by a decree of the King in Council, in the Year 1700), to extend no further than to the Eastern bounds of the province of New York.

If the right to the Lands in Question was only a matter of dispute between the King's Subjects, the common course prescribed by Law might be taken, and the matter be thereby brought to a legal issue, & in that Case there would be no occasion for me to give your Excellency any trouble about it.

But it happens unfortunately that these very Lands are claimed by the Six Nations (as having not yet been purchased from them), Who, on an application made to them for that purpose, at the time of the Convention of the Deputies of the several North American Govern-m'ts, at Albany, in the Months of June and July, 1754, did declare that they would not upon any account part with those Lands, either to the people of Connecticut or to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that the same should be reserved for their hunting Grounds, and did insist that no White people should be permitted to take possession of them, to which end they (the Six Nations in Council) did then and there appoint

John Shick Calamy, one of the Oneida Nation, living at that time near to Fort Augusta, to be their Agent for those Lands, with express orders that in case any White people should attempt to settle upon any of the Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, to the Northward of the Proprietary purchases, He should immediately make Complaint thereof to the Governor of this Province, in order that they might be forthwith removed.

Having had the Honour at that time to be in the administration of this Government, and being made acquainted with the sentiment of the Six Nations upon this head by the report of two Gentlemen, whom I had commission'd to treat with them for a new purchase of Lands in behalf of the proprietors; I was no sooner informed of a Settlement intended to be made by the people of Connecticut on those reserved Lands, than I immediately wrote by express to Mr. Wolcot and Mr. Fitch, then Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that Colony, setting forth the intelligence I had received & the consequences to be apprehended from such a proceeding, and desired to know if those people were countenanced by that Government, & on their both declaring that they had not received any such countenance, and Mr. Fitch in particular expressing a bad opinion of the design, I thought they would have desisted from any further prosecution of it, but it seems they did not. However, upon their making some fresh attempts in the fall of that Year, Mr. Morris, who succeeded me in the administration, made such very strong remonstrances to the Government of Connecticut thereupon, that the matter was no further prosecuted at that time.

As the Letters wrote by myself and Mr. Morris, with the answers of the then Governors of Connecticut, contain a true relation of this Transaction, I have directed them to be copied, and take the liberty to send them herewith for your Excellency's information.

Besides what passed at Albany in the Year 1754, I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency with some other circumstances attending this affair, which cannot fail to make the present attempt to settle those Lands appear in a very bad light to our Indian Allies.

Several Tribes of Indian, tributary to and dependant on the six Nations, & particularly the Delawares & Nanticokes, finding themselves streightned for want of room in the English Settlements, were obliged to remove, and were placed by the Six Nations at Wyomink and other places on the River Susquehannah, where they lived till the War broke out, and then, being seduced by the French, were deeply concerned in the ravages committed on our Frontiers. After some time, by the assistance of Sir William Johnson & the Six Nations, they were prevailed on to suspend Hostilities, & brought to confer with us, and at Length a peace was concluded at a Treaty held at Easton in the Year 1758, with their Chief Teedyuscung, by whose good Offices, & the influence of the Six Nations, the Indians to the Westward were drawn from the French Interest at the very time that General Forbes was on his March against Fort Du Quesne, which greatly facilitated the reduction of that Fortress.

And in order to satisfy your Excellency how much those Indians have it at heart to be quieted in the peaceable possession of the Lands now attempted to be invaded by the Connecticut People, and of how great importance it may be to the future harmony and good understanding between us, that strict Faith should be kept with them by his Majesty's subjects, Mr. Peters, one of the Members of Council of this Province, who waits upon your Excellency on this occasion, will have the Honour to lay before you Extracts from the Easton Treaty, by which the solemn Stipulations this Government was obliged to enter into with them on this Subject will appear, and without which it is probable that

all our Endeavours to conciliate their Friendship would have proved fruitless.

In consequence of these Stipulations, which have never been violated by us in a single instance, and at the request of the Indians, this Government hath, at the publick Expence, built houses for them at Wioming, and hath from time to time, as there was occasion, supplied them with Flour and other necessaries, without entertaining the least suspicion that the Connecticut people would ever again think of renewing their project for settling those Lands, so circumstanced as is above set forth. Nevertheless, some time last Summer, they did, as I am informed, renew their purpose, and in consequence thereof began to take possession, open Roads, and lay out Townships, with intent to appropriate and settle them for their own advantage. I did not, however, hear of their proceedings till September last, when I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County, in which the Lands lie, to bring me a certain account of what they should see doing there, and with orders (in case they should find any Persons whatever attempting to make a settlement) to let them into the circumstances of those Lands, and to warn them off.

In the mean time Teedyuscung, who had also heard of these Proceedings, came down to me and made a formal Complaint of the breach of the Treaty entered into between us & the Indians at Easton.

When, by the return of the Sheriff and Magistrates, and the report they made to me, I knew the thing to be certainly true, I forthwith wrote to the Governor of Connecticut acquainting him with these proceedings, and requesting him to use his utmost Influence with the people of his Government to desist from prosecuting so unjust a Scheme at the risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with those

people; but to my great Surprize I have not yet received any answer to my Letter.

I delayed not, however, to issue a proclamation strictly prohibiting all persons from joining with, or in anywise aiding or abetting such dangerous practices, and caused the same to be published, as well seperate as in the Gazette, to the end that all might have due notice to avoid engaging themselves in so unwarrantable an enterprize.

The report of the Gentlemen who was sent by me the last Fall to order the intruders to remove, The late Conferences with Teedyuscung, & my Proclamation upon the Subject, with Mr. Hyndshaw's deposition, who was upon the Spot about three weeks ago, of all which copies are herewith sent, will furnish your Excellency with every thing I know relating to this unhappy affair. Sorry I am that it was not in my power to make you Master of this Subject without engaging your patience in so long a Detail; but I am in hopes the importance of the matter will not only make my apology, but engage your Excellency to use your influence with the Governor of Connecticut to recall these Intruders, and not suffer them either to retain their possessions, or to make any Settlements in that Country.

Your Excellency will please to observe, by the complaint lately made to me by Teedyuscung, that the Indians are not only alarmed, but greatly irritated at these proceedings, and have threatened to remove the people by force, should their application to us prove ineffectual, which may in its consequences involve us again in a War with them an event much to be dreaded, as it must of course be grievous to this and the neighbouring provinces, and very injurious to the British Interest in General; but I flatter myself these Evils will be prevented by your Excellency's timely in-

terposition in such manner as you shall think most proper and likely to answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect.

Sir, your Excellency's most obedient
and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

General Amherst.
May 10, 1761.

Speech to the Indians at a Conference at Easton.

I HEARKEN TO ME WHILE I RETURN AN ANswer to your Speeches of Monday and Wednesday last.

Brethren:

It gives me pleasure to hear that you have found the Sky clear & the Road to this Council Fire open and safe, and I join with you in returning thanks to the Almighty, that he has once more brought us all together to speak to one another, as Brethren and Friends, Face to Face.

A string.

Brethren:

We thank you for remembering those whom we have lost during the late Troubles, either by sickness or War, & for wiping away the Tears from our Eyes, clearing our Throats, washing away the Blood from our Bodies, & sweeping clean the Chamber Council. In return we most heartily condole with you, the Seven Nations, and all your Cousins & Warriors, for the death of all our Indian Brethren who have died or been killed, since we last met in Council, and with this String we wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, clear your Throats, wash away the Blood from your Bodies, sweep the Council Chamber, & throw the dirt out of Doors, that there may

be nothing to Interrupt our present friendly Conference.

A String.

Brethren:

With this Belt we collect together the Bones of all your Men, Women, and Children, and most affectionately bury them in one Grave, that they may rest in peace forever.

A Belt.

Brethren:

We are very sensible, with you, that both of us have sustained a very heavy loss by the death of our old and good friend, Conrad Weiser, who was an able, experienced, & faithful Interpreter, & one of the Council of the Seven Nations; and that since his Death, we, as well as you, have sat in Darkness, and are at a great loss for want of well understanding what we say to one another. We mourn, with you, for his death, & heartily join in covering his Body with Bark.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt we dispel the dark Clouds which, you have justly observed, the death of our good Friend has occasioned, and make the sky perfectly clear again, that we may behold the light all the Day long. We ease your Hearts from the Grief you were under, on this Mournful account, & we pray God that we may forever live together in peace & Love.

A Belt.

Brethren:

Having thus paid our regards to our deceased Friend, we cannot but observe with you that there is a necessity of appointing some other person to succeed him, by whose assistance we may be enabled to find the true sense and meaning of what there may be occasion to say to one another, either in Council, or by Letters, or Messages.

Brethren:

In conformity to the ancient Custom of taking from among the Relations of any great Man who dies, some fit person to supply his place (as Mr. Weiser was by adoption one of the Six Nations, though by birth one of us), we think you did well to cast your Eyes upon one of his Children; and, inasmuch as Samuel Weiser is the only one amongst them who has any knowledge of the Indian Language, & have lived among you, we shall be glad to make Tryal of him for the present, and if we find him capable of serving in the Office of Interpreter, & in the management of Indian Affairs (in both which Capacities his Father so well acquitted himself), we shall appoint him to that Service. We look upon this choice of yours as a mark of your grateful Affection for Conrad Weiser, who was always your sincere Friend, and we join this Belt to your's in token of our Concurrence as far as to Make tryal of him.

Their Belt and another.

Brethren:

I have now answered every thing that you of the seven united Nations said to me at our last Meeting. I now address myself to Jenochryada, the Onondagoe Chief, to answer the Message he sent to me by Ashenoch.

Brother Jenochryada:

You tell me that James Sherlock has for some time past lived with you; I am glad to hear he has behaved to you in such a manner as to obtain your good opinion of him, and I hope he will continue to prove himself worthy of your Confidence; I have no objection to his living among you, or to your employing him in any Business you may have to transact with us, which you think him capable of executing, but as he is a young man and quite a stranger to me, I cannot consent to employ him as an Interpreter for this Government until I have as full an experience of his abilities & good

dispositions as you have had. In the mean time, if I should have any occasion of sending Messages or Letters to your Nation, I shall commit the care of them to Messengers of my own, and desire you will observe the same method, as the likeliest means to our right understanding of one another, and preventing Mistakes which might otherwise happen.

A String.

Brethren of the Seven United Nations:

You told me that three Years ago, at a Treaty held here, I invited you, by this Belt, to come down in great numbers, as you were not then all present: and that, as you all were now here, you returned me this Belt, and were glad to see us here Face to Face.

Brethren:

My Councellors well remember, that this Belt was given you by the late Governor of this province, at the last Treaty, but you seem to have mistaken the end and purpose for which it was given: I must, therefore, inform you that it was given to you as a peace Belt, by which we then renewed our old Treaties, brightened the Chain of Friendship, Confirmed our former Union, and put fresh Earth to the Roots of the Tree of peace, that it might bear up against every Storm, & live and flourish to the end of Time, whilst the Sun should shine, and the Rivers run; and we then further desired you would publish this good News among your own and all other Indian Nations, who were your Friends & Allies, and engage them to Join with you in a firm peace with our great King and all his people. All this appears by the Minutes of that Treaty, taken down in writing at that time; You ought, therefore, to preserve this Belt as a Bond or earnest of the Engagements we then made to one another, and keep it safe in your Bosoms, and I now return it you for that purpose.

The Peace Belt returned.

Brethren:

You informed us that this string was sent from Seven Nations of Indians over the Lakes, who have formerly been in the French Interest, but have lately entered into your Alliance, desiring they might lay hold with you of one end of the Chain of Friendship, that subsists between you and the English.

Brethren:

It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have strengthened your Interest by entering into an Alliance with these Seven Nations of Indians, who have been formerly in the Interest of the French. You and I are one Flesh and Blood, and I shall love and esteem all Indians whatsoever, who are in your Friendship. I will take this String and send it to the King's Commander-in-Chief, and Sir William Johnson, & let them know the desire those Indians have of entering into Friendship and Alliance with the English, & I make no doubt but they will receive them with open Arms. To confirm my words, I give you this String.

A String.

Brethren:

I am very much surprized to hear from you, that these three Belts were brought to the Onondagoe Council, by an Oneida Indian, about a Year ago, without any Messages or Speeches to attend them. I can assure you, I did not send these Belts to the Onondagoe Council, & therefore I am at a loss to known the meaning of them, or from whom they came. I have frequently sent Messages into the Indian Country, to put them in mind of their promise to return to us our Flesh and Blood, who are prisoners among them, & to press them to fulfil that promise; and it is possible, that the Belt sent with the Messengers for that purpose, may have been forwarded to the Six Nation Council by mistake; I therefore now return you the Belts, that you may make further Enquiry of the Oneidas about them.

The Belts returned.

Brethren:

You acquainted me by these three Belts, first, that you were coming to see me, and were got as far as Wyomink; by the second you desired me to meet you at Easton; by the third you desire me to stop Strong Drink, & send you Waggons, Provisions, & Paint. As I have complied with these several requests, I now return you the Belts.

The three Belts returned.

The several other Belts and Strings which you received from us at the last Treaty, and were returned by you to me the day before Yesterday, I have accepted, & put into the Council Bag.

Brethren:

Whatever may be the occasion of your coming down at this time, I can truly say I am glad to see my old Friends and Brethren once more, and take them by the hand, and will make you as welcome and easy, while you stay among us, as I possibly can. I have only further to say to you at present, that as we are now Face to Face, we should open our Hearts to one another, and let nothing remain upon our minds. If you, on your part, have any thing to offer or communicate to me that relates to the private Interest or concerns of this Province, or that can tend to promote & confirm our Friendship, & prevent all future causes of Jealousies and Discontent, I shall be glad to hear it.

A Belt.

August 7, 1761.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

YOU DESIRE ME TO OPEN MY HEART, & CONceal nothing from you; I give you this String to assure you that I will always communicate to you every thing that comes to my knowledge, or that rises

up in my mind, which concerns our common Interest, & Keep nothing secret, but will agree that you and I shall have but one Eye, one Ear, and one Heart.

A String.

Brethren:

I am very sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you; I am afraid the Evil Spirit is again endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you; You well know that General Johnson has, for a great number of years past, manifested his Love & friendship for the Indians on many occasions, and you have as often given proofs of your Esteem & good opinion of him. You should not, therefore, suffer the Confidence and Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions, but you should open your hearts to him, & tell him your minds freely; I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentlemen, & your good Friend, and if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you justice if you have been injured, & remove all your uneasiness.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you, & seem to apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger; I am much surprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Rise to your Fears, as there is now a perfect Peace and Friendship between you and all your Brethren, the English; you must not, therefore, make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds or Foundation; I speak to you from the bottom of my heart, and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe that there are any ill Designs forming against you.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I thank you for the particular affection you express for the people of this Province; We have always made it a Rule to speak to you plainly, & from the bottom of our hearts, & to treat you not only justly, but with Brotherly love and kindness; And it now gives us great satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us; I assure you we desire nothing more than to live in perfect peace and friendship with you as long as the Sun and Moon endures; We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in our hands, and keep it bright and free from rust, and in all our future Conduct to, and Dealing with you, continue to use you well, and give you every proof of our affection and regard for you.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I have carefully considered that part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been stole from you and sold by some Indians, who have no right to them, to the English who had settled upon them. I know of no Lands lying within this Province which have not been purchased of you, that have been settled by the English, except a Tract lying on or near the River Delaware, about fifty miles above the Blue Mountains.

Brethren;

I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you on this Head; It is a matter of great Consequence, and has given me much concern; listen attentively, therefore, to what I shall say to you about this matter. You know that an agreement was made a great while ago, between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas (which has been often renewed, and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living) that your Brother Onas would never settle any Lands in this Province, till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians, who

engaged that they would never sell any Lands in this Province to any other person than their Brother Onas; That you may refresh your Memories, & call to mind this Agreement, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren:

A great number of People who lived in Connecticut Government came about a Year ago and settled near this River, beyond the Lines of the Lands purchased of you, at a place called Cushietunck, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyomink. As soon as I heard it, I sent Messengers to them, informing them these Lands had never been purchased of the Indians, & desiring them to remove away. They sent me back for answer, that they had purchased all those Lands of you, and under that pretence had a right to them and would hold them. Now, Brethren, as you have told me you will hide nothing from me, I desire you will tell me truly whether you have sold these Lands to these Strangers who have settled them against my will and consent? (To which question the Six Nations made answer, That those were the Lands which they mentioned Yesterday to have been sold by four stragling Indians, without the Knowledge or Consent of their General Council, and that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who sold those Lands.)

Upon which the Governor said:

Brethren:

You know all such private Sales are of no Force; I, therefore, join this String to the Belt, & desire you will send for those Indians in the Great Council at Onondagoe, and reprove them for their Conduct, and cancell their deeds.

A Belt and a large String.

Brethren:

I have already, by the consent of my wise men, set

up two great stores, or Trading Houses, to furnish the Indians with all sorts of Goods, at a cheap rate, one at Pittsburgh, and the other at Shamokin; at the last of which places you may easily supply yourselves with whatever you want. The Expences, Losses, & many Difficulties which attend our sending Goods to these two places, are so great that I cannot set up another Store-house at so great a Distance as Diahoga according to your desire. I am sorry to refuse you anything, but if I should agree with you to do more than I can perform, you would have just reason to charge me with deceiving you. You must not, therefore, take it amiss, that I always speak plainly to you, and tell you my mind.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I told you before, that if I should have occasion to send you any Messages, I would commit the care of them to Messengers of my own; and as Samuel Weiser is a person recommended by you for that purpose, I will use him for the future.

A String.

Brethren:

I am pleased to hear you sent General Johnson our Flesh & Blood, who were prisoners among the Cayugas. We esteem it as the Strongest Proof of your Friendship, that you can possibly give us. You all agreed at the Treaty held here three Years ago, that you would search all the Towns & Places in the Indian Countries for them, & deliver them up to us without leaving one behind; and that if they had gone down your Throats you would heave them up again. I am sorry that but very few have yet been brought back, though I know there are a great many scattered up & down among the Indians; We cannot help thinking that you speak only from your Lips, and not from your Hearts, whatever professions of regard you make

for us, till this promise is performed, and we see our Fathers, Mothers and Children, who have been carried into Captivity, restored to us; this promise was the Condition on which the Peace Belt was exchanged between us. Some among you have been faithful, and sent back all the prisoners they had; I do not therefore address this part of my Speech to them, but take them to my heart; it is intended only, for such of the Indians as have deceived us, and still detain our Flesh and Blood. I sincerely wish to be friends with you all, & therefore, once more put you in mind of your engagements, and insist on your immediately complying with them, by restoring the Prisoners, that nothing may remain to make any difference between us to the end of time.

A Belt.

Brother:

Agreeable to your request, I have taken into serious Consideration what you said to me on Wednesday last, and shall answer you with the same good Will and Sincerity that true friends always use with one another.

A String.

Brother:

I readily acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; & according to the Promises you made us at this place three years ago, the Peace belt has been sent to several Nations of Indians who have since joined their hands to it, so that, by the Blessing of the Most High, the wound, by the means of the Medicine you have applied, is entirely healed; And it shall be my endeavour, as you say it shall be yours, to keep the wound from ever opening again.

A Belt.

Brother:

You tell me that all your Young Men, as far as the

Twightwees, & those now with you, Mohickons, Opies, and Delawares, intend to join in, & stand to whatever you and I have agreed to do, and that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of Blood may have stained the Road, but will look steadily to our Agreements.

Brother:

I very much commend this resolution. It is a mark of Prudence and real Love for Peace; considering how many wicked Men there are in the World, it must be expected that private mischiefs and even Murders will now and then be committed. When this happens, we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect and punish the Evil Doers. This being done, the publick peace can never be affected or hurt. By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition & resolution, as well as it yours.

A Belt and String.

Brother:

I take special notice of your declaring that you have cleared yourself as far as Wighalousin, Papounan's Town, as far as that place; you say you have no Prisoners, but they are all delivered up, and you want to make a peace as lasting as the World.

Brother:

I take this Public Declaration of yours very kindly. I believe you say true; if all like you would do the same thing—and they are engaged and have often promised to do it—the peace would last forever. On the part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed; this String confirms my words.

A String.

Brother:

You say you would not have me look to you for anything further, for nothing will ever make a difference

betwixt you and me, and therefore, if anything happens, it must spring from me, as your Young men have put all their affairs into the hands of their Chiefs.

Brother:

Assure yourself that my heart is good towards you, and that I shall take all the pains in my power to prevent any Breach of the Peace; keep but your Young men sober & in order, and let them do no mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms, and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

A String.

Brother:

I agree with you that friendly Conferences between us are of great use, as they give us an opportunity of settling matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstandings between us. I shall be your Ear, and inform you constantly of anything that may concern you.

A String.

Brother:

I thank you for your information respecting what you told me was said to you by the seven Nations. You are now altogether; speak your minds to one another freely and affectionately, as friends and Relations should do, and agree now on all points. If you mean really to continue at Wyomink, let your Uncles know it, and they will, I doubt not, consent to it. They seem to apprehend that danger is nigh to you, as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them of the good disposition of General Johnson, will quiet both their and your fears. By this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest notice in my power if any harm should ever be intended against you. At present I know of none; I am assured that there is none.

A Belt.

Brother:

I shall be very sorry if you remove from Wyomink. This Province has chearfully, and at a considerable expence, assisted you to build Houses, and make your Settlements there commodious to you as long as you live. There you will always find us disposed to assist you; if you go away, it will not be so much in our Power. Consider this well. Your Uncles, who now hear me speak to you, will not, I hope, after placing you there, & after the expence that has been laid out by us in building Houses for you, desire you to go to live at another place, without Your giving them some Cause of complaint, and that I hope you never will do. In confirmation of the truth of what I now say to you, I give you this Belt.

A Belt.

The Governor then, addressing himself to the Papounan, spoke as follows:

Brother Papounan:

I thank you for your Care in sending my Messag. to Achoan, & for delivering his answer. I shall give you no more trouble in this matter, nor send him any more Messages, but expect his Uncles, the Seven Nations, will acquaint him with what I have so strongly ureged upon them, during these Conferences, with respect to the delivery of the Prisoners.

August 11, 1761.

Further Speech to the Indians at the Conference at Easton.

I AM NOW TO INFORM YOU THAT SINCE OUR last Meeting at this place, three Years ago, the Road has been stained with a few drops of Blood. The first thing of this kind happened over Susque-

hanna where one Indian Man, his Wife, and Two Children were found dead, having been either murdered or drowned in the River Conedogwainet. It no sooner came to my knowledge, but I issued a Proclamation, offering Two hundred and sixty-six dollars as a reward for detecting and apprehending all such as should be concerned in this murder; but notwithstanding all my endeavours, nothing certain has yet been discovered.

About two months ago, our very good Friend Thomas Hickman, was found shot in the Tuscarora Path Valley. One person is now in Goal, on suspicion; two others were put into prison, but set at Liberty again, at the instance of the Indians, it appearing to them that they were innocent. All possible endeavours are now using to find out who did this wicked Act. A reward has been offered by publick Proclamation for their Apprehension, & I hope we shall find them.

There may have been some few more of such Instances, which I may not have been particularly informed of; but these are all that have reached my Ears.

Brethren:

These are accidents which ought not to affect the peace made between us; It is as grievous to me as to you to hear of these wicked acts, and let them be who they will that have been guilty of these Murders, they shall die themselves, as soon as convicted thereof by a lawful Tryal. With this Belt I collect their Bones, and put them all into one Grave.

A Belt.

I fill up their graves, & cover their Bodies with these strouds.

Strouds.

With these Handkerchiefs, I wash off the Blood

from your Bodies, & wipe away the Tears from your Eyes.

Handkerchiefs.

With this Belt I take all Sorrow out of your Heart. I clear your Throats, Eyes, and Ears, and desire you will no more mourn for them.

A Belt.

August 11, 1761.

Speech to Teedyuscung, and the Seven Nations Indians at the Conference at Easton.

AS TO THE LANDS LYING BETWEEN THE Kittochtinny Hills and Tohickon Creek, which you say you have never been paid for, you know the Proprietaries of this Province have always insisted that they were fairly purchased of the Delawares before you were born, who received the Consideration Money for them; you know, also, that the Dispute between you and the Proprietaries about these Lands was, by your own particular desire, referred to our Great King over the Water, who, from his Love of Justice and regard to you, has taken upon Himself to settle it, and has ordered General Johnson to hear your Complaint, & enquire into the truth of it, and make report to him, that he might direct what is right to be done; of this, General Johnson gave you notice by a Letter, about a Year and an half ago, and desired you to appoint a proper Time and place to meet him on this Occasion, that the affair might be speedily settled. I have waited ever since, in expectation that you would comply with General Johnson's request, & I now inform you that I am, and at all time shall be ready, on

my part, to send the Proprietary Commissioners to support their Claim, when ever you shall appoint the time and place of meeting; It is, therefore, your own Fault if the matter is delayed any longer.

Addressing himself to the Seven Nations, he said, Brethren of the Seven United Nations:

I have considered what you said to me on behalf of the Conoys and Nanticokes, who have some of their Brethren still remaining in the Province of Maryland; As I am not Governor of that Province, I have no power to order the People there to suffer their Relations to come away; I will, however, afford them all the Assistance I can, and will not only give the Messenger they send to Maryland a passport, or safe Conduct, but will write to the Governor & request him to permit their Brethren to come away without Interruption.

Brethren:

You desire me to make Satisfaction to your Cousins, the Delawares, for these Lands which they Claim, as they often think of it; had you known, as well as I do, how groundless and Unjust this Claim of theirs was, I am sure you would not have taken any notice of it. Your old men must remember that at a full Council held with the Six Nations at Philadelphia, in the Year 1742, the Claim the Delawares now make for these very Lands, was laid before them, and the Deeds from them to the Proprietaries, perused and considered by the Six Nations, who, upon a full hearing of the matter then, were convinced that the Proprietaries had fairly purchased them of the Delawares, and paid for them; Whereupon the Six Nations ordered the Delawares to remove off from them, & go to Wyomink, which they accordingly did. Teedyuscung, some time ago, referred this Complaint about these Lands, to our Great King, who has ordered General Johnson to enquire into the whole matter,

and let him know how it is circumstanced, that Justice may be done, as well to the Delawares as to us; and I am ready to send my Commissioners to General Johnson, to lay before him the Proprietaries' Deeds for, and right to, these Lands, whenever Teedyuscung will appoint a time and place for this purpose.

August 12, 1761.

Further Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Indians, at a Conference at Philadelphia.

I GIVE YOU THIS STRING TO WIPE YOUR EYES, open your Ears, and clean your Throats, that you may listen attentively to what I am going to say to you.

A String.

I am very much grieved at the frequent occasions I have had, since the making of the peace betwixt us, to condole with you on the unfortunate death of your Country men by wicked or unlucky accidents.

I received Yesterday an account from Easton, that about a Week ago, an Indian Man, one of your Nation, whose name I do not know, was killed by a white man, one of our People. This man, who does not deny the Fact, says in justification of himself, that what he did, was in defence of his Wife and Children, whom the Indian was about to murder with his scalping knife, after coming several times to his House in the night time, disturbing him & using him very ill.

Brother:

If this were certainly true, I believe you yourselves would be of opinion that the White man was not to blame; since no man is obliged to sit still and see his Wife and Children murdered before his Face, with

out striving to prevent, it, even by killing the person who attempts it.

But as the English Laws are deservedly very strict in matters of bloodshed, and do not allow for truth every thing that a Criminal says in his own defence, I have directed that this man shall be taken up and put into prison, in order that the matter may be more particularly enquired into. After which, he shall be fairly tryed in the King's Courts, as if he had spilt the Blood of a white man; and if he be found guilty of having committed this murder maliciously, or otherwise than in his own defence, or that of his Wife and Children, he shall suffer the same punishment as if he had killed one of us, Which punishment by our Laws, is Death; and I further promise you, that, if you desire it, I will send you notice of the time & place where he shall be tryed, that some of your wise men may attend, and be satisfied that the Indians are fairly dealt with, and have Justice done them in the Tryal.

A Belt.

Brother:

You may remember I lately put you in mind, at Easton, that there are many wicked people in the world, as well among the English as among the Indians, and that as long as it should continue to be so, private mischiefs, and even murders, would now and then be committed; and that whenever this should happen, we should do well to let one another know it, and join in taking proper measures to detect and punish the Evil doers, to which you assented with great satisfaction; I, therefore, now acquaint You, Brothers, that I am pursuing the Rule then agreed upon betwixt us, by first acquainting you with the accident, and in the next place endeavouring to punish the Evil Doer, in case he shall be found deserving of it.

A Belt.

Brother:

This accident neither ought, nor I hope, will have any effect to disturb the peace made betwixt us; Accidents of this kiad are full as grievous to me as to you; and as I have the greatest desire to live in strict Amity and friendship with you, You may be assured of having the same Justice administered to you, on all occasions, as is done to our own people. More than which, I am persuaded you neither expect or desire.

A Belt.

August 26, 1761.

Speech to Seneca George at a Conference at the Governor's House.

I HAVE CONSIDERED THE SEVERAL THINGS you mentioned to me Yesterday, & am now going to return You an answer thereto.

Brother:

You propose to me that in order to prevent the Miscarriage of any Messages we may have occasion to send to one another, they should be sent by way of Wyomink, and the Messengers conducted by some persons living in that Town to the place where their Business lies, and for that purpose you desire me to place Jo peepy and Isaac Stille there, whom you say you have pitched upon as being sober & discreet persons. Brother, I have not the least objection in the world to these two persons living at Wyomink, nor to your employing them in any Character you think proper, and whenever they or any other Indians come to me charged with any Business from you, I shall give them a kind reception, but I cannot think

it expedient that this Government should either be confined to send their Messengers by way of Wyomink or by any particular persons whatsoever. You may be assured I shall always take care to send the best men I can get on the public business, or to have them safely conducted to the place where the business lies. and as I must be left to my own liberty on these Occasions, I shall leave you likewise to act as you please.

A String.

Brother (Last Night):

I am pleased with the Mohickons & Opies settling along with You, the six Nations, at Chenango; there I should send to them whenever I have any Business to transmit with them.

A string.

Brother (speaking to Seneca George):

I am sorry to hear you are left in such indigent Circumstances. You have always been considered as an hearty Friend to the English, & therefore, as a Testimony of their regard for you, I have ordered you the things you are in want of.

Brother:

The Chiefs who live at Chenango will always have occasion for Wampum, on account of the Messages they may want to send or that may be sent to them; & as you tell me that your wampum is entirely expended, I have provided some for you. There is no White Wampum in Town, or you should have had some. The Black, however, is more Valuable, and may always be readily exchanged for White, if you should light of any in the places thro' which you shall pass.

Brethren of all the Tribes now present:

We are glad to hear you express yourselves in such a thankful manner for the kind treatment you have received of us since you came. We give you this

Belt to assure you that we bear you a sincere affection; & whilst you behave yourself well, we shall, on all proper occasions, never fail to give you testimonies of our regard.

A Belt.

August 27, 1761.

To the Assembly concerning matters connected with the late Indian treaty at Easton.

SINCE YOUR ADJOURNMENT I RECEIVED, very unexpectedly a Message from the Chiefs of a considerable number of Indians, living to the Northward, & upon the Head Branches of the River Susquehanna, consisting of Six Nations, Delawares, Nanticokes, &ca., in which Message they acquainted me, that in consequence of an Invitation from this Government they had proceeded as far as Wyomink, in their way to Easton, where the Council Fire had of late been kindled, and where they desired that I would give them a meeting.

Being conscious that no such invitation had been given them by me, & forseeing how great an Expence the proposed Interview would necessarily bring upon the Province, I was uneasy and uncertain what to do upon the Occasion.

But on considering the ticklish situation of our affairs with those People, together with an information I had just before received, that a Dissatisfaction was prevailing among them on account of some sup-

posed neglect or ill Treatment from the English, I thought it might be for the Public Service forthwith to attend them, and to use my best endeavours to efface any impressions of that Sort, before they should have taken too deep root in their minds to be easily removed, and accordingly, by the advice of the Council, & some of the Gentlemen of your House, I did repair to Easton the beginning of the last Month, where sundry conferences (I hope to good effect) were held between me & those Indians, the substance whereof is contained in the Treaty I have ordered to be now laid before you.

The Gentlemen who on the part of the Provincial Commissioners attended & defrayed the Expenses of the Treaty, will lay the accounts before you; and altho' the Charges that have arisen thereupon cannot but appear to be extremely high, yet when you call to mind of how great importance it is to remove all Misunderstandings, & even Jealousies, from the minds of those people, and to conciliate, as much as possible, their Friendship & Affection to the English Nation, I cannot entertain the least doubt but you will approve of what hath been done on the present occasion, notwithstanding that it does not appear that they had any particular business of Consequence to transact with the Government which necessarily called upon them to come down at that time.

JAMES HAMILTON

September 8th, 1761.

Proclamation against the New England trespassers on Indian lands at Wyoming.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennsylvania, ss.:

Whereas, divers persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a Body to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land in this province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade & inveigle many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong hand. And whereas, The Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, hath made a very earnest & formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me; and declared if this was not done, the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. And whereas,

since the making of the abovementioned complaint by Teedyuscung, the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, who were present at the Treaty held at Easton in the month of August last, did, in the most earnest manner, renew the said Complaint & Remonstrance, and insist that this Government should afford them its aid in obliging the said Intruders to remove; affirming, "That the said Lands had never yet been sold, or were intended to be sold by them, to any person or persons, whatsoever, notwithstanding what the said Intruders have said, or may continue to say to the contrary; and that if any Indian or Indians had taken upon them to sell or dispose of the said Lands, they had done it unknown to the Six Nations, and had stolen them, with a View to fill their pockets with Money." Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, & to preserve the peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored & subsisting between us and the Indians, & to prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by Force, the Intruders on the said Lands, as also, to warn & to prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended design of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, by and with ye advice of ye Council to issue this, my second Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring & enjoining in his Majesty' name, all and every person and persons already settled, or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart & move away from the same; And do hereby forbid all his Majestie's Subjects of this or any other Province, or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess any of the said Lands, or any other, the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the In-

dians, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law: And I do hereby, also, strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other, his Majesty's Liege People within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice and condign punishment, all offenders in the Premises.

Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty-one, and in the first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly recommending an allowance for the public services of Mr. Chew, Attorney-General of the Province.

I AM WELL INFORMED THAT THE LEGAL FEES arising to the Attorney General of this Province, upon Criminal prosecutions, would by no means be a Compensation for the great paines & Trouble attending the execution of that Office, if the Offenders were all of ability to pay them.

But when it is considered that the unhappy people, who by their Crimes, subject themselves to such pros-

ecution, are, in general, the most indigent of Mankind, & consequently unable to pay, you must be convinced that the perquisites of that important office are inconsiderable, and very inadequate to the Service; and of this former Assemblies have been so sensible, that they have frequently given Salaries Annually to the Attorney General, as will appear by the Minutes of of your House.

The present Attorney General, Mr. Chew, hath held that Office for the last seven Years, during all which time he hath not received any reward from the publick, tho' I have great reason to believe that he hath discharged his duty with the utmost care & Fidelity both to the Crown & to the publick.

In Justice, therefore, to him, I think myself obliged to lay this case before you, & earnestly to recommend it to You to make him such an allowance for his past services as you think they deserve, or as hath been usual on the like occasion.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 24th, 1761.

Speech to Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Indians, at a Conference at Bush Hill.

ON YOUR SPEECH THE OTHER DAY, YOU told me it was agreed between our Grandfathers, that we should have but one Eye and one Ear, & that we should make use of these for the good of one another, I acknowledged this to have been a wise agreement, and tending to the advantage both of you and us, and as I intend to comply with it on all occasions, so I am glad to find that you remember it and conform your-

selves to it by hiding nothing from me that you have heard relating to me.

A String:

Brother:

You tell me that the Chiefs of the Opies and Mohickons, with many of their Nations, hearing of the kindness of this Government to all the Indians, are desirous to come and settle with you at Wyomink, where you have taken them by the hand and bid them welcome, & put a pipe into their Mouths with some good Tobacco that smokes sweetly like the Sun.

Brother:

I have heard a good Character of the Opies & Mohickons, and am therefore well pleased at their coming to settle with you at Wyomink, and I do take them by the hand and bid them welcome as you desire and promise them they shall have the same kindness from this Government it extends to all the Indians who behave well. You did well to tell them not to mind any disturbances that have happened of late. Accidents of that sort will often happen while there are wicked people in the World. And therefore when they do happen, the best thing we can do is to acquaint one another of it, & endeavor to make it up immediately without going to War to revenge it; for if this were the case we should never be long together in peace.

A Belt.

Brother:

I remember you told me at Easton, that you and your Young Men would not mind a few drops of Blood, but were resolved to keep the Peace made between us. You now tell me You have cleared yourselves as far as Wickalousing, but that you have nothing to do to the Northward, & that you have tryed to persuade the Senecas and Munsies to the same thing, but they

would not hearken to you and advise me to send a Message to them.

Brother:

I acknowledge you have cleared yourselves as far as Wickalousing, for which I heartily thank You, as also for trying to persuade the Senecas and Munsies to the same thing; And I am now sending a Message to the Munsies, according to your advice, which I am in hopes they will listen to, & that it will have the desired effect.

A Belt.

Brother:

You may remember it is but a little while ago since you had a large present made you at Easton, which cost us a great deal of Money. Nevertheless, in compassion to your Circumstances, we intend to make you a small present, which will be delivered to you by Mr. Fox.

A String.

Brother Nunetiam:

You tell me that you are come to join yourself to Teedyuscung, and place yourself with him at Wyomink, and will agree to all that he and I shall agree upon. I am glad to hear you say so, and that you will settle at Wyomink. I therefore take you by the hand and bid you heartily welcome, and you may be assured of being always used with kindness by this Government while you behave well. Having seen your certificate from the Governor of New York, I acknowledge you to be the Chief of the Opies; and if anybody also pretends to that Title I shall not believe them. I once more bid you welcome, and as you are come so far to see us and offer us your Friendship, we shall give you likewise a small present, which will be delivered you by Mr. Fox.

A Belt.

October 11, 1761.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the persons guilty of certain assaults upon women in the City of Philadelphia.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, That on the Thirty-first day of December last, in the Evening, and at sundry other Times, divers Women, Inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, while peaceably walking the Streets, about their lawful Business & Occasions, have been violently set upon, assaulted, and grievously stabbed, and wounded, and otherwise treated with the most shocking Indecency, by several wicked & evil disposed Persons, some of whom are hither undiscovered, to the disturbance of the Peace of the said City, and to the great Terror of the Inhabitants.

To the End, Therefore, That the authors, Perpetrators, and accomplices of the Outrages, and inhuman Proceedings aforesaid, or any of them, may be brought to Condign Punishment, as an example to others, who may be tempted to offend in the like kind; I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any person or persons, who shall make known, & cause to be apprehended, all or either of the offenders (not yet discovered) who were concerned as Authors, Perpetrators, or Accomplices, in assaulting and wounding the aforesaid Women, or either of

them, so that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to the due Course of Law; and I do hereby strictly charge and command the Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice within the said City, to use their utmost diligence in detecting & punishing, in the most exemplary manner, all such as shall be found guilty of having been concerned in, or accessory to, the Outrages & Enormities aforesaid; and in the mean time to attend diligently to the preservation of the publick peace.

Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Sixteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-two, and in the Second Year of his Majestie's Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, jun'r, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Vetoing a bill entitled "An Act for recording warrants, surveys," &c.

I HAVE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED THE BILL sent up for my Concurrence, intituled "An Act for recording Warrants and Surveys," &ca., and heartily wish the Provisions contained in it had been such that I could freely have given my assent to it; but instead thereof, I am sorry to find that the present Bill is formed on the same plan, and liable to the most material of the same Objections for which your late law respecting these Offices, was, after a full hearing, repealed by his Majesty in Council.

I have endeavoured, as much as in me lay, to amend it, so as to make it conformable to what I conceive just and reasonable upon this Subject, but have found, upon Trial, that the necessary Alterations and Amendments would be so numerous and perplexing, that a new Bill, I hope, agreeable to both our sentiments, might, with less difficulty, be framed, to answer all the good purposes intended by the Law now before me.

I am commanded, Gentlemen, by the Proprietaries, to declare that it is their desire to render the people as secure in their Landed properties as possible, without injuring their ancient Officers, or giving up their right of appointing new ones; and I can, for myself, with great Truth assure you, that I sincerely entertain the same Sentiments, as an Earnest whereof, I will not scruple to acknowledge that the several Offices, where the only Evidences of the Original Rights of the Freeholders in this Province, have heretofore been deposited and kept, have long appeared to me to stand in need of some Reguations.

I have ever been of opinion that a Law for erecting the Offices of Proprietary, Secretary, and Surveyor General, into publick Offices, and requiring the persons appointed from time to time to fill them, to give sufficient security to the King or to the Proprietaries, as should be thought most expedient, in trust, nevertheless, for the people; and moreover, to oblige them to take an Oath or Affirmation for the faithful and impartial discharge of their duty, would be extreamly proper & of great publick Utility.

It seems also an object, no less worthy the attention of the Legislature, that proper precautions should be taken to guard against the Mischiefs & Confusions that would necessarily ensue to the people, in case the Records and papers lodged in these Offices should be destroyed by Fire or any other accident.

I cannot, therefore, but highly approve of the proposal of taking Duplicates and fair Copies of such Records and Papers, and confirming such as have heretofore been taken, after they have been carefully compared & examined, to be preserved in some place of safety, to be made use of as Evidence on the loss of the originals or any of them, but not otherwise, reserving the appointment of the Officer who may have the Custody of them, under the like Oath & Security as above mentioned, to the Governor, which is a Branch of the Royal Prerogative that I ought not, and therefore cannot give up.

A Bill formed on these general Principles, I would at any time chearfully give my assent to, after which, I may be bold to say, that the landed Estates of the People of this Province would be as substantially and effectually secured as they are in any part of the King's Dominions, or as in Reason & Justice could be desired.

But, as to the Bill now before me, I cannot assent to it as it stands, & therefore return it to the House.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 8th, 1762.

To the Assembly recommending provision for the expense of an Indian treaty with the Delaware Chiefs.

I THINK IT NECESSARY TO ACQUAINT YOU that I have lately received from the Delaware Chiefs, Beaver, and Shingas, the Message herewith laid before You, from which it appears that they are very well disposed to cultivate the Friendship of their Brethren, the English.

And, as since the ceasing of Hostilities betwixt his Majesty's Subjects and them, several Invitations hath been given them, on the part of this Province, for a personal Interview, in order to strengthen and brighten the Chain of Friendship, which, for a long Time, did so happily subsist between us, I cannot but think it highly expedient to give them a Meeting, at such time and place as they shall appoint for that purpose.

But as this cannot be done without a considerable charge to the Province, I am to request, if you approve of the Measure, that you will make Provision, as well for the expence attending the Treaty, as for the present to be made them, which, upon this Occasion, and after so long an Intermission, will undoubtedly be expected to be a liberal one.

If it be found necessary that the proposed Treaty shall be held at any other place than the City of Philadelphia, it would be very agreeable to me that some of the Members of your House should accompany me thither.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 11th, 1762.

To the Assembly communicating the King's wishes with regard to the raising of troops by the Province.

BY THE PACKET JUST ARRIVED, I HAD THE Honour to receive a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, setting forth, That the King, having nothing so much at Heart as to secure and improve the great advantages gained since

the commencement of this War in North America, and having seen his good Dispositions to restore the publick Tranquility, entirely frustrated by the Insincerity & Chicane of the Court of Versailles in the late Negotiations; and as nothing can so effectually contribute to the great and essential object of reducing the Enemy to the necessity of accepting a peace on Terms of Glory & advantage to his Majesty's Crown, and beneficial in particular to his Subjects in America, as the King's being enabled to employ, as immediately as may be, such part of the regular Forces in North America, as may be adequate to some great and important enterprize against the Enemy; he is, therefore, commanded to signify to me the King's pleasure, that in order the better to provide for the full and entire Security of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, & particularly of the possession of his Majesty's Conquests there, during the absence of such part of the Regular Forces, I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours & Influence with the Council & Assembly of this Province, to raise, with all possible dispatch, within my Government, at least the same number of men as was required from this Province by Mr. Pitt's Letter of the seventeenth of December, 1760, viz't.: Two thirds of what they raised the preceeding Campaign; and that forming the same into Regiments as far as shall be found convenient, I should direct them to hold themselves in readiness, and particularly as much earlier than former Years, as may be, to march to such place or places in North America, as his Majesty's Commander-in-Chief there, or the Officer who shall be appointed to command the King's Forces in those parts shall appoint, in order to be employed there, under the Supream Command of his Majesty's said Commander-in-Chief, or of the Officer to be appointed as above, in such manner, as from the Circumstances & Situation of the Enemy's posts,

and the state and disposition of the Indian Nations on that side, he may judge most Conducive to the King's Service.

And the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to me to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen in this Province as I shall judge, from the Weight and Credit with the people, and their Zeal for the publick Service, may be best disposed and enabled to quicken and effectuate the speedy Levying of the greatest number of Men; and, further, to allow all Officers of the Provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, to have Rank according to their respective Commissions, agreeable to the Regulations contained in his late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th of December, 1757, which has been renewed by his present Majesty.

The King is likewise further pleased to furnish all the Men so raised as above with Arms, Ammunition & Tents, as well as to order provisions to be issued to the same by his Majesty's Commissaries, in the same Proportion & manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces.

The whole, therefore, that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces is the Levying, Clothing & Pay of the Men; and on these heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great and salutary services, His Majesty is further most graciously pleased to permit me to be acquainted, that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament at their Sessions next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according to the active Vigour and strenuous Efforts of the respective Provinces shall justly appear to merit.

In consequence of the above Requisition, and of his Majesty's further Intentions signified to him by the Secretary of State; I have also received a Letter from his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander-

in-Chief of the Forces in North America, which, as the matters therein contained will probably soon come under your Consideration, I have judged proper to communicate to You.

As by the Letters above mentioned, which I have ordered to be laid before you, you will be fully possessed of what the King expects and requires of you on this important Occasion, it would be needless for me to attempt enlarging thereon, since the reasons and interesting motives therein set forth to induce a speedy and effectual Compliance with His Majesty's demand, are so striking and self-evident that they must necessarily lose of their Force when handled by any inferior Authority. Nevertheless, as in obedience to the King's Command, it is my duty forthwith to use my best Endeavours & Influence to induce you to raise with all possible Dispatch at least the same number of men as was required from this Province by Mr. Pitt's Letter of the Seventeenth of December, 1760, viz't.: Two-thirds of what you raised the preceding Campaign. I do, accordingly, in the strongest and most earnest manner, recommend this measure to be pursued by you, as being what, in my opinion, the present situation of these Colonies loudly call for, and by your speedy and effectual Compliance with which you cannot fail to entitle yourselves to the continued favour & protection of the best of Kings.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 16th, 1762.

To the Assembly communicating the King's wishes regarding the raising of Provincial troops.

SINCE YOUR ADJOURNMENT, I HAVE BEEN honoured with a Second Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majesty's principle Secretaries of State, bearing date the

twelfth of December last, acquainting me that the King having taken into his most serious Consideration how highly essential it is to the Interest and Security of his Subjects in North America, that the Regular Regiments serving there be recruited with all convenient Expedition to their full Complement of Effectives; and at the same time seeing the Impracticability of compleating them from Great Britain, considering how that Country is drained by the great number of men furnished for the various Services in all parts of the World; He is, therefore, commanded to signify to me the King's pleasure, that immediately after the receipt of the said Letter, I should exert my utmost Influence to induce this Province to carry into the most speedy and effectual Execution this very important Object, by an immediate Compliance with any requisition Sir Jeffery Amherst shall, in Consequence of his Majesty's orders, make, for furnishing on certain Conditions, which he will explain to me, such a number of Recruits from this Province as he shall demand, as their Quota towards compleating the regular Regiments which have been sent to America for the Defence and Protection of the Possessions of His Majesty's Subjects there. And that the King cannot doubt that the Provinces will chearfully and readily comply with this reasonable demand, so obviously Calculated for their Security and advantage, which His Majesty hath so much at Heart, and with Regard to which, any Failure or Disappointment would be extreamly disagreeable.

His Lordship is also, by His Majesty's Command, further pleased to acquaint me, That tho' the present situation of affairs would have fully justified the having required of the Provinces as large a number of Men as they ever have raised for any of the former Campaigns, instead of the Quota which was demanded

last year, yet, that His Majesty considering the high Importance of the Service, which makes the subject of his Letter, and being desirous to ease the Burthens of His Faithful Subjects, as far as shall be consistent with their own Safety, hath been pleased to require only the same number of men as for the last year, in order thereby to facilitate a measure so essential as the compleating the regular Regiments, by Recruits to be furnished from the Provinces in North America; and that the King is persuaded that the said Provinces, duly sensible of His Majesty's tender and paternal Care for their Welfare, will in return readily comply with the Orders now sent.

At the same time that Sir Jeffery Amherst transmitted to me the above mentioned Letter from the Secretary of State, he was likewise pleased to honour me with one from himself, ascertaining, pursuant to the trust reposed in him by the King, as well the number of men required to be furnished by this Province, for compleating the regular Corps serving in North America, as the method proposed for raising them, by which you will perceive, that the number expected from us, agreeable to the proportions from the other Colonies, amounts to Four hundred & Eighty-two Men, over and above those required by his Letter of the ninth of the last month. And as an inducement to the men to enter into the regular Service, he proposes that we should pay to them the same Levy money as is given to the Provincials, in addition to which, as a further Encouragement, he will allow the Sum of Five Pounds, New York Currency, to each man approved of by a regular Officer to be appointed for that purpose, who shall inlist to serve during the War, or until the Regiments shall return to Europe; that the Men so raised shall be clothed and enter into immediate pay, without any further expence to the Province than their first Levying, and at the expiration

of their Time, as above mentioned, shall be sent back to their respective Homes.

He is also pleased to signify to me, that to render this Service effectual, & prevent Desertion, he does expect that the Province will provide for re-placing such men as do desert; which when known, he is persuaded will prevent any of them from leaving their Corps, since, in that Case, they cannot expect protection in the Colonies. And lastly, that the Execution of the above measure must, by no means, retard or interfere with the Requisition made by his Majesty for the Provincial Service.

When you call to mind, Gentlemen, the present critical State of Affairs both in Europe & America; the unhappy prospect of a Continuance of the war with France, and the great Reason there is to apprehend that His Majesty may soon be obliged to enter into a new one, with another formidable power, for vindicating the Honour of His Crown, and the Commercial Interest of His Subjects, in which the Service of the regular Regiments, when compleat, cannot fail to be of the utmost Importance;

When you reflect on the seasonable and powerful protection these Colonies have received from the Mother Country, by means of these very Regiments, and the utter impracticability of recruiting & compleating them from Great Britain, already drained of Men, by the various & extensive Services in all parts of the World; and above all, how much His Majesty hath the Execution of this Measure at Heart, and how very Disagreeable any Disappointment therein must consequently prove to him;

I say, Gentlemen, when you shall have duly weighed & considered these several very important & interesting Circumstances, I flatter myself, & indeed cannot entertain a Doubt, but that you will chearfully and readily comply with His Majesty's Commands

hereby signified to you; and in so doing, approve yourselves faithful and affectionate Subjects to the best of Sovereigns; to which I most earnestly press and exhort you; and for your more particular Information, I have ordered the several Letters, from which this Message is chiefly an extract, to be laid before You.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 8th, 1762.

Letter to Beaver and Shingass and other Indians.

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR KIND MESSAGES BY Mr. Croghan and Mr. Frederick Post, (or Wallangundowngen) with the Belts sent therewith.

Brethren:

It pleases me to hear of the great care you have taken to communicate the good news of the Peace to all the Nations that you are connected with, & that they have, at your instance, renewed & brightened the old chain of Friendship.

Brethren:

What you say is true, namely, that some of your Flesh and Blood have been Killed since making the peace, but I can assure You with great truth, that it has given me as much grief and trouble of Heart as if it had been my own Flesh, and I have spared neither pains nor Expence to find out the Authors of these Murders, and I do still continue my endeavours to do so, to the end that they may be brought to publick Justice. All our people are made acquainted, by Proclamation, with this, and that they are to Love, and Cherish, and be kind to their Brethren, the Indians, whenever they come amongst us.

Brethren:

I desire you will present my kindest affections to all your people, and let them know that their intention to visit me this Summer, is very agreeable, and that they shall be received with the heartiest welcome.

A String.

Brethren:

As we have now in this City some Remains of the Small Pox, and it is warm weather, that infectious disease may perhaps increase, I have kindled the Council Fire at Lancaster, to which place I invite you and all your Friends by this Belt.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I request you will not fail to let me know beforehand, when you propose to set out on your Journey, that I may send proper persons to escort you, & suitable provisions for you and your Company on the Road.

Brethren:

Wollangundowngen will conduct you thro' the Province, to Lancaster, & take care that you have what is necessary for you in your Journey, and I put him under your Protection for this Purpose.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, 11th March, 1762.

To the Assembly requesting a decision with regard to raising Provincial troops.

IT BEING OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO the King's Service, that Sir Jeffery Amherst should, as soon as possible, be acquainted with your proceedings upon His Majesty's Two Requisitions,

some time since laid before you, that he may know not only what assistance has has to depend upon from this Province in the ensuing Compaign, but your Resolutions likewise, with respect to the other essential Measures of a quota of Men for filling up and compleating the Regular Regiments, so strongly recommended & enjoined by his Majesty, I am to desire that you will acquaint me with your Determination upon those several Heads, that I may forthwith apprize him thereof, in order that His Excellency, who impatiently expects an account of them, may be thereby enabled to regulate his Measures accordingly.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 17th, 1762.

To the Assembly pointing out objections to the proposed supply bill.

ON THE IMPORTANT OCCASION OF HIS MAJesty's several Requisitions from this Province, it would have given me the greatest pleasure to have received such a Bill from you for carrying them into execution, as I could chearfully & willingly have given my Assent to.

And I flattered myself that the solemn Decision of his late Majesty in Council on certain points long contested between the different Branches of our Legislature, would have fixed them so certainly that each would have rested satisfied, & that no future Contention could have arisen about them.

Judge then of my surprize and concern, when on perusal of the Supply Bill, now sent up for my Concurrence, I found it to contain the very same Clauses

and provisions, on account of which, principally, some of your late Laws were repealed.

I would have amended your Bill, Gentlemen, in such manner as to have made it correspond with the declared Judgment and Opinion of his late Majesty's privy Council on an Act of the like sort, and with the Stipulations entered into on your Behalf by your Agents in England, but that was found impracticable, without being obliged in a great Measure, to new Model the Bill; a province more particularly belonging to you. I shall, therefore, content myself at present, with pointing out to you two Clauses or provisions which were required by their Lordships to be inserted in a former Supply Bill, as a necessary Condition to prevent it's being repealed, one of which is not only entirely omitted, but both of them are virtually contravened by the present Bill; and the Opinion of the Lords of Trade with regard to a third point, in which the Bill now before me, is liable to the strongest & most material Objection.

The first relates to the Disposition of the publick Money, on which their Lordship's are pleased to insist, "That the Governor's consent & approbation be made necessary to every issue and application of the Money to be raised by virtue of such Act."

The second regards Acts for creating & issuing Paper Bills of Credit, in lieu of Money, on which their Lordships have given their Judgment; That the payments by the Tenants to the proprietaries of their Rents, shall be according to the Terms of their respective Grants, as if such Acts had never passed.

The third relates to the connecting & blending things together in the same Bill, which have not the least necessary Relation to each other, on which the Lords of Trade were pleased to express themselves in the following Words:

"We have, likewise, My Lords, another very material objection to this Bill, as it is now constituted, arising from the Re-emission, being connected with the Loan to Colonel Hunter, with which it has not the least necessary Relation. By this method of blending together, in the same Bill, Things which are, in their own nature, totally separate, the Crown is reduced to the alternative of passing what it disapproves, or of rejecting what may be necessary for the publick Service;" And this manned of framing Laws has been always so exceptionable to his Majesty, that in Governments more immediately under the Controul of the Crown, it is a standing Instruction to the Governor, not to give his assent, whenever it was proposed that matters of a different nature should be regulated in the same Law.

I do therefore earnestly request you, Gentlemen, to reconsider your Bill, and to make such alterations therein, as may render it agreeable to the Judgment and Opinion of his Majesty's privy Council in the Points above mentioned; and further, that in Consequence of the Opinion of the Lords of Trade, so strongly & deliberately given, you will also exonerate it of their Lordship's objections, by seperating from the Bill of Supply all such parts and Clauses as have no necessary Relation to it, that I may be at Liberty to judge more impartially of their Merits when regulated apart and by themselves.

When these essential Objections, Gentlemen, which I have now laid before You, are removed, I am in hopes there are a few other difficulties remaining, but what may be got over in favour of so necessary & important a Measure as ought to make the principal Object of this Bill, & for that purpose I now send it down to You.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 23rd, 1762.

Further to the Assembly urging a reconsideration of the supply bill.

THE ALTERATIONS PROPOSED TO BE MADE in your Supply Bill were, in Consequence of the Judgment and Opinion of his late Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on a Bill of the like Nature with this, when, after having heard the Merits of it debated before them by learned Counsel on both sides, their Lordships were pleased to report it to his Majesty as their opinion, that the same ought to be repealed, unless among others, two of the alterations I have now offered to your Consideration should be made therein.

And as that august Judicatory is deservedly constituted the last Resort in all Cases, from the Plantations, I was in hopes, and indeed made no Doubt but you would have acquiesced with their Determination, & regulated your Bill in Conformity to it.

It could not, therefore, but give me the greatest Concern to find, by your Message of the twenty-third Instant, that you adher'd to the Bill as sent up to me, thereby refusing to admit of any of the alterations proposed, & thence, of necessity, depriving His Majesty of all benefit from your Grant.

For whatever the present occasion for Supplies may be (and you have heard from the best authority that they were never greater), I am confident that His Majesty would think them purchased at too dear a rate, were they to be obtained, by giving up any of the just, legal and essential powers of Government.

I forbore, Gentlemen, to enter particularly into several other parts of your Bill, which, tho' not agreeable to me, might yet have been got over in favour of so important a Service, and confined myself to the three particulars which had already undergone the censure of the Board of Trade and Privy Council, and received

their Determination. I cannot, however, omit to observe, that although you are pleased to stile it a Grant to His Majesty of Seventy thousand Pounds, yet, in reality, not more than thirty thousand of this Money, even at the highest Estimate, was to have been made use of for the purposes of the King's requisitions, a considerable part of the remainder being ordered to be applied to the discharging of old debts and new Services, many of which had not the least necessary relation to the present Supply Bill, & others for which payment had already been ordered from the Treasury and Loan Office.

You are sensible, Gentlemen, that the sole Intention of your continuing to sit at this time, was to consider of His Majesty's Requisitions, and to make Provision for carrying them into execution, and this I acknowledge would have been done in a certain, though very inadequate Degree, by the Bill sent up for my Concurrence, had you not, at the same time, rendered it ineffectual by having blended with it several matters totally foreign to, and which had no necessary Connection with the Supply granted to the King; and moreover by your insisting to retain in it several Clauses & Provisions which flatly contradict the Judgment & Decree of His late Majesty in Council, which I shall always think it my duty to regard with the greatest Deference and Respect.

If the several provisions respecting the debts now chargeable, or which may hereafter become chargeable to the Province, (and with which your Supply Bill is clogged) be really for the Public good, as I profess to have as high a Regard for the Honour and Interest of the Province as any Person in it, You may be assured that I now am, or shall at any future Time, be ready to take into Consideration, and to concur with you in any measures which shall appear just and reasonable for rendering them beneficial to

the public. I can, therefore, see no occasion you have for blending or tacking them to the present Bill of Supply, as you thereby necessarily overthrow your own Work, and instead of advancing the King's service, impede and obstruct it.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, if, as I would willingly hope, you are seriously and heartily disposed to render the Grant you have made to the Crown effectual, You will no longer delay to separate from your bill such Parts and Clauses as have no necessary relation to the principal End and Intention of it, the Supply to His Majesty, & you will also adopt and insert in it the two Clauses or Provisions I mentioned to you in my message of the twenty-third Instant, which were required by the Lords of His Majesty's Council to be inserted in a former Supply Bill, as a necessary Condition to prevent its being repealed, the one for the sake of Justice, the other from a regard to the legal powers of Government, and as not at all interfering with any of the Rights or Privileges of your House, either under your Charter or other Fundamental Law of this Province; which, if you shall longer decline to do, I am afraid you will find no little difficulty in convincing His Majesty's Ministers of the Sincerity of your Intentions in the Grant you have now nominally made to the King.

Let me, therefore, entreat you, Gentlemen, before it is too late, to reconsider your Bill, & to return it again to me as soon as conveniently you can, freed and exonerated of the above mentioned objections, in such manner as that I may chearfully concur with you in giving my Assent to it, without injuring the just rights of Government, or wounding my own Honour; For however solicitous I may be that His Majesty should receive from this Province the best aid and assistance we are able to afford him at this critical and important Juncture, which so loudly and

importunately calls for it, yet I can never consent to obtain it by inflicting so deep and severe a Wound, both in the executive & legislative powers of this Government, as the passing of your Bill, as it now stands, would amount to.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 25th, 1762.

Speech to representatives of the Cayuga Indians at a Council at Philadelphia.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE RESTED YOURSELVES after your fatigues in traveling so far through the Frost and Snow, I am going to give an answer to the Message you brought me from the Six Nations.

Brethren:

I wipe away the Ice and Snow which have hurt and bruised your Legs and Feet in so long a Journey, & bid you welcome to this Town.

A String.

Brethren:

You tell me that you were sent by the Six Nations to acquaint me they are coming down to the old Council Fire with their Brother Onas, & that in consequence of my request at the last Treaty at Easton, they are bringing with them all the Prisoners & Captives, our Flesh and Blood, who still remain in their Country, & those of their Allies.

If this be really so, I shall be glad to see them, make them welcome, and give them marks of my Friendship.

Brethren:

I thank you for the regard you have paid to the request made You, as well at Easton, as when you

were last in this Town, concerning our Flesh and Blood, and likewise for the Trouble you have been at in soliciting the Senecas and your other Friends, to collect the Prisoners among them & send them to us.

Brethren:

We are surprized to hear that such great numbers of Indians are coming to visit us at so unusual a Season, and that they should be even now set out from their Towns, and expect you to meet them in the way; We have ever been glad to see our Brethren, and on this agreeable occasion of bringing to us our Flesh and Blood, we should have had a particular pleasure; But we expected this would have been done by a few principal men, and that we should have had notice sent us a proper time before their setting out, that we might have been prepared.

Listen attentively to the answer I am going to send by you to the Six Nations, & be careful to deliver it to them in my own words.

Brethren the Seven Nations:

I have heard the Message you have sent to me by the Cayuga Chief, namely, that you are coming to see me, & will bring along with you the Prisoners that are among you and your allies.

Brethren:

It would be very agreeable to me to see you on such an occasion as the bringing to us our Flesh and Blood. But at the Time you propose to be here, I am obliged to be in another Province on Business that cannot be put off.

And I must likewise inform you that this Spring I expect a number of the most respectable Chiefs of the Western Indians, who have acquainted me that they intend a visit to me, and I imagine they may be here in about two Moons, but they have promised to give me notice a little before they set out from their towns.

Brethren:

Finding myself under these engagements before your Messenger arrived, I must desire, if you are not already set out, that you would defer your Journey 'till the latter end of the next Moon, about which time I expect the Western Indians will set out.

Brethren:

If you should be already set out on your Journey, I must desire you will proceed no further than Shamokin, and to remain there 'till you hear further from me; There you can stay with convenience, and you shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Powder to enable you to hunt, & with meal enough to make bread for your comfortable subsistence.

A String.

Brethren:

At the last Meeting at Easton there was a great number of Indians, & the Province was put to a heavy charge. I gave them the meeting at that time very chearfully in hopes of seeing our Flesh and Blood delivered according to their frequent promises, but we were much disappointed at seeing but one Female Child brought down; and therefore it is with great Truth & plainness I assure you, that as we now know not of any other Business you have with us at present, if you do not bring down every prisoner among you, we shall have reason to think your professions of Friendship don't come from your Hearts, & it will not be agreeable to us to see you.

Brethren:

Instead of such a large number of young men, Women, & Children, who occasion a heavy charge coming down on these occasions, We should think it would be as well to appoint a proper number of your principal Men to bring down the Prisoners, who shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, & by saving the expence attending large Companies, we should be

able to make larger presents of such necessaries as our Indian Brethren may be most in want of.

A String of 4 Rows.

Brethren:

As for my sending for Mr. Croghan and Mr. Montour, I must let you know that they do not belong to this Province, but are under the direction of Sir William Johnson, & therefore, if their assistance is wanted, you are to make your application to Sir Willaim Johnson, that he may, if he pleases, order them to attend the Treaty.

The String returned.

Agreeable to your request, we have provided several things for you, which will be delivered to you by Mr. Fox; and as you were so kind to make us a present of some Furrs & Skins, We have in return provided an Horse for Totyonotonha.

April 3, 1762.

Proclamation publishing the King's declaration of war against Spain, forbidding the supplying of munitions of war to the Enemy and granting commissions to privateers.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Majesty, for the most just and indispensable Reasons, hath, by His Declaration dated at St. James's, the 2nd day of January last, declared War against the King of Spain; And Whereas His Majesty hath been pleased to signify his pleasure to me by one of His principal Secretaries of State that the same should be proclaimed in the province under my Government, in order that His

Subjects having notice thereof may take care to prevent any Mischief which otherwise they might suffer from the Enemy, & do their duty in their several Stations to distress and annoy the Subjects of Spain. And the said Declaration hath been this day proclaimed accordingly; I do, therefore, with the advice of the Council, issue this proclamation, strictly enjoining and requiring all His Majesty's Subjects in this province capable of bearing Arms, forthwith to provide themselves with all proper Warlike Weapons, together with a sufficient quantity of Ammunition, that they may be prepared not only to defend this his Majesty's province, & their own persons, Families and Estates, but to annoy the Enemy in case it should be thought proper to attack them.

And Whereas His Majesty hath been pleased to direct that I be very rigorous and severe in preventing any Provisions, Ammunition, or Stores of any kind from being carried to the Enemy, I do hereby declare that in case any of His Majesty's Subjects, under my Government, shall be found carrying or transporting any provision, Ammunition, or Stores of any kind to, or holding any Correspondence or Communication with the Subjects of the King of Spain, they shall be most rigorously & severely prosecuted & punished for the same. And the Collectors of his Majesty's Customs, Naval Officers, & all other Officers whatsoever, are hereby required to be very diligent and circumspect in their several Stations, in order to prevent or discover such practices.

And Whereas His Majesty hath been pleased to order that Letters of Marque or Commissions to privateers be granted in the usual manner, to distress and annoy the Enemy in their Settlements, Trade & Commerce, I do hereby invite all his Majesty's Subjects under my Government, to receive the Benefit of this His Majesty's Order, by fitting out such Pri-

vateers, which may not only be greatly for his Majesty's Service, but very advantageous to the adventurers themselves. And I do hereby declare, that I will most readily give all the Encouragement & Assistance that in me lyes, to every such Undertaking.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of April, in the Second Year of his Majesty's Reign, And in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty two.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning the King's declaration of war against Spain and measures necessitated thereby.

I AM SENSIBLE OF THE INCONVENIENCE YOU are put to by being called from your Homes at this busy Season of the Year, and that too shortly after your late very long and fatiguing Session; but the weight and Importance of the several matters which have occasioned it, and which I shall now communicate to you, will, I doubt not, satisfy you that both my Duty to the Crown, and a concern for the safety of the People under my Government, render it indispensably necessary.

You will be pleased then to know that, within a few days after your last Adjournment, I had the Honour to receive from the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, His Majesty's Declaration of War against

the King of Spain, with orders that I should cause the same to be proclaimed in this Province, to the End that His Majesty's Subjects having notice thereof, might take Care to prevent any Mischief, which otherwise they might suffer from the Enemy, & do their duty in the several Stations to distress and annoy the Subjects of Spain; which Orders were punctually executed by me on the fifth of the last Month.

The King (without the least Cause given on his part) being thus necessarily engaged in War with two very formidable Powers, for vindicating and preserving His just Rights & Possessions in America, it becomes more than ever our Duty, who are so nearly interested in the Event, to grant to his Majesty as large and ample Supplies as our Circumstances will admit of, and particularly to comply in the most effectual manner with his two Requisitions of the 12th of Decem'r last, some time since laid before You, that the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces may be enabled to employ as great a number as possible of the Regular Troops in these parts, for prosecuting some great and important Enterprize against the Enemy, in order to reduce them to the necessity of accepting a peace on Terms of Glory & advantage to His Majesty's Crown & beneficial in particular to his subjects in America.

It was likewise, Gentlemen, another principal Inducement to my convening you at this Time, that I might move You, without Loss of Time, to turn your thoughts on the present defenceless State of the Province in General, as well of this City in particular, and thereby afford you an Opportunity of providing for the Safety of both.

The first care of every Legislature should be to secure the civil Establishment, by a wholesome and well regulated Military Force, in order to give Strength and Duration to the Whole; otherwise, Lib-

erty, property and all that is esteemed valuable amongst Men, must be held by a very precarious and uncertain Tenure, & be liable each Moment to be overturned, or made a prey of by every bold Invader. But as the many instances in which this Province is remarkably deficient in that respect, must frequently have occurred to you in the Course of the War, and will again offer themselves on taking this Matter into Your Consideration, there is the least need for my descending to particulars, not doubting, but you will think it incumbent on you to use the best means in your power to guard the Inhabitants against so fatal a Disaster.

The defenceless state of this City can scarcely be suposed a Secret to our Enemies, & it is much to be apprehended, that, exasperated by their repeated Losses and Disgraces, & fired both with a Thirst of Revenge, & the Hopes of so opulent and easy a Conquest, they may be induced to form attempts against it; which, whatever Success they may meet with, cannot fail to throw us into the utmost Confusion, & of being attended with the most disagreeable Circumstances; I must therefore earnestly recommend it to you to provide, in the most effectual manner, for it's protection and Security, as well as for that of it's Commerce, on which the Wealth & flourishing state of the Province do, in a great Measure, depend.

Having thus explained to you, Gentlemen, the reasons of my calling you together before the day of your Adjournment, and set before you the Situation of our Affairs at this dangerous Crisis, I have only to add, that, in my Opinion, the necessity of raising Supplies, not only for the purposes of His Majesty's Requisitions, but for the particular Security and protection of our own Colony, and it s Trade, were never greater, or more urgent, than at present.

Hence you will allow me again to press upon you,

in the most earnest manner, a full and effectual Compliance with the several Services, above pointed out and recommended to you, whereby you cannot fail, as well to entitle yourselves to His Majesty's favour, as to deserve the Thanks & acknowledgments of your Constituents.

And in doing this, I would willingly hope that you will carefully avoid whatever may have the least Tendency to occasion a Disagreement betwixt us, in respect to the Means by which either the King's Service may be prejudiced, or our good Intentions defeated.

JAMES HAMILTON.

May 3rd, 1762.

Speech to Certain Indians from Secaughcung at a Conference at Philadelphia.

I HAVE TAKEN NOTICE OF EVERY THING YOU said to me the day before yesterday, and take your visit kindly.

Brethren:

The news you heard about the death of your Relation is but too true; Your Relation came with his Family, consisting of a Woman and two Children, in the Winter (two Years ago) in to Cumberland Coun ty, and lived in an hunting Cabbin on the River Conedogwainet, near the Town of Carlisle, and he and one of the Children, a little Boy, were found murdered not far from the Town, & the woman with the other Child were missing; As soon as this came to my knowledge, I issued a Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, offering a Reward of one hundred Pounds for the discovery of every one who should be concerned in this cruel murder, and commanded the

Magistrates to make very diligent enquiry after them every where, & in case any of them should be found, to commit them to close Goal that they might be brought to their Tryal, & if found guilty, suffer death in the same manner as if they had killed an English-man.

Brethren:

I likewise instantly dispatched Messengers with an Account of this melancholy affair as well to our Indian Brethren on the Ohio as to those who live on the Susquehanna, & with both I condoled and made the usual Presents, and had I known where the Relations of the deceased lived, I should also have made them acquainted with it.

Brethren:

Whilst there are wicked men in the World such accidents will happen both among White people and Indians, & some White People have been killed by Indians in several parts of the Province since the Peace, as well as a few Indians by White People, and that without any fault in those who conduct Publick Affairs on either side; These ought not to interrupt the Peace and Friendship that have been so happily restored between the English & Indians.

Brethren:

We commend you for your careful and peaceable behaviour after you heard this bad news, & thank you for this friendly visit.

Brethren:

I have related truly all that I know relating to this matter, and now with this String, I clear your Throats and take all grief from your heart.

A String.

Brethren:

With these Handkerchiefs I wipe away all Tears from your eyes.

Handkerchiefs.

Brethren:

With these Strowds I cover the Grave of your deceased Relations, & bury them so deep as that they may never be remembered more.

Strowds.

May 6, 1762.

Embargo on all vessels in the port of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Govr. of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of *Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex*, on Delaware.

To Abraham Taylor, Esq'r, Collector of his Majesty's Customs in the Port of Philad'a. It having been represented to me by his Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Command. in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, that very full discoveries have been made, that some of the French King's Subjects have come to this Continent, purposely to establish a Commerce, not only for supporting the Enemy's Settlements with provision, but likewise their Fleets and Armies that might arrive in the West Indies; And that having likewise certain Intelligence that great quantities of Provisions have been collecting in this Province, which can only be intended to be sent to the Enemy. He hath, therefore, (in order to put a stop to so infamous a Commerce, and to prevent his Majesty's Enemies from being supplied with provisions from these Colonies), requested me to cause a general Embargo to be immediately laid on all the Ports within my Government, excepting for such Ves

sels as may hereafter be liberated by my particular Warrant or Order. I have, therefore, in compliance with the above mentioned request of the said Commander in Chief, and with the advice of the Council, thought proper to order and direct, and do hereby Order and direct, that an Embargo be forthwith laid upon this Port, and that you do not clear out at your Office any Ship or Vessel now in the Port of Philadelphia, or that may arrive in the said Port during the force of this Prohibition, or furnish them with the proper Clearances or other Papers that may enable them to depart this Province, without my special Warrant or Order for the same. Given under my hand & Seal-at-Arms at Philadelphia, this Tenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, and in the second Year of his Majesty's Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly concerning matters connected with the Ensuing treaty with the northern and western Indians.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION THE Paper you delivered me Yesterday, under the hand of the Speaker of the House of Assembly, by which it appears that the House have taken upon them to order the Committee appointed by them to attend the ensuing Treaty with the Northern & Western Indians, to inspect the Council Books & Minutes of Property, & to furnish themselves from thence with such Minutes & Records as may be necessary and serviceable

at the said Treaty for the better Settlement of the Indians' Complaint in this Province, with respect to Lands claimed by them; and I must inform you that I am well advised the Assembly have no legal or constitutional power or Authority to examine the Council Books, or to require Copies from them, wherefore I can by no means consent by laying open the Council Books to You, to submit to the right the House has assumed to themselves in making the above Order. As to the Minutes of Property, they are of a Public Nature, & you shall be furnished from them with any Copies you desire.

JAMES HAMILTON.

June 12th, 1762.

Speech to Sundry Indians at a conference at Lancaster.

WITH THIS STRING I CLEAN YOUR BODIES from the Dust & Sweat, and open your Eyes and Ears, that you may see your Brethren with chearfulness, & hear distinctly what I have to say to you at this Conference.

A String (480).

Brethren:

With this String I open the passage to your hearts, that you may speak freely and without reserve, as Brethren ought to do when they meet together.

A String (260).

Brethren:

It is now a great while since we had the pleasure of Meeting one another in Council, Wherefore I take this opportunity of Condoling with you for the Losses you may have sustained by the death of any of your

people; and with this String I gather up the Bones of our deceased Brethren & bury them decently, according to the Custom of our forefathers.

A String (460).

Brethren:

With this String I disperse the dark Clouds, which for many Years have hung over our heads, & prevented our seeing each other, that we may, for the future, meet and confer together, as our fathers used to do, and brighten & renew the Covenant Chain of Friendship for our Mutual Benefit and Advantage.

A String (300).

Brethren:

As the Council Chamber hath contracted much dust for want of use, for some Years past, & hath also been stained with Blood, I, with this String, sweep it quite clean, and wipe all Blood from off the Seats, that we may sit and confer together without seeing any thing to interrupt us or make us uneasy.

A String (280).

Brethren:

Having now wiped your Eyes, opened the way to your hearts, & cleansed the Council Seats, I, by this Belt, take you by the hand & bid you heartily welcome, and assure you that I am ready to do every thing in my power to strengthen and preserve that Brotherly Love and Friendship which so long subsisted between your Ancestors & His Majestie's subjects of this Government.

A Belt.

August 12, 1762.

Speech to Certain Western Indians at a Conference at Lancaster.

THE DELAWARES, SHAWANESE, TWIGHTwees, Wawachtamies, Tuscaroras, and Kickapoes.

I return you thanks for your Speeches of Yesterday, which were very agreeable to me; and I shall now give you an answer to such parts thereof as require one.

Brethren:

Before I take notice of what you said Yesterday, let me remind you of the strict Friendship which was established with your Forefathers by our old Proprietor, William Penn, on his first arrival in this Country, & how happily it subsisted between them and their Children, till the troubles which unfortunately broke out some Years ago, and stopt up the Road between us; The many Messages which we have since, from time to time, sent you by Frederick Post and Teedyuscung, and the great Pains we have taken to drive away the evil Spirit, plainly shew how sincerely we have been disposed to renew that Friendship.

Brethren:

You acquainted me that after receiving our first Message about Peace, which was about four Years ago, you made it known to all the Indian Nations on this side, and over the Lakes, who were glad to hear the good News, and as we desired you to deliver up our Flesh & Blood, you say that you have, from time to time, delivered up many at Fort Pitt to the Commanding Officer, and to Mr. Croghan, and that you have now brought in a few, which you delivered to me Yesterday. You likewise say you have yet others in your Possession, & that some of them chuse to live with you; but you made no doubt of their coming to us, as we live better than the Indians.

Brethren:

For the Prisoners that you have delivered at Fort Pitt, as well as for those you have now brought along with you, and delivered to me, I return you my hearty thanks; but you must remember that on reestablishing and renewing the ancient Chain of Friendship with us, you repeatedly engaged to deliver us all our Flesh and Blood, which you have taken from us by the instigation of the Evil Spirit. On these assurances and engagements we have relied, and as we cannot enjoy the blessings we expected from that peace, till the parents and relations of those prisoners have them restored to them, I must insist on your taking every measure in your power to deliver them up, agreeable to your Engagements, which will be the only means of strengthening and establishing a lasting peace to us and our Children yet unborn.

A large Belt of 13 Rows.

Brethren:

You Yesterday, by this Belt, said you would join with me in dispersing the dark Clouds which have for some time hung over our head; and desired I would join with you, in hearty endeavours to prevent any more Clouds from rising, or if they should chance to rise, from coming to an Head.

Brethren:

God, who made all things, has given us Eyes to see and Tongues to speak to each other, freely and openly; and I assure You if I should see any little Clouds arise, at never so great a distance, I will take every measure in my power to prevent their encreasing & communicate it to you forthwith; and if you do the same to me at all times, it will prevent any Clouds from gathering to an head, so as to disturb the Public Peace & Tranquility, which have been lately so happily established between us.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brethren:

It gave me great satisfaction Yesterday, to hear you declare your Intentions to keep open the Council Road between your Nation & us. As a small Interruption on that Communication may be attended with dangerous Consequences to us both, I heartily join with you in keeping the Road open & perfectly clear from Obstructions, for our mutual use and advantage.

I likewise take it kind in you to heap up dry wood on our Council Fire, and I, on my part, shall still add more Wood to it, that the smoke thereof may be seen by the most distant Nations of Indians, to the sun setting, that are in Friendship with his Majesty's Subjects.

A Belt of 9 Rows.

Brethren:

Yesterday you shewed me a Belt with the figures of three men in it, which you say you received from Sir William Johnson, last fall, at the Conference he held with all the Western Nations of Indians at Fort Detroit, repeating what he said to you on it, all which Transactions there I am acquainted with, by Sir William Johnson, who, as his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs, did then renew the ancient Covenant Chain of Friendship, in behalf of all His Majesty's Subjects, with all those Western Nations of Indians. You say further, that since you received that Covenant Belt, you lay it close to your Heart; and by this Belt you assure me that you, and all the Western Nations, are determined to adhere strictly to that Treaty and renewal of Friendship; and desire me to be strong & hold it fast.

Brethren:

You must remember that you then not only promised Sir William Johnson to deliver up all our Flesh and Blood who were prisoners in your several Towns and Countries, But that this promise was an express

Condition of that Treaty, made between him and you. This matter lies so near to my Heart that I should not act as your true and sincere friend, if I did not speak with the greatest freedom & plainness to you about it, and tell you again that it is impossible we can look upon you as our Brethren, if you detain from us our Flesh and Blood; we cannot sleep quietly in our Beds till we see them all; our very Dreams are disturbed on their account; we demand of you nothing more than the right which God and Nature has given us.

If we had among us ever so few of your Children, would you think that any professions of friendship we could make to you were sincere, if we withheld them from you but for one Day? Your Brother Teedyuscung, may remember that at our first confering with him, at Easton, we had then one of your people in prison, and he thought it a so grievous a thing, that he told us he could not speak freely to us, & should look upon what we said as coming from not our Hearts, but from our Mouths only, until the said prisoner was restored to him, which was immediately done. Can you then delay doing us that Justice which you yourselves expected & received from us? We do not well understand your meaning, when you say some of the Prisoners chuse to live with you. If you intend it as a reason for not delivering them up, till they consent to come, we must inform you that we cannot admit of it. They were born Subjects of our Great King, & as such he has a right to demand them. You have, it is true, by the delivery of some of the Prisoners, performed your Agreement in part, but as we know, and you acknowledge, there are a great many yet behind, we now insist positively, that you do not fail, immediately on your return, to collect every one that remains among you, & deliver them up to us. Relying, therefore, on your honesty, & that

You will faithfully comply with an engagement you have so solemnly made with us, I do, by this Belt, in behalf of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, lay hold of that Covenant Belt, and will keep it fast, that we, our Children & Grand Children, may long enjoy the blessings of Peace, and live together as Brethren till they are old men.

A Belt of 15 Rows.

Brethren:

I thank you for the kind entertainment which you always give to any of our people who live with you or come among you. I am persuaded that such of you who have either lived or come amongst us occasionally, have always found that we received & treated them with the same kindness that we used to do. We are Brethren, & while we live & love like Brethren, we shall be sure to give one another a Share of what we have.

A Belt.

August 14, 1762.

Further Speech to the Western Indians at the conference at Lancaster.

BRETHREN OF THE SIX NATIONS, AND ALL other our Brethren now present, We are glad to see you, & with this String we bid you heartily welcome.

A String.

Brethren:

So long a Journey as you have now taken, must have been very fatiguing, and made your Bodies very dirty; with this String, therefore, I clean your Bodies, & wipe off all the Sweat and Dirt from them.

A String.

Brethren:

As you came along you must have hurt your feet with the Stones, & torn your Legs with the Bushes and Briars; I therefore apply some healing Oil to them, and make them well.

A String.

Brethren:

With this String I open your Eyes & clean your Ears, that you may see your Brethren clearly, & hear distinctly what they shall have to say to you.

A String:

Brethren:

With this String I clear your Throats and open the passage to your Hearts, that we may confer together freely & affectionately, as our Forefathers used to do.

A String.

Brethren:

Having now cleansed your Bodies, opened your Eyes and Ears, cleared your Throats, & made a passage to your Hearts, I am now ready and disposed to hear every thing that you have to say to me.

August 16, 1762.

A Third Speech to the Western Indians at the Conference at Lancaster.

LISTEN TO ME, WHILE I GIVE YOU AN ANswer to the Speeches that you made to me on Monday.

You spoke to me in behalf of your Grandchildren the Tawwas, Twightwees, Wawaghtanies, & Kickapoes, acquainting me that they had respectively delivered up all our people, who were prisoners in their Towns during the War.

Brethren:

Let them know that we esteem this as the greatest mark they could have given us of the sincerity of their Friendship, & by this Belt we return them our hearty thanks.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You told us that our demanding the prisoners at this Time, & in the manner we have done it was very agreeable to you; and you supposed it was the principal Business for which we invited you here.

Brethren:

You judge right, in thinking that the affair of Prisoners was a principal reason of our inviting you here; it really was so, for we had it very much at Heart.

Another reason of our desiring to see you was, that we might renew our ancient Friendship, & brighten and strengthen the Covenant Chain, which so long & happily subsisted between our Ancestors. This last has now been done to our mutual Satisfaction, & it has given me, and all the good people present, the highest pleasure to hear from your own mouths that, agreeable to our Demand, you are determined to deliver up all the prisoners that remain in your Towns, to such persons as I shall appoint to receive them, at Pittsburgh.

Brethren:

I have not yet concluded upon the persons to be sent to Pittsburgh for that purpose, but you may be assured I shall very soon, who, when they come, will bring with them a Message & full Credentials from me, by which you will know that they are deputed by me to receive the prisoners from you. I propose they shall be at Pittsburgh the Second day of October next, by which time I expect you will have collected all of them. & brought them to that place.

A String.

Brethren:

We shall now return an answer to your Grandchildren ye Shawanese.

Brethren, the Shawanese:

You told me at your last Meeting that you were pleased to hear what had passed between us and your Grandfathers, and with our having cleaned the Council Chamber, which you said you would always assist in keeping Clean. You told us also that your Chief men are not here, but have deputed you to speak for them, and that what you shall say comes from their hearts.

Brethren:

As we have been very sincere and open in every thing we have said to your Grandfathers, we should have been glad that more of your Chiefs had been here to have heard it, but as they are not, we desire you will acquaint them & all your Nation, that we are extreamly well disposed towards them, and are determined to hold fast the Chain of Friendship that has been so happily renewed between us, & are glad to hear you will always readily assist us to keep the Council Chamber clean.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You told me that you had sent me Word last Fall by Mr. Croghan, that you would cut all the Bands of the prisoners loose, and set them at Liberty, & that you were pleased to hear the Demand I made of your Grandfathers that they might all be delivered up; that you expect to meet your people & all the prisoners at Pittsburgh, where you will deliver them, & that you are in a hurry to go home for that purpose.

Brethren:

Mr. Croghan delivered me your Message last Fall, & I was very well pleased to hear you had concluded to set our people at Liberty, and I am the more so to

hear that you expect your people may be on the way to Pittsburgh with the prisoners, & that you will deliver them up immediately, and your desiring to return home forthwith for that purpose convinces me that you are in earnest, & I much approve of it.

Brethren:

You desired we would open a Trade with you & the other Western Nations, & not to be too hard in our dealing with them. I must address my Answer not only to you but to the Delawares and all present, who I desire may listen attentively to it.

Brethren:

Trade is a Business of Importance, and what I intended to mention to you all at this meeting. You know that for some Years past this Government hath kept a great Store at Pittsburgh in order to supply you with goods, in exchange for your Skins & Furs, near your own Homes. Good men have been appointed to regulate the prices of our Goods and your Skins, & great care has been taken that you should not be cheated or imposed upon by those who have from Time to Time kept the Provincial Stores; but I am sorry to inform you that the Charges of carrying our Goods & bringing back your Skins so many hundred miles on Horse back are so high that it is a great discouragement to that Trade, and we lose a great deal of money by it every year, insomuch that I fear it will drop, unless your Uncles, the Six Nations, will consent to let us go with our Canoes up the West Branch of the Susquehannah as far as we can, & build a few Store Houses on the Banks of that river to secure our Goods in as we pass and repass. This will cut off a long Land Carriage, and may be a means of encouraging the continuance of the Trade with you, & enabling our people to sell their goods to you at a reasonable rate. We intend to speak to your Uncles on this Subject.

Brethren:

I have now finished my answers to your several Speeches, but I have still something particularly to say to Beaver & our Brethren of the Delaware Natio living at Allegheny, and desire you will attend to me.

Brethren, the Delawares:

I take this opportunity to inform you, That about Six Years ago your Brother, Teedyuscung, made a complaint to the Proprietaries, wherein he charged them of defrauding the Delawares of a Tract of Land, lying on the River Delaware, between Tohiccon Creek & the Kittatinny Hills. He alledged that his Complaint was not made by him, on his own Account, but on behalf of the owners of the Land, many of whom he said, lived at Allegheny. This Dispute, Brethren, was, by mutual Consent, referred to our Great King George, who ordered Sir William Johnson to enquire fully into the matter, and make his report to Him, that Justice might be done you, if you had been wronged. Accordingly Sir William Johnson, about two months ago, came to Easton, where, on the proprietaries' Commissioners producing & reading sundry Writings & papers, Teedyuscung was convinced of his Error, and acknowledged that he had been mistaken with regard to the charge of Forgery made against the Proprietaries, having been misinformed by his Ancestors, & desired that all further disputes about Land should be buried under Ground, and never heard of more, offering that such of the Indians as were then present should sign a Release for the Land in Question, & that he would endeavour to persuade the rest of his Brethren who were concerned to do the same, at this Treaty at Lancaster. Now, Brethren, of Allegheny, as we are Face to Face, be plain, & tell whether you are satisfied with, & approve of, what was done at the last Treaty at Easton, and whether you lay

any Claim to those Lands, that there may be no room left for any future dispute about it among our Children.

A small Belt.

August 18, 1762.

Speech to Beaver and Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chiefs, at a conference with the Western Indians at Lancaster.

I TOLD YOU A FEW DAYS SINCE OF THE DISputes that had happened between your Brothers, the Proprietaries, and Teedyuscung, about Land; & that I had their Orders, as soon as the dispute should be ended, and the Proprietaries' Characters cleared, to make the Delaware Indians a present of considerable value, as a mark of their Affection to their old Friends. To which present from the Proprietaries, the good people of this province have been pleased to make an addition of equal value.

Brothers Teedyuscung and Beaver:

As that dispute is now happily settled, I do (in consequence of the Proprietaries orders, and upon what was agreed upon at Easton upon that Subject, between me and your Friends, the people of this province), make you a present of the Goods and Money now lying before you, to be equally divided between you, as a proof of the regard, both of the proprietaries & people, for their old Friends, the Delaware Nation.

Brother Beaver:

As this is the first time we have seen you & our Friends from the Westward, since the late Disturbances, and as some of them have been at Expence in collecting and bringing down our Flesh and Blood, which they have now delivered to us, I, and your

Friends of this province, have thought fit to make you this further present, to testify the pleasure we have in seeing you after so long an absence, & our Thankfulness for your having restored the Prisoners. As you know better than we, in what manner to divide the present now made you, we desire you will do it amongst those who came with you, in the most just and equitable manner, paying a particular regard to those who have now or at any other Time, been at Trouble and Expence in collecting & restoring our Flesh and Blood.

Brother Teedyuscung:

We have had frequent opportunities of Shaking you by the hands since the War, & you, upon many occasions, received the strongest proofs of our Reconciliation & Friendship for you. Nevertheless, as we see that a greater number than common of our Friends are come down with you, in order to enable you to show your kindness to them, we think fit to make you this additional present.

And now, Brothers, I heartily wish the peace & Friendship which have been renewed betwixt us at this Treaty, may continue and grow stronger as long as the Sun shall Shine or the Rivers run, to which you may be assured, we, on our parts, shall contribute to the utmost of our power, as we doubt not you will also on yours.

August 22, 1762.

Speech to the Minisink Indians at the conference at Lancaster.

YOU HAVE, SINCE I SAW YOU, LOST A GREAT Man, with this String I condole with you, and Share your Grief on the occasion, and with this

Stroud I cover his Grave, & desire you may mourn for him no longer.

A String and Stroud.

Brethren:

By this String I desire you may consult among your selves, & appoint a Man to sit in Council in his place, which will be agreeable to me.

A String.

The Governor, then addressing himself to the Six Nations, returned the following answer to the several Speeches made by Thomas King, the Oneida Chief.

Brethren:

You have, according to the ancient Custom of your Ancestors, upon my bidding you welcome, and cleaning you, performed the usual Ceremonies upon like occasions, with which I am well pleased, & return you thanks.

A large String.

Brethren:

(Holding up the Belts & Strings that they gave).

By these Belts, you have made me several Speeches respecting my requesting you to use your Influence with your Nephews, and all other Indian Nations, to restore to us all our Flesh and Blood. I make no Doubt you have met with some Difficulties on that Head, as I am very well acquainted with the manner in which you carry on War against one another, and that what prisoners you take, you claim an absolute property in by adopting them into your own Nation, as soon as they bring them home.

But, Brethren, the case is quite different between you and us. We do not look upon you to have the same sort of right over our Flesh and Blood as over your own. As we are of a different Colour from you, so we have different Customs. It is a constant rule with us White people, that upon making a peace with those with whom we have been at War, the prisoners

on both sides are faithfully delivered up. Besides, you may remember, it was a positive Engagement between us, upon re-establishing the antient Chain of Friendship, that those Nations who had taken any of our People Prisoners, should deliver them all up; and this, Brethren, I must insist upon as the only means of burying every thing that has passed between us. I thank you for the Influence you have used, & the trouble you have taken, upon this occasion; but we are informed by such as have lately passed through the Indian Countries, that there yet remain a great many of our people as prisoners, in some of your Towns, particularly among our Brothers, the Senecas; It is, I suppose, as you say, that some of them may belong to the Warriors, who are gone to War against the Southern Indians, with whom you are always at War; but whether they belong to them, or any other people, we expect that you will acquaint them with your repeated engagements, that they shall all be delivered up, and therefore that they will no longer continue unwilling to part with them.

Brethren:

As to what you say about our promises of paying you for our Flesh and Blood, You must have been mistaken; for I never either told you so, or sent you any such Message. If you have received any Messages to that Effect, they must have come from some other people. But I must be plain with you on this Subject, & tell you that it is never our Custom to purchase our Flesh and Blood of any Nation, whatsoever. But, Brethren, what I have told you, & what I now again tell you, is this, that for any Services you may have done with any of the Nations, on that account, or for any Trouble or Expence they may be at, in bringing them down to me, I will make you & them a suitable Satisfaction.

Here gives 3 Belts & a Bunch of Wampum.

Brethren:

As to what you say about making Servants of our prisoners, we are entirely ignorant of it; we do no such thing; but as soon as we receive them from your hands, we deliver them up to their Parents and relations, if they happen to be present, & if not, we cloath them and take care of them, 'till we can get an Opportunity of sending them to their Friends. They are our own Flesh and Blood, and we use them as tenderly as is in our power; if they have been treated otherwise, it is owing to your not delivering them to me. We have, indeed, at the instance of some of our people, put the prisoners in the Court House 'till we could take their names, & be informed of the places of their abode, and as soon as we were told this, they were all Cloathed, and forthwith sent along with some good persons, to take care of them to their Habitations, therefore do not entertain any Notion that we make Servants or Slaves of them; and when you return home, let all your Nations know that this is truly the case, & that the prisoners are at Liberty to go to their relations as soon as they are delivered up to us; or, if they have no relations, they go into such places where they can best get Employment, in order to maintain themselves.

Brethren:

I think it my Duty to tell you that such of our White Men who want to stay with you, are either Deserters from the Army, or have behaved ill amongst us, & were they to stay with you, they would be very apt to be very mischievous, and make ill Blood between us; we desire, therefore, you will not encourage them, but deliver all such up as you have amongst you; and if you place any Dependance upon them, either in peace or War, they will certainly deceive you, as they have done us.

A String.

Brethren:

It grieves me that any occasion should have been administered to you to observe to me, in so publick a manner, that there are others besides myself who concerns themselves in Affairs of Government. If it be as you say, I must tell you, Brethren, that it is a great presumption, and an high Infringement of the rights of Government, for any person whatsoever, within this province, except by my special Order or Commission, to send or deliver Messages to you, or to any other Nation of Indians, or to treat with you or them on any publick matters. I am the only person entrusted by his majesty and the proprietaries with the administration of publick affairs within this Province, and I desire you to take notice, that in order to prevent any thing of this kind for the future, all Messengers I shall send to you shall be furnished with proper Credentials, and my Speeches in writing, under the usual Seal, and if any persons, Indians or others, should take upon them to deliver to you any Messages in my name, unless they bring with them such credentials as above mentioned, I desire you will pay no regard to them, and acquaint me therewith.

A Belt.

Brethren:

You acquaint me that your Grandfathers advised you never to have any Difference with your Brethren of the English. It had been well you had constantly taken their advise, but as you say, the evil Spirit got the better of your Understandings, & compel'd you to strike us. You, the other day, by this belt of Wampum, took the Hatchet out of my Head. It is possible, Brethren, that as you struck us, & obliged us to strike you, that you also have been hurt by us. I therefore, by this Belt, take the Hatchet out of your Heads.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt I join with you in collecting all our and your Bones, wheresoever scattered, & in burying them with the Hatchet, and do heap up Earth about the roots of the great Tree in the Oneida Country, where they and the Hatchet are buried, so that the smell thereof may never offend us hereafter.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt you tell me that I am your elder Brother, & whenever you misbehave, you desire me to give you advice. Brethren, my real regard to your Welfare, as we are Brethren, will always induce me to take notice of any thing wrong that I shall observe in your Conduct, and by this Belt I stop your Ears against hearkening to any but myself.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I join with you in dispersing the dark Clouds that have gathered together during our differences, & hid the Light from us, that we may see the Sky clearly from Sun rising to Sun setting.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this String of Wampum you tell me that some foulness may have got into my heart, through my Throat, and that with a medicine left you by your Fathers you make it pass quite through my Body to the Ground, & bury it there. As you may have contracted the like foulness, by this String of Wampum I thoroughly purge your Body, & remove every Defilement.

A String.

Brethren:

You tell me by this Belt that there are only two Doors, the Mohocks and Senecas, to the Onondagoe Council, one to the Westward, the other to the East

ward; through one of which all the Messages to that Council should properly come. As I understand, by this information, that you expect that this method should always be observed by me, I shall very readily conform to it; and think it a very prudent Establishment of yours for the Dispatch & regular Transaction of Business.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt you take notice that the old Council Fire is almost out, and not good, and that you now put to it the same good dry Wood, such as your Ancestors used, and make it burn as bright as ever. You add further, that your Entertainment has not been as good here as at Easton.

Brethren:

I take it kind and friendly in you, that you have kindled up the old Fire; and by this Belt I heap up some good dry wood, and join with you in putting it on the Council Fire, that it may burn as bright as ever. I am very sorry there should be any cause of Complaint given you here with respect to your Accommodations. I took all the pains in my power that there should be none; and I hope now every thing is made agreeable to you with respect to your Accommodation.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt you acquaint me that your Warriors have assisted the Counsellors in making firm the good work of peace, & that without their Concurrence & assistance the Counsellors can do nothing effectually.

Brethren:

It gives me pleasure to hear that your Warriors are united with you in Council, & are become unanimous in establishing the peace which has been so happily

brought about. I am sensible of their Importance, and hope that the Harmony which now subsists may long continue; and I shall be ready to serve them, as well as you, as long as their future conduct shall merit it.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt you tell me that the English have a Longing Eye after your Land, and desire that we may not covet any more of your Lands; and say further that we have got all the Land belonging to the Delawares, and shall serve you as we have done them.

Brethren:

It is true the Delawares had a large Tract of Land in this Province, bordering on the river Delaware, which the Proprietaries of this province have, from Time to Time, fairly purchased of them, & have honestly paid them for it, which they have acknowlerged in your presence.

Brethren:

By the same Belt you desire we will not think of making any more purchase of Land, or setling your Lands by Force; for if we do, we shall push you back, and leave you no Land to live or hunt upon, and desire we would confine ourselves to Nixhisaqua, or Mohony, and settle no higher up.

Brethren:

The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania have never forced a purchase of Lands from any of their Brethren, the Indians, since they have owned this Province. It is very well known that the native Indians very readily sold their Lands to the Proprietaries, as soon as he arrived here in their Country, about Eighty years ago. And about Thirty Years ago the Six Nations, observing greater numbers of White People than those old purchases could accommodate, voluntarily sold to the present Proprietaries some Lands lying further

West; and their number still encreasing at Albany, in the year 1754, they sold them more Lands, as far as the Limits of the Province to the West, to be bounded by a Line agreed upon to the Northward.

And let me remind you of their kindness to you in this respect; for no sooner were they informed that you repented of this last Sale, than they immediately gave orders to their Agents here, to execute a Release to you for all the Lands over the Allegheny Hills, which was accordingly done at Easton, in the Year 1758, in Publick Council, when a Draught of the part of the Country which the Proprietaries held by the Six Nations' Deed on this side the Allegheny Hills, was shewn to and approved by the Six Nations, some of whom are now present; and the Draught and Copy of the Proprietary Release were delivered in open Council to them, who returned their hearty thanks to the Proprietaries for their goodness. I hear those Chiefs put the release and Draught into Sir William Johnson's hands, and desired him to keep it for them, together with many other Deeds and Papers at the same time. Now, Brethren, as no time has been fixed for the running of the North Line or Boundary of this last purchase, I desire you to apply to Sir William Johnson, & whenever you and he shall think it necessary to run that Line, I shall always be ready to join with you; and until this be done, agreeable to your Deed, I shall not suffer any of my people to settle beyond it. By your Speech, it appears to me that you think the Line is fixed at Mohony, but by the Deed, which I have not brought with me, and so cannot now produce it, to the best of my Remembrance, the Line begins at a certain mountain by the River Side, about a Mile above the Mouth of Mohony. I must, therefore, desire that none of your people be permitted to

disturb any persons within the Limits of that purchase till that Line be Settled.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this String you desire me to give some Guns, telling me that you had already made this request four times.

Brethren:

At the conclusion of this Treaty I propose to make you a present, part of which will consist of some good Guns, which I hope will please you.

Brethren:

I have heard attentively what you said to your Cousins, & to Teedyuscung in particular. Among other things you say you formerly kindled a Fire at Shamokin for Allumapes, another at Wyoming for the Shawonese, and others at Wighalousin and Diahoga. You say to Teedyuscung that the English cast an Evil Eye on the Lands at Wyoming, & that he is to watch that Fire, & if any White people come there to tell them to go away, for that Land belongs to the Six Nations.

Brethren:

Some of you may remember that at the Treaty held last Year at Easton, the Six Nations complained to me that some English had settled upon their Lands, & desired me to assist them in preventing that Settlement, that they might not be wronged out of their Lands. They told me further that they hear the Land had been sold; that the Six Nations never sold it, and that those who sold it stole it from them; that it was Two Tuscaroras, one Oneida, and one Mohawk, who sold it, unknown to the Six Nations. To this request I answered that a number of people of Connecticut Government had settled at a place on the river Delaware called Cushietunck, about fifty miles north of the Blue hills, being the Settlement com

plained of, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyomink; that I had sent Messengers to them to inform them that those Lands belonged to the Six Nations, and ordered them to remove away, but they refused to do it, assuring me by the Messengers that they had purchased all those Lands of the Six Nations, and under that pretence had a right to hold them.

As there are now many more of the Six Nations present than were at Easton last Year, I again request you to tell me plainly whether these Strangers are settled there by your consent or not, and why no measures have been taken, if, as some of you told me at Easton, the Lands were not sold by you, to oblige those private Indians who stole the Lands from you, to procure a surrender of their unjust Deed from the people to whom they have made it, that it might be brought into the Onondagoe Council, & there cancelled or destroyed.

August 26, 1762.

A Fourth Speech to the Western Indians at the conference at Lancaster.

BY THIS STRING I INFORM YOU THAT A FEW days since your Cousins, the Western Indians, applied to me about our Trade with them, & told me that we sold our Goods very dear, and desired we would sell them Cheaper, on which I informed them that I had, for their Benefit, opened a large Store of Goods at Pittsburg, & had appointed honest men there to deal justly with them, & made no doubt but they had done so; but that our Land Carriage was so long and made the Expenses so very high, that we lost

money by the Trade every Year, and that I know of no Method by which we could supply them cheaper than by your suffering us to go up the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, with Boats or Canoes, & to build some small Store Houses to put our Goods and skins in, as we went up and came down that river. This Liberty, I told them, I would apply to you for, & I now desire you will be free, and tell me whether you will consent that we should build such Store Houses there, being unwilling to do anything of that kind, without having first obtained your Approbation, or to give you the least reason to think we intend to settle any of the Lands there.

If you approve of this proposal I will send proper persons to view that river, & see how far Boats or Canoes can go up it; and I desire the people I shall send upon that service, may be under your protection, & treated as your Friends by any of your people they may happen to meet with in their Journey.

A String.

August 27, 1762.

A Fifth Speech to the Western Indians at the Conference at Lancaster.

THIS REQUEST DID NOT ARISE FROM ME; I only mention it in order to oblige your Cousins, the Delawares, who desired a Trade with us, & I did it that they might have their Goods cheaper; but this is an indifferent matter to me, it particularly Concerns your Cousins the Delawares, & the Western Indians, and since the Six Nations disapprove of our going up and down the West Branch, & building Store Houses there, I shall say nothing further upon this subject.

August 27, 1762.

A Sixth Speech to the Western Indians at the conference at Lancaster.

BY THIS BELT YOU DESIRED THAT AS THERE was no War now between you and us, and the Fort at Shamokin stood upon your Warrior's path, the Soldiers might be removed from that Garrison, but that the trading House might still continue, that your Hunters and Warriors might be supplied with Goods, and further desired to know what prices we set upon our Goods/

Brethren:

You must be sensible that though an end be happily put to the War between the Indians and us, yet it still continues as warm as ever between us and the French, and, therefore, without His Majesty's express Orders, at whose Instance you acknowledge it was built by your own Consent, I cannot remove the Soldiers from that Garrison; I shall give particular Directions to the Commanding Officer, that the Soldiers behave very well, both to your Warriors and Hunters, when they come there, and if the Warriors behave well on their parts, and keep sober, there can be no Differences between them.

Brethren:

You further desire by this Belt, that the Person who has the Care of the Provincial Store, may be removed, and an honest man put in his place.

Brethren:

The Agent at Shamokin has, so far as I know, supported the Character of an Honest Man, but as it seems he is not agreeable to you, I will consult with the Gentlemen who are joined with me in the Direction of that Store House, when I return to Philadelphia, and give you an answer at a proper Time.

As to the Trading House it shall continue for your

Convenience & Accommodation; but it is not in my power to fix any certain price upon our Goods. You know that we dont make the Goods ourselves; they are made in England, and the Transporting them over the Seas is dangerous in time of War and very expensive, so that they must come much dearer now than in time of Peace, and their prices change, as the risque and demand for them is greater or less, but I am told, that they are sold to you as cheap as they can be afforded, and cheaper than they can be purchased from private Traders, & care will be taken that they be good in their Quality.

A Belt.

Brother:

By this Belt you give it as your Opinion, that John Harris's House, standing on your Warriors' Path, would be a good place for a Trading House, for the Accommodation of your Warriors & Hunters, & desire one may be erected there, and recommend John Harris to be Storekeeper.

Brethren:

By the relation you gave me at Easton, in 1758, when you was relating the Causes of the War, it appears that you were of Opinion, one of the principal reasons which made you join the French against us, was owing in a great measure to the ill Treatment your Warriors met with in Virginia, in those places where your War path passes through the settled part of that Colony; and you have now desired me to write to the Governor of Virginia, that as there are settlers on your War path, whereby it is stopped, he would cause it to be opened.

Now Brethren, I must acquaint You, that all the way from Harris' Ferry to Potowmack, the White people are settled very thick, so that should your Warriors now use that Path, frequent Differences between them and the Inhabitants might probably arise, by

means whereof the peace so lately established between us, may be endangered. And I must desire you, for this reason, to use your best Interest with the Warriors in case they are determined to go to War, that they would pursue the old War path from Shamokin, which lies along the Foot of the Allegheny Hills, & which is the nearest Way they can go to their Enemie's Country.

A Belt.

Brethren:

As you tell me you intend to apply immediately to Sir William Johnson, to give orders that the Warriors be Supplied with necessaries, through Mr. Croghan at Rays-Town, I must refer you to him, that the same may be done in other of the King's Garrisons along the War path.

Brethren:

As John Harris's House is a great deal out of the Way, if more Trading Houses shall thereafter be thought necessary, than there are at present, which we shall consider of, we shall take care to fix them at the most convenient places, for the accommodation of our Indian Brethren, and appoint honest men to take the Direction of the Trade, who will deal justly and kindly with all the Indians.

A Belt.

Brethren:

By this Belt you desire a Trading House may be erected on Potowmack, at Daniel Cressip's House, & that he may have the care of it, for the supply of your Warriors, and that I will send your request to the Governor of Maryland.

Brethren:

Your Belt and all you have said upon it, shall be carefully sent to Governor Sharpe.

Brethren:

I shall also, agreeable to your Request, transmit

your Belt, & what you have said upon it to the Governor of Virginia, and shall lose no time in doing it, as your Warriors, you tell me, are now ready to set out.

A String.

Brethren:

Some red paint, or Vermillion, is provided for you, and shall be delivered to you.

Brethren:

Agreeable to your Request, the persons whom I shall appoint to attend you on your return home, will have Orders to furnish you with provisions, as far as Shamokin. I have received several Complaints of great mischief being done by the Indians in their coming here, and therefore must insist upon it, that you restrain your Young Men from committing any further Violence, or from taking any thing from the Inhabitants, in their return, for this must have a natural Tendency to raise ill Blood in the minds of the People.

A String.

Brethren:

The little Boy, Kisheta's Son, is, I hope, on his way here, having sent for him to Philadelphia.

Brethren:

Since you spoke to me, I am told Samuel Curtis is informed where his Daughter is, & if he pleases to go and see her, & desires my Passports, he shall be furnished with them.

A String.

Brethren:

A Horse shall be delivered to Tokahaion for the use of his two Daughters.

Brethren:

A Horse will likewise be given to Robert White, in lieu of the one that died.

Brethren:

As to the Application made by your Friends at Wighalousin, with respect to lands they lay claim to

beyond the Mountains, I am surprized this should be mentioned to me by Tokahaion, after what passed at Easton in the year 1758, between me and the Six Nations, respecting those Lands. Their Deed to the Proprietaries for those Lands was then produced, and was acknowledged to have been executed by the Six Nations, some of whom were then present. They further added, that they had sold the Land in Question, & were honestly paid for it, and that the land was theirs, and they would justify it; these were their Expressions. This being the case, and we being unacquainted with any Rights they have, must refer them to you, & desire you will settle this matter among yourselves.

A String.

Brethren:

By this Belt you tell me that your Grandfathers advised you to keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship, & that you, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, & Tuscaroras, have brought about the peace; that you have more Brothers, Friends, and Allies to the Westward, as far as the Sun sets; so many that you cannot tell their numbers, & in behalf of them & yourselves, who now make up fourteen Nations, you make our old Friendship new again, and brighten the Covenant Chain.

Brethren:

You know that when the peace was concluded first between us, at Easton, as well as in several Friendly Conferences held afterwards, we both of us took great pains to send the peace Belt among all your Nations, and among your Friends & Allies, to the most distant parts; and we have heard you say with pleasure, & we have ourselves likewise received Messages from several Indian Nations, that they were glad to hear we had made peace together, & joined heartily in it.

Brethren:

We thank you for renewing your old Friendship;

we very heartily join with you in it, and in brightening the Covenant Chain, and confirm our words with this Belt. When you return home, we desire you will shew this Belt to your own people, and to all the Nations in your Alliance, & let them know how friendly your Brothers have received you; advise them not to hearken to any Stories that bad people may tell them to our Prejudice; desire them to stop their Ears to all such Stories, & assure them that we shall on all occasions preserve our Friendship with our Indian Brethren & their Allies. And we hope that both you and we shall be so careful as not to give the least occasion of Difference, so long as the World lasts.

A very large peace Belt.

Brethren:

As I have now finished all my Business with you, I inform you that as the good people of this Province think you may want some Cloathing and other necessaries, they have, from the regard they have for you, put into my hands a considerable present of Goods, which I shall deliver to such persons as you shall appoint to receive and divide them, and I desire that in the dividing them you will pay particular regard and give an handsome present to such Indians who have been at any Expence and Trouble in bringing down the Prisoners.

August 27, 1762.

To the Assembly concerning the Indian conference at Lancaster and the treaty there made.

IN PURSUANCE OF SUNDRY INVITATIONS from this Government to the Indians living to the Westward, on and near the Waters of the Ohio, Deputies from several of those Nations (whom we have

not seen since the Commencement of the late War) met me at Lancaster on the ninth of last month, where, in divers Conferences held for that purpose, the peace and Friendship, which formerly subsisted betwixt us, but which of late had unhappily been interrupted, were fully renewed and established.

A very considerable number also of the Six Nation Indians, from the Northward, and others residing on the river Susquehannah & its Branches, attended at the same time and place, who likewise renewed with us the ancient Chain of Friendship which had so long subsisted between them & his Majesty's Subjects. And I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, as a Testimony of the Sincerity of the professions both of the Western and Northern Indians, sundry of our people who had been taken Captive during the late War, have already been delivered up to me, and solemn Engagements entered into, on the part of the Indians, to restore, in a short time, all such others as still remain in their Towns and Countries.

For further particulars I refer you to the Copy of the Treaty herewith delivered to you.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 21st, 1762.

Letter of Instructions to Colonel James Burd, Commissioner to receive English Prisoners at Fort Pitt from the Delaware and Shawanese Indians.

Philadelphia, 25th September, 1762.

Sir:

YOU WILL HEREWITH RECEIVE A COMMISsion appointing You and Josiah Davenport, Commissioners to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt, in consequence of the Solemn

Engagements made by Beaver and the Indians with him, at the late Treaty at Lancaster.

The Indian Commissioners have given an Order, which accompanies this Letter, to their Agent, Mr. Davenport, for as many Goods as will amount to Five hundred pounds, which are to be subject to your & his disposal, on this Occasion, and you will take care that such Goods as you shall give, be of proper kinds, and what will best suit the Exigencies of the Indians.

As besides Goods, Money will be wanted to defray all necessary Expences that shall attend the Prisoners, as well as your own Entertainment & Travelling Charges, Five hundred pounds are delivered to the Sheriff to be given to you, for which you are to be accountable, & I can confide in your prudence, that no part of it will be expended in unnecessary Articles.

I am informed that the Goods belonging to the Western Indians are still lying at Fort Loudon, and that several Horses have been stolen from the Indians; with respect to the Goods, I desire you will hire a Waggon, and, as you pass that Way, see the Goods carefully pack'd & put into it, and an account taken of them, and delivered to the Waggoner, who is to be accountable for them, and see that they go off immediately, otherways they may be detained by bad weather, and this would breed much uneasiness in the Minds of the Indians. I could wish some pains were taken to recover the horses that are really taken from the Indians, and that they cou'd be got to their proper Owners.

If you find that no prisoners are like to be brought in any reasonable time, you need not Stay above three weeks at Fort Pitt, but leave directions with Mr. Davenport, to receive them, and to do what is necessary, agreeable to the Commission, which empowers either of you to do this Service; and it is my express Orders

that after you come away, he shall write to me, and communicate every thing material relating to the Service.

You are to take notice that no compensation is to be mentioned to the Indians, as made to them for prisoners by way of Ransom, but then, as some Indians may come from very remote parts, and have a good deal more trouble, & be at more expence with the prisoners than others, you will proportion the Rewards accordingly.

You will herewith receive a Message to the Indians accompanied with a Belt of Wampum, and under the Lesser Seal, which you will have truly explained to the Indians, as it gives an Authenticity to your proceedings with them.

I should be glad to know, very particularly, what the Indians say at their return ,& in what temper you find them, and how many Prisoners are still among them; I therefore desire you will collect all the Intelligence you can relating to them, and their present disposition & System of politicks. I wish you heartily a good Journey. I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HAMILTON.

My humble Service to Colo. Boquet, to whom I would have wrote, if I had not been much out of Order, to request his Countenance and Assistance to you in this Affair.

Commission to James Burd and Josiah Davenport to receive prisoners from the Indians at Fort Pitt.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To James Burd, Esqr., & Josiah Davenport: Gentlemen Greeting:

Whereas, this Government hath at every Treaty held with the several Indian Nations since the cessation of Hostilities constantly insisted that they should deliver up all the English prisoners that had been taken during the War, but they have hitherto only brought in small Numbers, leaving many behind: and whereas, at the late Treaty held at Lancaster with the Western Indians, by their Chiefs & Deputies, I again urged them in the warmest manner to bring in as speedily as might be, the residue of the English Prisoners, & to deliver them to such persons as should be commissionated by me to receive them at Fort Pitt. Now Know Ye, that reposing special Trust & Confidence in your Prudence, Care, & Economy, I have nominated & appointed, and do hereby nominate and appoint, impower & Commissionate you, the s'd James Burd and Josiah Davenport, or either of you, to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt, or parts adjacent, by the said Indians, or any of them, & to provide for and accommodate as well the said prisoners as the Indians who bring them, with what things shall be by you be judged absolutely necessary; and either to distribute and send the Prisoners to their parents & Friends (if known & within reasonable distance) or to send them to Philad'a, where proper Care will be taken of them. But you will take Care in the Execution of this Com-

mission, not to exceed the Fund limited & allowed for this purpose. And you are to keep regular and fair accounts of all your Expences & duly to communicate & report to me your proceedings in the premisses.

Given under my hand & Seal at-Arms, at Philad'a. this 25th day of Septem'r, in the Second Year of his Majesty's reign, & in the Year of our Lord 1762.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

/

To Sundry Western Indian Chiefs concerning the Delivery at Fort Pitt of Certain English Prisoners.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

To King Beaver, and all the Chiefs of the Western Indians, in Alliance with His Majesty, King George:

Brethren:

I hope that agreeable to the Engagements made at the late Treaty at Lancaster, you will, by the time this shall be given you, have collected all our Flesh and Blood that still remain with any of your Tribes, and brought them to Fort Pitt, And I desire you will deliver them to the Bearers, Colonel James Burd, & Mr. Josiah Davenport, who are appointed by me to receive them from your hands, and to take due care of them.

Brethren:

Being informed that our Goods were left at Fort Loudon, I immediately ordered a Waggon, to be hired for the carrying of them up to Fort Pitt, and I hope

they will be delivered to you there in good Order & without any Loss.

Brethren:

In Testimony of my having appointed these Gentlemen my Commissioners to receive from you all our prisoners, and that you may with Confidence say anything to them, as well as give entire Credit to whatever they shall say to you on this Occasion, I have to these presents put my hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province, and likewise given them a Belt of Wampum to deliver to you in Confirmation of the same, Dated at Philadelphia, the 25th day of September, 1762.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland concerning matters connected with the late treaty with the Western Indians at Lancaster.

Philadelphia, 2nd October, 1762.

Sir:

THE SIX NATIONS HAVING TAKEN A RESOLUtion to continue the War against their old Enemies, the Cherokees, their Chiefs requested of me, at the Treaty lately held with a large Body of them & the Western Indians, that I would open a Store for the accommodation of their Warriors at Harris' Ferry, & that I would forward their request to you to have another opened at Cressap's, on Potowmac.

Conformable, therefore, to my promise, I send you an extract of what passed between us on this occasion, together with their Belt, and as they will expect an answer from you with all convenient speed, I think if you would be pleased to send it under cover to Sir William Johnson he would take the first opportunity of conveying it to the Six Nations.

You will observe by the extract that the Warriors intended to go through the settled part of Cumberland County, & thro' the very Country in which they had committed so many cruel Outrages, but that they altered their design on my representing to them the dangers of taking such a Rout.

I am with the greatest respect,
Sir, your most Obedient,
and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

To his Excellency,
Horatio Sharpé, Esq'r,
Governor of Maryland.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia concerning matters connected with the late treaty with the Western Indians at Lancaster.

Philadelphia, 2nd October, 1762.

Sir:

AT A TREATY WHICH I HELD THE LAST month with a large body of Western and Northern Indians, the Chiefs of the Six Nations acquainted me that it was determined to continue the War against their old Enemies, the Cherokees; and as they were informed that their War path through Virginia was stopt up by some late Settlements of White people on it, they desired I would forward their request to you to have it opened, & that I would lose no time in doing it, some of their Warriors being then present, and intending to go to the South as soon as the Treaty Should be over.

They likewise sollicited me to open a Store for their accommodation at Harris' Ferry, and that Governor Sharpe would open another on potowmack, at Cressap's plantation.

I did by no means approve of this, as this Rout led thro' a very thick settled Country, which had but too severely felt their Cruelties in the late War, & therefore desired they would not go this way, but take their old path that led by Shamokin & the Foot of the Allegheny Hills.

This they conceded to, tho' with reluctance, & I was glad that they were prevailed upon to drop their new Rout, which must have produced abundance of Mischief.

Conformable to their request, I have inclosed an Extract of what was said by us both on this Subject, together with their Belt, & as they will expect your answer very soon, I would desire the favour of you to send it under Sir William Johnson's cover, who has many Opportunities of conveying it to the Six Nations.

I am, with the greatest respect, Sir,
Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Honourable,
Francis Fauquiere, Esq'r,
Governor of Virginia.

To the Assembly Concerning several grants of money from Parliament for reimbursing the colonies for war supplies furnished the Crown.

SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY of this Government, I have been advised by your Agent in England, of his having received from the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, two several Sums of Money granted by Parliament for re-imbursing the several Colonies a part of the Supplies they have from time to time given to the Crown, in the Course of the present War. As it was the Intention of the parlia-

ment in making these Grants, that the same should be applied in the several Colonies towards discharging and in Ease of the publick Debts and Taxes of the respective Governments, I must earnestly recommend it to you to apply the Money in that manner; And as there is not at present any power in being, authorized to receive the same from your Agent, I am also to recommend it to you to pass a Bill for empowering proper persons forthwith to draw the same out of his hands in order to its being duly applied for the purposes aforesaid.

JAMES HAMILTON.

New Castle, 22nd October, 1762.

To the Assembly Concerning a bill for amending the Act of Assembly passed in April, 1759, for granting one hundred thousand pounds to the Crown.

AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF THIS PROVINCE, passed in the Year 1759, entituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, &c.," having, pursuant to the Royal Charter, been laid before His Majesty in Council, and the Merit thereof having been fully debated, as well on the part of the Honourable Proprietaries as of the Assembly and people of this province, before a Committee of His Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council for plantation affairs, their Lordships, after a full hearing, were pleased to report, as their Opinion, to His Majesty, that the said Act was fundamentally wrong and unjust, and ought to be repealed, unless certain Alterations & amendments, specified in the Body of the said Report, could be made therein.

Whereupon, the Agents for the Assembly, sensible of the Inconveniencies which must necessarily arise to the people, from a Repeal of the said Act, and desirous to prevent the same, did propose, agree to, and subscribe, in the Books of the privy Council, an Engagement in the following Words, vizt.:

We, the undersigned, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Charles, Agents for the province of Pennsylvania, do hereby consent, that in case an Act passed in the said province, in April, 1759, entituled "An act for granting to His Majesty the sum of one hundred thousand pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, in the manner herein after directed, & for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates, real and personal, and Taxables within this province," shall not be repealed by his Majesty in Council, We, the said Agents, do undertake, that the Assembly of Pennsylvania will prepare and pass, and offer to the Governor of the said province of Pennsylvania, an act to amend the aforementioned Act, according to the Amendments proposed in the Report made by the Lords' of the Committee of Council this day, upon the One hundred thousand pounds Act, and other Pennsylvania Acts; and we will indemnify the proprietaries from any Damage they may sustain by such act not being so prepared and passed by the Assembly, and offered to the Governor.

In full Confidence that the above engagement would be duly performed on the part of the Assembly, and in respect to other good purposes of the said Act, their Lordships were thereupon induced to represent to His Majesty, that he might rely upon this undertaking for the Assembly by their Agents, and permit the said Act to stand unrepealed, because the Objections upon which they should have founded their advice for the Repeal, would certainly be removed, in a way more agreeable & convenient to the Province.

His Majesty having taken the said Report into His Royal Consideration, was pleased with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve of all that was therein proposed to be done, and by His order in Council, of the Second of September, 1760, to declare, that the abovementioned Act of Assembly should accordingly stand unrepealed.

Very soon after the aforesaid report and Order of Council came to my Hands, viz.: on the twenty-eighth of January, 1761, I laid them before the then Assembly, acquainting them at the same time, by a Message in Writing, that whenever they should think proper to prepare and offer to me a Bill to alter and amend the aforementioned Act, so as to make it conformable to the Sentiments of the Lords of the Committee aforesaid, approved by His Majesty, & to the express Stipulations of their Agents, as set forth in the said report, I should think it my Duty to concur with them, by enacting it into a Law. To this, sometime after, they were pleased to return me an answer, by no means a Satisfactory one, inasmuch they did not declare whether they would or would not comply with the Engagements entered into by their Agents, in their Behalf, although I had more than once particularly urged them for an explicit Answer to that point.

In this Situation things have hitherto continued, and the Performance of the Stipulations entered into by your Agents, on your Behalf, yet remains to be complied with, although there is the greatest reason to believe that those very Stipulations were the means of exempting the Province from the many Inconveniences it would have been subjected to, by a repeal of the aforementioned Act of Assembly.

I am now to acquaint you, Gentlemen, that I have it command from the Proprietaries, to move you to pass a Bill for altering & amending the aforesaid Act of 1759, for granting One hundred thousand Pounds to His Majesty, &ca., so as to make it conformable to the Terms expressed in the Report of the Committee

aforesaid, and to the Engagements entered into by your Agents; and I do accordingly, recommend this measure as fit to be taken into your present Consideration, not only because it appears to me to be extreamly just, but because a refusal, or further delay on your part, may be productive of those mischiefs & Inconveniencies which a former Assembly seemed so much to apprehend from a Repeal of the said Law, and which it was manifestly the Intention of your Agents to avert, by entering into the aforesaid Engagements. And I cannot but think it a lucky Circumstance that one of the Gentlemen who acted as your Agent in England during the whole of this transaction, is now upon the Spot, and capable of explaining to you the very good reasons and motives that induced him to enter into those Engagements. JAMES HAMILTON.

January 18th, 1763.

Proclamation making known the terms of the preliminary articles of peace concluded at Fontainebleau Jan. 3rd, 1763, between Great Britain and France and Spain.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty was graciously pleased on the twenty-Sixth day of November last past, to issue His Royal Proclamation in the words following, viz't:

George, R.

Whereas, Preliminaries for restoring Peace were signed at Fontainebleau, on the third day of this Instant, November, by the Ministers of us, the Most Christian King, and the Catholic King: And whereas, for the putting an end to the Calamities of War as

soon and as far as may be possible, it has been agreed between Us, the most Christian King and his Catholick Majesty, as follows; that is to say:

That as soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed & ratified, all Hostilities shall cease at Sea and at Land.

And to prevent all Occasions of Complaints and Disputes which might arise upon account of Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects, which might be taken at Sea, it has been also mutually agreed, That the Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which should be taken in the Channel and in the North Sea, after the Space of twelve days, to be computed from the Ratification of the present Preliminary Articles; And that all Ships, Merchandizes, and Effects, which should be taken after Six weeks from the said Ratification, beyond the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; and for the Space of three Months, from the said Canary Islands to the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and for the Space of Six Months, beyond the said Equinoctial Line or Equator, & in all other places of the World, without any exception, or other more particular Distinction of Time or Place, should be restored on both sides.

And Whereas, the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles, in due form, were exchanged at Versailles by the Plenipotentaries of Us, the Most Christian King, and of the Catholick King, on the twenty-second of this Instant, November, from which day the several Terms above mentioned, of Twelve days, of Six Weeks, of Three Months, and of Six Months, for the Restitution of all Ships, Merchandizes, and other Effects taken at Sea, are to be computed.

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving subjects, and We do declare, That our Royal will and

Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Officers, both at Sea and Land, & all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against His Most Christian Majesty, and His Catholick Majesty, Their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective times abovementioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at S't James, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the Third Year of our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord 1762.

And Whereas, a Copy of the said Proclamation hath been transmitted to me by the Right Honorable the Earl of Egremont, one of His Majestie's principal Secretaries of State, who hath also signified to me His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure that the same should be published in all the proper places under my Government, to the End that all His Majesty's Subjects there may pay due Obedience thereto, and strictly observe the same; I have therefore, in Obedience to the said Royal Order, signified to me as aforesaid, with the advice of the Council, caused the said Proclamation to be this day published, and do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's Subjects within this Province to take Notice of His Royal Will and Pleasure therein made known, and to conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth day of January, in the third Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly transmitting with a letter from the Earl of Egremont containing a protest from the Crown against several clauses in the bill for a levy of one thousand provincials for the King's service.

I HAVE VERY LATELY HAD THE HONOUR TO receive from the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, one of His Majestie's principal Secretaries of State, a Letter written by the King's Command, in the words following, viz't:

Whitehall, November 27th, 1762.

Sir:

Through the happy Conclusion of Premilinary Articles of Peace between His Majesty & the Most Christian and Catholick Kings, which it is hoped will soon be followed by a Definitive treaty of Peace, will make it unnecessary for me to renew His Majesty's Requisition of any further Levy of Men in the several Provinces in North America; the King has nevertheless commanded me to express His Surprize at the Conduct of the Assembly of Pennsylvania (of which Sir Jeffery Amherst has transmitted a full Account) and His Majesty's high Disapprobation of their artfully evading to pay any Obedience to His Majesty's Requisitions; for though they with seeming Chearfulness, voted the Levy of one thousand Provincials for the King's Service, yet His Majesty cannot but consider their having obstinately persisted in the Bill they prepared for that purpose, to insert several Clauses which had been already disapproved of by the King in Council, & which they knew you could never consent to, consistently with your Duty to His Majesty and your Obligations to the Proprietaries. I say the King cannot but consider such Conduct as proceeding from a predeterminated Resolution not to afford any Assistance to the Service in General; now the immediate Danger is removed from

their own Doors, And the refusing at once to comply with the King's Demands, (as your Assembly has done in that most necessary Service of furnishing a proportion of Recruits for the Regular Forces, & which was so earnestly recommended to them in the King's name) or the granting the Levy requested, and afterwards artfully rendering the same ineffectual, are considered by His Majesty as the same thing, & cannot but equally incur his just Displeasure. And it is His Majesty's pleasure that you should make known to the Assembly of your Province in such manner as you shall judge most proper, these His Majesty's Sentiments of their Conduct, in order that they may not suppose that it is not seen in its true Light. I have, at the same time, the Satisfaction to assure you that the King is very sensible of your Zeal for His Service, & that you have urged, with proper Energy, every Argument and Motive to induce the Assembly of Pennsylvania to come to a due Sense of their Duty.

I am with great Truth and Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient, humble servant,
EGREMONT.

Being required to make known to the Assembly of this Province, in such Manner as I should judge proper, His Majesty's Sentiments of their Conduct with regard to His several Requisitions, laid before them the last Year; I have, in Obedience to the Royal Command, made choice of this method to communicate them to you, and have, at the same time, ordered the said Original Letter to be laid before you.

JAMES HAMILTON.

January 29th, 1763.

To the Assembly, vetoing an Act to Limit the Continuance of Actions in the Courts of Judicature within this Province.

I HAVE VERY CAREFULLY WEIGHED AND considered the Bill intituled "An Act to limit the continuance of Actions in the Courts of Judicature within this Province;" I would with great pleasure concur with you in any Laws, which in my Judgment had a Tendency to promote the public Good, and the happiness of the People, but I am fully satisfied that this Bill will by no means answer those valuable Ends; on the Contrary, from the Nature of it, in many Cases it may, and some of necessity must, be subversive of Justice.

The Judges of ever Court of Record have a power to make rules for the expediting & bringing to a speedy Determination all Cases depending before them, which are binding, and have the force of Laws to all Intents and purposes on the Suitors and Gentlemen of the Law, in such Courts.

In the several Courts of Judicature in England, the rules made by the Judges are different, according to their different Circumstances & Constitutions, and are varied from time to time, and new ones made, when upon experience they are found to be defective; If, therefore, any Inconveniences have arisen in the Courts of this Province, from the too long continuance of Actions, I cannot but be of Opinion that it is much safer to leave this Mischief to be redressed by the Courts, who are entrusted with the administration of Justice, in whose hands the Wisdom of our Mother Country hath lodged this power, and who ought to judge of the reasonableness of any Motion to put off a Trial, than to lay them under the necessity of compelling the parties to a Trial at a certain fixed Time, let the Exi

gency or Circumstances of the Case be what they may; for which Reason I cannot assent to this Bill.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 15th, 1763.

To the Assembly concerning a bill for amending the Act of Assembly passed in April, 1759, for granting one hundred thousand pounds to the Crown.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM THE HONourable Proprietaries, I moved you by my Message of the Eighteenth of last Month, to pass a Bill for altering and amending the Act passed in this Province, in the Year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, for granting One hundred thousand Pounds to His Majesty, &c., so as to make it conformable to the Sentiments of the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, expressed in their Report of the Twenty-eighth of August, one thousand seven hundred & sixty, and to the Stipulations entered into on your behalf, by your Agents in England, both which have been long since laid before you.

But as no Bill hath yet been offered to me for that purpose, & you have not been pleased to return any answer to my Message, I am under the necessity of mentioning this matter again, and of desiring that you will, in your present Session, acquaint me with your Resolution, whether you will or will not comply with the Engagements entered into by your Agents, by passing and offering to the Governor of this Province, "An Act to amend the aforementioned Act," according to the Amendments proposed in the Report of the Committee of Council aforesaid, in order that I may trans-

mit the same to the Proprietaries, with all convenient Dispatch.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 23rd, 1763.

To the Assembly with objections to a bill for preventing abuses in the Indian trade.

ON CONSIDERING THE BILL ENTITULED "AN Act for preventing abuses in the Indian Trade, &ca.," I am necessarily led to remind you that by His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 2nd of September, 1760, "an Act of Assembly of this Province, passed in the Year 1759, for granting to His Majesty the sum of One hundred thousand Pounds," was adjudged to be fundamentally wrong, and unjust in many Instances, respecting the Taxation of the Proprietaries' Estate; and that the Engagement entered into by your Agents in England, and signed by them in the Books of the Council, (by which they undertook that the Assembly would prepare & pass, and offer to the Governor of this Province, an Act to amend the aforementioned Act, according to the Amendments proposed in the Report of the Lords of the Council aforesaid,) was the principal Motive and Inducements which prevailed on His Majesty to suffer that Act to stand unrepealed at that Time.

And altho' a former Assembly, before whom the said Order of Council was laid, did not incline to carry that Engagement into Execution, & yourselves, in your present Session, notwithstanding my Recommendation, have also declined to comply with it, yet, after so full and explicit a Declaration from the Crown, I say I little expected to find that in any future Bill for the raising of Money, you would have inserted a Clause

that prescribes the very same Mode of Taxation which His Majesty in Council had pronounced to be fundamentally wrong and unjust, as it appears you have done by the Bill now under Consideration.

I am very sensible, Gentlemen, that a Law for regulating the Indian Trade, & to prevent those People from being ill used or defrauded, in their Commerce with us, may be very conducive to His Majesty's Interest, and the Welfare of the Province; and therefore, I am very well disposed to concur with you in enacting one for that purpose, provided it be so framed that I can, consistent with my Duty, give my Assent to it. But at the same I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you, that in respect to points of this Nature, the Judgment of the King and Council has, and I trust ever will have, such Weight and Influence with me as to prevent my acting in direct Opposition to it.

I flatter myself that, on reflection, you will be of Opinion that I could not be justified in departing from the rule of Taxation, which, after mature Deliberation, has received the Approbation & Sanction of so wise and august a Body as that of the Council Board; and that you will either alter the Bill herewith sent down, so as to make it conformable to the abovementioned Order of Council, or consider of some other less exceptionable means to secure the Money which the Commissioners for the Indian Trade may have occasion to borrow; And that no time may be lost, I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you some Amendments, which appear to me necessary to be made in the other parts of the Bill.

JAMES HAMILTON.

February 28th, 1763.

To the Assembly vetoing a bill entitled "An act for the better regulating Inns, Taverns, etc."

BEING WELL ASSURED THAT THE LAWS relative to the keeping of Publick Houses within this Province, are fully sufficient to answer the Purposes of preserving good Order and Regularity in them; and that were the Justices made acquainted, from time to time, with any Transgression of the said Laws, they would readily use their Authority to enforce the Execution of them, and punish the Offenders. I cannot think the Provisions in the Bill intituled "An Act for the better regulating Inns, Taverns, &ca.," sent up for my Concurrence, to be at all necessary, & therefore cannot give my assent to the said Bill.

JAMES HAMILTON.

April 2nd, 1763.

Proclamation against unlawful settlers upon lands not yet purchased from the Indians about Wyoming.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, divers Persons, the natural born Subjects of His Majesty, belonging to some of the Neighboring Colonies have, without any License or Grant from the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, made several Attempts, in Bodies, to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land within the limits of this Province, not yet purchased from the Indians, lying at and between Wyoming, on the River

Susquehanna, and Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County; and have also endeavoured to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Provinces to confederate and join with them in such their illegal and dangerous Designs, and to assist in settling & holding the said Lands by strong hand; And Whereas, the Delawares and other Tribes of Indians who reside within that Tract of Country between Wyoming & Cushietunck, and also the Six Nation Indians, have, as well at public Treaties as at divers' other Times, repeatedly made Complaints and Remonstrances to me against the said Practices and Attempts, & in the most earnest manner requested & insisted that the said Intruders should be removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, & declared if this was not done the Indians would come & remove them by Force, and do themselves Justice; but desired that the said Intruders might be previously acquainted therewith, that they might not pretend Ignorance; And Whereas, notwithstanding I have already issued two Proclamations, viz't. the first dated in February, 1761, & the second dated the 16th day of September following, to apprize the said Intruders of their danger, and to forbid their settling on the said Lands and strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name, all those who had presumed to settle on any part thereof immediately to depart & move away from the same; yet I have lately received Information and fresh Complaints from the said Indians that divers Persons, in contempt of such my several Proclamations, and the Threats of the Indians, do still persist in their said Design, and are now actually settling on divers parts of the said Lands about Wyoming and Cushietunck.

Wherefore, as well to continue my endeavours to preserve the Peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and to prevent the mischievous and terrible Consequences of their carrying into execution such

their Threats, from which I am greatly apprehensive the Indians cannot any longer be restrained, if the said Intruders shall not immediately relinquish their Designs of settling the said Lands, as also again to warn any of the Inhabitants of ths Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in such their unjust designs of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, before any Force shall be used against the said Intruders, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Third Proclamation, hereby again strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name all and every person and persons already settled and residing on the said Lands (Indians excepted) immediately to depart and move away from the same. And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the said Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being immediately prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And hereby also strictly charging, enjoining & requiring all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's liege People within this Province, to exert themselves and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice & condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the second day of June, in the Year of our Lord, one thous'd seven hundred & sixty-three, and in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3rd, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca. JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter of Instructions to James Burd and Thomas McKee of Lancaster County concerning the unlawful settlers of the Indian lands about Wyoming.

BY THE HONORABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To James Burd & Thomas McKee, of the County of Lancaster in the said Province, Esquires, Greeting.

Gentlemen:

I have lately received intelligence with fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut People still persist in prosecuting their Scheme of settling the Lands about Wyoming, and at & about Cushietunck; And with the advice of the Council, I have thought it proper to issue a third Proclamation on that occasion, & to desire that you will immediately take a Journey to Wyoming, with such assistance as you shall judge proper to take along with you, and use your best endeavours to pursuade or drive away all the White People that you shall find settled, or about to settle there, or on any Lands not yet purchased from the Indians.

Before you shew yourselves amongst them, you will gain all the Information and Light you can into their Designs, what their numbers are, & learn the names of as many as you can; where settled, or about to settle; What numbers (and from whence) they expect to join

On your arrival amongst them, you will convene the heads of them, & after reading the Proclamation, expostulate with them about the Injustice, Absurdity, and Danger of their attempting to settle there, and let them know that I expect and require of them by

you, that they shall all immediately Depart and quit their Settlements, and if they shall agree to go away peaceably, You will then after their departure, see all their Buildings and Improvements destroyed; and in case they refuse to comply, You will then acquaint them that they may rest assured that besides the danger they may be in from the resentment of the Indians, this Government will never permit them to continue there; and that therefore it would be most advisable for them to return peaceably to their own Country, & desist entirely from their design of making any more Settlements there.

If you find these Expostulations and persuasive means shall not succeed, & that you can do it without danger of Resistance from a Superior Force, & the risque of Bloodshed (which by no means hazard) I would have you, either by Stratagem or Force, to get three or four of the ringleaders, or others of them, apprehended and carried to the Goal at Lancaster, sending with them a proper force & Mittimus under your hands & Seals, there to wait my further Orders.

And if that cannot be done, you will endeavour to get the names of as many of them as you can, in order that they may be prosecuted at Law, and further measures taken with them, as shall at your Return be judged most proper. For this end I have armed you with a special Commission, constituting you Magistrates of the Counties of Northampton, Berks and Lancaster, but I imagine, the Lands where they are settling must be in Northampton County.

You will please to keep a Journal of your Proceedings, and on your return report the same to me in writing under your hands, with an Account of your Expences, that orders may be given for the discharge thereof.

Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1763.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To the Assembly Concerning the late Incursions and Depredations committed by the Indians on the frontiers.

BEING SENSIBLE HOW VERY INCONVENIENT your attendance in Assembly at this Season, must be to your private affairs, nothing less than the most urgent necessity, and an immediate want of your assistance for the publick Safety, could have induced me to call you together before the time to which you stood adjourned.

At a Time when, by the happy success of His Majesty's Arms, and the Wisdom of his Councils, a peace, equally glorious to his Crown, and beneficial to His Subjects in all Quarters of the World, hath been lately concluded; & while we were filled with the pleasing hopes of reaping the just fruits of the excessive Labour and Expence, which have been bestowed in effecting that great & Salutary work, it gives me the utmost concern to be obliged to acquaint you that our Toils are not yet come to an end, but that fresh troubles have arisen from a Quarter whence we had little reason to expect them, and which if not timely repelled, or otherwise composed, may again deluge this Country with Blood & Rapine.

It is now about a Month since we were alarmed by accounts from the commanding officer at Fort Pitt, that Murders and other Hostilities had been committed by Indians (but of what Tribe or Nation was not known) on many of His Majesty's Subjects in those parts, some of them almost within sight of the Fort; and that they had even been hardy enough to assault His Majesty's Posts of Sandusky and Detroit, in the former of which they had succeeded, & put great part of the Garrison to the Sword, but had happily failed with respect to the other; all which accounts have been since confirmed.

Immediately, on receipt of these advices, I thought it incumbent on me to provide for the Security of the important Garrison of Augusta, by reinforcing it with a considerable number of men, & putting the Frontiers into as good a State of Defence as the shortness of the time would allow; both which Services, with the Concurrence of the Provincial Commissioners, have, in a good Measure, been accomplished out of the remainder of the last Supply granted to His Majesty, then undispos'd of; and I am in hopes that it is at present in a Condition to withstand any Attack that may be made upon it by Indians.

As, after the first Blow that was struck, no further Depredations were, for some time, heard of, I was in hopes it was rather the effect of private Resentment, than of a general Combination of the Indians to make war upon these Colonies, but the Cruel Murders that have since been committed, not only upon our Traders, but upon several new settled Families, far within the purchased parts of the Province, without the least Provocation from the unhappy sufferers, too plainly evince these Hostilities to be the effect of some concerted Plan, which, whether so extensive or not as was at first apprehended, has nevertheless been attended with all the bad effects that could have resulted from a general Combination, the loss of lives only excepted, in as much as from a Dread of being cruelly butchered the miserable People throughout almost the whole Frontiers of the Province have been induced to desert their Settlements with the utmost Precipitation, together with all their Worldly Substance, and to take refuge in the interior Parts, where it cannot but be extremely burthensome to the Inhabitants to support them.

Under these Circumstances, repeated Applications have been made to me for Succour, on behalf of those who are now become the Frontier Inhabitants, in

order to enable them to make a stand, and repel the Enemy, in case they should be attacked, as well as to cover the Reapers in the time of their approaching Harvest, by means whereof they are in Hopes of being able to secure a considerable part of the Crop now in the Ground, which is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the Country.

But as it is not in my power to afford them an effectual aid, without the assistance of your House, I have called you together, to give you an opportunity of consulting and providing for the Publick good & safety, and do most earnestly press you, that you will, with as little Loss of time as possible, enable me to raise a Body of Men for the purposes aforesaid, as well as do every other thing that may be thought necessary for the protection of the Country at this dangerous and critical Juncture.

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, hath done, and is now doing everything in his power for securing the important Posts to the Westward, and to that end, hath sent thither as considerable a Body of regular Troops as the present weak state of the Army under his Command will admit of. But as the full protection of so extensive a Frontier will require a much greater number of Men than he can possibly spare, you will see by his Letter of the 25th of June, which I now lay before you, what it is he expects we will do for our own Defence. And as every particular therein appears to me extreamly reasonable, & even absolutely necessary, I beg leave to recommend the Contents to your immediate Consideration & Compliance; And in particular, that you will forthwith pass a Bill for compelling the Inhabitants to furnish Carriages, &ca., for His Majesty's Service; as, without such an authority, it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to transport such quantities of Provisions and Stores

as may be necessary for the Subsistance & Preservation of the King's Garrisons.

I have only to repeat my Request, Gentlemen, that whatever you shall think proper to do upon this occasion, may receive all the Dispatch the Nature of the thing is capable of, as I am apprehensive that without some speedy Encouragement on the part of the Legislature, the Frontier Settlements will be entirely abandoned, and left a prey to the Enemy.

JAMES HAMILTON.

July 4th, 1763.

To the Assembly Concerning an allowance for the Governor's support.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PRESENT YEAR A great deal of Publick Business hath been transacted by me, and, I believe, as many useful Laws enacted as by any of my predecessors in the same space of time, yet I have not understood that any Allowance hath hitherto been made to me for my Support, as hath been customary in this Province. I therefore beg leave to recommend this matter to your Consideration.

JAMES HAMILTON.

July 8th, 1763.

Proclamation Announcing the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace between His Majesty and the Kings of France and Spain at Paris, February 10, 1763.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty hath lately been graciously pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation in the words following, viz't:

George R.

Whereas, a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between us, the most Christian King, & the King of Spain, to which the King of Portugal hath acceded, hath been concluded at Paris, on the 10th day of February last, and the Ratifications thereof, have been exchanged upon the tenth day of this Instant, March; In Conformity thereunto, We have thought fit hereby to command that the same be published throughout all our Dominions; And we do declare to all our loving Subjects our Will and Pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by Sea as Land, & in all places whatsoever, strictly charging & commanding all our loving Subjects to take notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our Court, at St. James's the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-three, in the third Year of our Reign.

And Whereas, A Copy of the said Proclamation hath been transmitted to me by the Right Honourable, the Earl of Egremont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, who hath signified to me that it is

His Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that the same should be published at all the proper places in my Government; I have, therefore, in Obedience to the Royal Order signified to me as aforesaid, with the advice of the Council, caused the said Proclamation to be this day published, and do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's Subjects, within this Province, to take notice of His Royal Will and Pleasure therein, and conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this twenty fifth day of July, in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, &ca., & in the Year of our Lord, 1763. JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation Appointing a day for thanks giving in view of the treaty of peace lately concluded between His Majesty and the King's of France and Spain.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, our Most Gracious Sovereign, from a Tender Regard to the Welfare and Happiness of His Subjects, and from a sincere and humane desire of putting a Stop to the Effusion of Christian Blood, hath been pleased to make, ratify and confirm a Treaty of Peace & Friendship with their most Christian and Catholic Majestys, the Kings of France and Spain; And Whereas, His Majesty, from a deep sense of the goodness & protection afforded him

by Almighty God, in the success with which His Fleets and Armies have been blessed in the Course of the late War, hath thought fit to order and command that days of Public & General Thanksgiving should be observed with due solemnity in every part of His Dominions, To the intent that all His Loving Subjects may have proper Opportunities of lifting up their Hearts and Voices in Acts of Gratitude and praise to the only giver of all Victory. I have, in Obedience to the said Royal Order, with the advice of the Council, ordain and appoint, and do hereby ordain and appoint, that Tuesday, the Ninth day of August next, be set apart and observed throughout this Province, & the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, under my Government, as a Day of Publick prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His unspeakable Blessings betowed upon us throughout the Course of a long and bloody War, and for bringing the same to an happy Issue, by the Re-establishment of Peace on Terms of Glory to His Majesty, and of solid and Permanent Advantage to His Subjects in all Quarters of the World.

And I do recommend it to the Ministers & Preachers of the Gospel, of all Denominations, to compose suitable Prayers & Sermons on this truly happy & Solemn occasion, and do require the said Ministers to Publish this Proclamation to their respective Congregations, on one of the Sundays preceding the said Day of Public Thanksgiving.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &ca., And in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-three. JAMES HAMILTON.

By hs Honour's Command,

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Recommending measures for the defense of the frontiers against the attacks of the Indians.

AGREEABLE TO THE RESOLVE OF YOUR House of the 6th of July last, I have, with the Concurrence of the Provincial Commissioners, taken into the Pay of this Province Seven hundred Men, exclusive of those which compose the Garrison of Fort Augusta, for the defence and protection of our Frontiers, against the Incursions of our cruel and barbarous Enemies the Indians; And I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that under the aforesaid protection, great part of the Harvest, which is of so much Importance to the back Inhabitants, hath been gather'd in, and as well secured as the Season of the Year would admit. It cannot, however, from its Situation, but be continually exposed to the Danger from the Enemy, until it shall be threshed out, and transported to the interior parts of the Province; a Task which the unhappy Owners represent themselves unable to perform, without the further assistance of the Government.

Although for the two last Months, Gentlemen, We have been so happy that our Frontiers have been very little, if at all, infested by the Enemy; yet ought we not from thence to conclude that this favourable Respite hath been owing either to Remorse for the cruelties they have already exercised, or to any desire of reconciling themselves to us, of which no Overture has hitherto been made, that I know of, but solely to their ardent desire of pursuing & cutting off the Convoy that was marching under the Command of Colo. Bouquet, to the relief of Fort Pitt, then closely besieged by their Friends & Allies; but having, happily for us, miscarried in that attempt, and been repulsed

& defeated with considerable Loss, through the good Conduct & Abilities of the Commanding Officer, & the Bravery of His Majesty's Troops; and thenceforth despairing to reduce that important Fortress by Famine, as they had vainly immagined, there is the greatest Reason to expect that, so soon as they shall find themselves sufficiently reinforced, they will renew their Hostilities against our Frontiers with redoubled Force.

It is therefore, in my Opinion, of the greatest Consequence that a number of Troops should be still kept on Foot for the protection of the Frontier Settlements, In Hopes that e'er long some general Measures will be fallen on by the Colonies, for the Carrying on the War with Vigour, and attacking the Enemy in their own Country, in order thereby to bring it to a speedy Determination.

And as the time limited by the aforesaid Resolve of Assembly, for retaining the Troops in pay, is nearly expired, I do now earnestly recommend it to you, either to renew the said Vote for a longer time, and with greater Latitude to the Orders of the Governor and Commissioners, or to devise some other Measure, which shall appear to you more effectual, both for the Protection of our own People, & for the Annoyance of the Enemy, and, in particular, to provide a sufficient Fund for supporting the heavy expence that does of necessity attend military Operations; In doing of all which you may be assured of my hearty Concurrence and Assistance, so far as is consistent with my Honour and the Trust reposed in me.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 12th, 1763.

To the Assembly Concerning a representation by the Agents of other provinces that out of the Parliamentary grant for the year 1760 for services done by the Northern Colonies, Pennsylvania has received more than its just proportion.

I SOME TIME SINCE RECEIVED FROM MESSRS Sarjeant, Aufrere, & Barclays, the Agents appointed by this Province to receive the distributive Share of the money granted by Parliament for Services done by the Northern Colonies, the Letter and Inclosure herewith laid before you, in the last of which, it is alledged by the Agents of the other Provinces, and allowed by our own, that out of the Parliamentary Grant for the Year one thousand seven hundred and sixty, Pennsylvania hath received the sum of Ten thousand nine hundred and forty-seven Pounds Sterling more than its just Proportion, according to General Amherst's return of the Troops furnished by the Colonies for that Year, and that consequently, the said Sum ought to be paid over as soon as may be, to the Treasurers, or other Persons authorized by the respective Colonies to receive the same, according to the Proportions in a Calculation made for that purpose, and contained in the body of the said Inclosure.

If, Gentlemen, on perusing and considering the above mentioned Papers, you shall find them (as I doubt not you will), to contain a true State of the case, according to the General's Return, I am perswaded there will not be occasion of many words to induce you to make immediate Provision for the Repayment, as is desired, of whatever we have received more than we are fairly intitled to, not only for the Satisfaction you will take in doing an Act of Justice to the other Colonies, but for discharging our aforesaid Agents of an Engagement they entered into on

our Behalf, and which, it appears, they are very solicitous to see punctually complied with. I, therefore, earnestly recommend this matter to your serious Consideration.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 20th, 1763.

To the Assembly Recommending the reconsideration of a bill for striking and emitting the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds and giving the same to the King's use.

I OBSERVE BY THE SUPPLY BILL SENT UP FOR my Concurrence, intituled "An Act for striking and emitting the sum of Twenty five thousand Pounds, & giving the same to the King's use, &ca.," That the sum of Twenty five thousand Pounds in Paper Bills of Credit is directed to be struck and issued in lieu of Money, and that the said Bills are made a legal Tender in discharge of all Debts, Dues, and Demands whatsoever, although, at the same time, every body must be sensible that they are by no means equal to, but fall greatly short of the nominal value at which they are to be emitted. Hence it is that, with real concern, I find myself obliged to differ with you upon this head, and to remind you of certain Transactions before his late Majesty in Council, relative to an affair of precisely the same Nature with that under Consideration.

You will be pleased, Gentlemen, to remember, that among the several Provisions in the Supply Bill of one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, to which your Proprietaries objected, one was, that the Bills

of Credit to be thereby issued, were made a legal tender for the Discharge of all Debts and Contracts whatsoever, at the rates at which they were emitted, by which they conceived themselves liable to great injustice in the payments of their Rents and Quit-rents, and thereupon made application to His Majesty in Council for Redress. And the Lords of the Council having heard, among others, the merits of the above mentioned Clause or Provision, fully canvassed and debated before them by learned Counsel on both sides, were pleased to report to His Majesty their Opinion that the said Act was fundamentally wrong and unjust, and ought to be repealed, unless certain Alterations and Amendments by them specified, could be made therein; Of which Alterations, that which principally relates to the present Bill, is to the Effect following, to wit: that instead of the Clause which makes paper Bills of Credit, at the rate they are emitted, a legal tender to the Proprietaries for their Rents, which are reserved in Sterling, the Provision should be, that the Payments by the Tenants to the Proprietaries, of their Rents, shall be according to the Terms of their respective Grants, as if such Act had never been passed. Upon which report of their Lordships there is little room to doubt but the first mentioned Act would have been repealed at that time, had not your Agents, then in England, interposed, and prevented it by undertaking, by their Agreement, entered in the Books of the Privy Council, that (in case the said Act should not be repealed) the Assembly would amend it according to the Amendments proposed by the Lords of the Committee of Council in their report of that day. Upon which said Undertaking, on Behalf of the Assembly, His Majesty was graciously pleased so far to rely as to permit the said Act to stand unrepealed.

Having thus laid before you the proceedings of our Superiors in case exactly similar to that now before

us, I may venture to appeal to yourselves whether, after so explicit a Declaration from His Majesty and His Privy Council, it can be reasonably expected of me to act in direct contradiction to their Judgment, and give my assent to a Measure which, after the most mature Deliberation, they have pronounced to be wrong & unjust? Not to mention the very great inconveniences that might resut to the Province, should I presume, in Contempt of His late Majesty's Decree, to pass this Bill into a Law, since it can scarcely be doubted but that application would immediately be made for its repeal, in the same manner as was done before, and with the greater Prospect of success for its having been passed in direct opposition to the declared Sentiments of His Majesty and His Ministers; And I leave it to you to judge of the Confusion that would ensue upon the Repeal of any of our Money Laws while the Bills are circulating in the hands of the People.

I observe also, that, by the Bill now under Consideration, although the Indian Trade Commissioners are directed to dispose of the Goods and Effects in their possession, and to pay into the hands of the Provincial Treasurer the amount thereof in Bills of Credit, to the end they may be sunk and destroyed, yet, by a subsequent Clause, it is provided that the Money arising from that Fund is not to be actually sunk, but still to be kept on Foot, if the excise, together with the said Fund, does not produce, in Seven Years, sufficient to sink the twenty five thousand Pounds to be emitted by the Bill, and pay all incidental Charges. You will please to remember, Gentlemen, that the sum of Fourteen thousand Pounds, was, by a late Law, taken out of the Money granted by Parliament, for the purpose of easing the People of the heavy Taxes imposed upon them, and lent to the Indian Trade Commissioners, to enable them to

carry on that Trade, hoping by that means to cultivate the Friendship of the Indians: But, as, by the unhappy War we are now engaged in with the Indians, all trade with them is at an end, and you yourselves are of Opinion there is no further Occasion for that Fund, I cannot see how you can, consistent with the end for which the Parliamentary Grant was made, or indeed with Justice to the People, now avoid the sinking that Money, in case of their Taxes. The Excise, itself, is sufficient to sink the Twenty-five Thousand Pounds to be emitted by the present Bill, or, if it was not, you have made Provision for its continuing after the Term of Seven Years, until the said Sum shall be sunk.

I must, therefore, entreat you, Gentlemen, to reconsider your Bill, and amend it in these particulars, so that I may, consistent with my Duty, be able to give my assent to it, and thereby do my Part for establishing a Fund so absolutely necessary at this Time, to enable us to protect our Frontiers, and to put a stop to the cruel and barbarous Depredations now carrying on by the Savages, against the Persons & Effects of our Inhabitants.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 29th, 1763.

To the Assembly Recommending a reconsideration of the Supply Bill for granting money to the King.

I AM EXTREMELY CONCERNED TO FIND, BY your verbal Message of this day, that you decline amending your Bill for granting Money to the King, in the particulars by me pointed out to you.

I beg leave before you separate, once more to rec-

commend to your unprejudiced Consideration, the great Mischiefs which may ensue to the Province from your so tenaciously adhering to a measure that has been solemnly adjudged against you by His Majesty in Council.

There has not been wanting, on my part, the most sincere disposition to perfect this Bill, by enacting it into a Law. But as you have not thought fit to accept of it, on such Terms as my Duty would allow me to pass it, I must endeavour, in case any misfortune should follow, to satisfy myself with the reflection, that nothing hath been proposed by me, but what hath appeared to me to be founded in Justice and Equity, and hath been so adjudged by the most explicit Declaration of the King and Council, on a Similar Clause in a former Bill of our Legislature.

JAMES HAMILTON.

September 29th, 1763.

To the Assembly Recommending measures for the protection and relief of the inhabitants of Northampton County suffering from Indian attacks.

OBSERVING, BY THE RETURNS WHICH HAVE been made to me, that your House consists, for the most part, of the same Members that have served in Assembly for several Years past, I cannot but express my Satisfaction, that in the present critical Situation of Affairs, the Business to be transacted by me, is with Gentlemen whose long Experience in publick Concerns has rendered them so equal to the Task they have undertaken.

I am sensible it is very unusual to enter upon Business of weight at your first meeting, that being set apart for, and employed in preparing the House for the

better Reception & dispatch of it at some future time; yet, I flatter myself you will readily dispense with a Custom, by no means essential, in favour of the measure I have to recommend to you, which is of as great importance as can come under your Consideration, no less indeed, than the Safety and preservation of the Country.

You will be pleased, then to know that within a few days past, I have received well attested Accounts of many barbarous and shocking Murders, and other Depredations, having been committed by Indians on the Inhabitants of Northampton County, in Consequence whereof, great numbers of those who escaped the rage of the Enemy, have already deserted, and are daily deserting their Habitations: so, that unless some effectual aid can be speedily granted them, to induce them to stand their Ground, it is difficult to say where these desertions will stop, or to how small a distance from the Capitol our Frontier may be reduced.

The Provincial Commissioners and I, have, in consequence of the Resolve of the Assembly of the 6th of July last, done every thing in our Power for the protection of the Province, pursuant to the Trust reposed in Us; But as our funds are entirely exhausted, and even a considerable Arrear become due to the Soldiers and others employed by the Government for their pay, which we have it not in our power to discharge, it seems impossible that the Forces now on Foot can be no longer kept together, without a Supply be speedily granted for that purpose.

I do, therefore, Gentlemen, in the most earnest manner, recommend to your immediate Consideration the distressed State of our unfortunate Inhabitants on the Frontiers, who are continually exposed to the Savage cruelty of a merciless Enemy: and request that you will in your present Session, grant such a Supply as, with God's assistance, may enable us, not only to pro-

tect our People, but to take a severe Revenge on our perfidious Foes, by pursuing them into their own Countries, for which purpose there prevails at present a noble ardour among our Frontier people, which in my opinion, ought by all means to be cherished and improved.

I have, Gentlemen, only one thing more to recommend and request of you, which is that, in contriving the ways and means for raising the Supply to be granted, you will carefully avoid whatever may occasion a Disagreement in Opinion between you and me, by means whereof your good Intentions may be frustrated and defeated, as has unfortunately happened on more than one Occasion before, and particularly in the last session of the late Assembly.

JAMES HAMILTON.

October 15th, 1763.

Credentials of Colonel James Burd as a Member of a Commission to inquire into the Unlawful Settlement of Indian Lands about Wyomink.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, Lieut't Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

To Colonel James Burd, of the County of Lancaster, Esq'r, Greet'g.

Whereas, I have lately received an Instruction from His Majesty, dated at S't James's, the 15 day of June last, setting forth that it had been represented to His Majesty that a number of Persons, Inhabitants of His Colony of Connecticut, had presumed, without Licence from him or any acting under His Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, be-

longing to His good Subjects, the Six Nations of Indians, and their Allies the Delawares, whereby the said Indians were greatly disquieted and aggrieved. And that His Majesty had thought it necessary, as well for the Support of His Royal Authority, as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom he is determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just rights & possessions, that an effectual stop should be put the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut had so unwarrantably attempted to make. And His Majesty, therefore, in and by His said Instruction, signified to be his Royal Will and Pleasure, that I should forthwith, by Commission, under the Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, constitute and appoint a proper Person, to be Commissioner on the part of this Province, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor & Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And am thereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner, with all convenient Speed to proceed with the said Connecticut Commissioner, to the said Settlement at Wyoming, & there to cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and then, immediately to require and command the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time as I in my discretion should think necessary and reasonable, As in and by the said Instruction, whereof a true Copy is hereto annexed, appears. Now Know You, that, in obedience to the said Royal Instruction, and for carrying the same into immediate Execution, and judging you fitly and duely qualified for the same, and reposing special Trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity, Resolution and Ability, I have, by and with the advice of the Council,

nominated, constituted & appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Colonel James Burd, to be Commissioner on the part of this Province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Majesty's Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement, hereby requiring you with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut to the said Settlement, and there to cause this your Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof, to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence as soon as may be before the Expiration of

Weeks at the furthest after your arrival and publication of this your Commission amongst them; As they will answer their contempt herein to His Majesty, at their peril.

And what you shall do in the Premises you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of October, in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of certain highway robbers.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information hath been made to me, not only that divers attempts have of late been made to rob, but that several Robberies have been actually committed on His Majesty's Subjects travelling on the Highways, near the city of Philadelphia, by Persons unknown, to the great terror and Annoyance of the said Subjects coming to and returning from the said City: And Whereas, it is of great Importance that a Stop should as soon as possible be put, in this young Colony, to crimes of so evil and pernicious a Nature, and the Authors and Perpetrators thereof brought to condign and exemplary punishment, I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall make known and cause to be apprehended all or any of the Persons who were concerned as Authors, Perpetrators, or Accomplices, in any of the aforesaid Robberies or Attempts to rob on the said Highways, since the first day of October instant, So that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to due course of Law. And I do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers whatsoever, within this Government, to use their utmost care and diligence in detecting and apprehending the said Offenders, that they may be brought to Justice.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the twenty second day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty three, and in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JAMES HAMILTON.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation announcing the absence of Honorable John Penn, Lieutenant Governor, and continuing all officers in their respective positions.—1771.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, President, and the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province, hath embarked for Great Britain, and by his absence the Exercise of the Powers of Government, by virtue of an Act of Assembly passed in the tenth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Ann, is devolved on and lodged in us. We have therefore, thought fit to publish and declare that all Persons whatsoever, who held and enjoyed any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by virtue of any Commission in force at the Time of the said Governor's departure, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same offices until they shall be determined by us, or some other sufficient Authority. And we do hereby com-

mand and require all Judges, Justices, and other Officers whatsoever, in whom any Public Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the safety, Peace, and well being of the same.

Given in Council, under the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and in the eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, and so forth.

JAMES HAMILTON, President.

By Order of the President and Council.

Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation Announcing the Absence of the Honorable John Penn, Lieutenant Governor, and continuing the officers of the Lower Counties in their Respective Positions.—1771.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, President of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, with the Advice and Consent of the Gentleman appointed by Act of Assembly for the Administration of the Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, pursuant to the Powers and Authority granted by the said Act.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Counties, hath embarked for Great Britain, and by his Absence the Exercise of the Powers of Government, by virtue of an Act of Assembly passed in the ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty George the second, is devolved on and in the said President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the aforesaid Counties, and the three Magistrates who preside or are first nominated in the Commission of the Peace for the said three Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, (as by the said Act more fully appears). We have therefore thought fit to publish and declare, that all persons whatsoever, who held or enjoyed any office of Trust or Profit in this Government by virtue of any Commissions in Force at the Time of the said Governor's Departure, and which Commissions have not since determined and expired, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same offices until they shall be determined by us, or some other sufficient Authority. And we do hereby command and require all Judges, Justices, and other officers whatsoever, in whom any Public Trust is reposed in this Government, that they diligently proceed in the Performance and Discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the Safety, Peace, and well being of the same.

Given at New Castle, under the Great Seal of the Counties aforesaid, the fifth day of June, in the eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and

in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

JAMES HAMILTON,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
EVAN RICE,
CHARLES RIDGELEY.

By Order of the President and Council.
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation forbidding all persons whatsoever to settle on any lands within this Province without permission of the Proprietaries or authority from this government and requiring the Magistrates, Sheriffs and other peace officers to enforce a strict execution of the Riot Act passed at the last Session of Assembly.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, President, and the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Number of Persons, chiefly of the Colony of Connecticut, have lately, as well as at different Times heretofore, in a forcible manner, without any Licence or Grant from the Honorable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, possessed themselves of and settled upon a large Tract of Land on the River Susquehanna, within the known Limits of this Province, from whence they have been removed by due Course of Law,

and the said Lands are now in the peaceable Possession of a number of People, under Contracts made with the said Proprietaries for the Purchase of them: And Whereas, we have received intelligence that a Number of People of the said Colony of Connecticut are now again assembled in Arms, and proceeding on their way to this Province, in a hostile and warlike Manner, in order violently and forcibly to take Possession of the said Lands on the Susquehanna: And Whereas, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, made in the present year 'for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters,' it is enacted 'that if any Persons, to the Number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, at any Time after the Publication of this Act, and being required or commanded by any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, or by the Sheriff of the County, or his under-Sheriff, or by the Mayor, Bailiff or Bailiffs, or other Head Officer, or Justice of the Peace, of any City or Town Corporate where such Assemblies shall be, by Proclamation, to be made in the King's Name, in the Form therein directed, to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their Habitations, or to their lawful Business, shall to the number of twelve or more, (notwithstanding such Proclamation made), unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remain or continue together, to the Number of twelve or more, after such Command or Request made by Proclamation, shall be adjudged Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, and the Offenders therein shall be adjudged Felons, and shall suffer Death as in case of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy," "Wherefore, to preserve the Peace of the Province, and to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Government from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in prosecuting their illegal

Settlements, and from Subjecting themselves to the Penalties of the said recited Act, We have judged it proper to issue this our Proclamation, hereby forbidding all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Colony or Province, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the aforesaid Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without the express permission of this Government, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigor of Law; And we do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Peace officers within this Province, to enforce and carry into strict Execution the said Act of General Assembly, as well against the said Intruders, as all others who may transgress the same.

Given in Council, under the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the tenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one, and in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith and so forth.

JAMES HAMILTON, President.

By Order of the President and Council,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation publishing His Majesty's Veto of certain acts concerning the erection of a lighthouse and fixing of buoys, and for the sale of goods destrained for rent.

BY THE HONOURABLE JAMES HAMILTON, ESquire, President, and the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, his Majesty, by an Instrument of writing under the Privy Seal, bearing Date the Eighteenth day of June, 1766, lately transmitted to this Government by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been pleased to adjudge and declare void An act of Assembly of this Province, passed in September, 1764, entituled "A Supplement to the Act entituled 'An Act for erecting a Light-house at the mouth of the Bay of Delaware, at or near Cape Henlopen, for placing and fixing Buoys in the said Bay and River Delaware, and for appointing Commissioners to Receive, collect and Recover certain Sums of Money, heretofore Raised by way of Lottery, and to appropriate the same to the Purposes aforesaid.'" And Whereas, his Majesty, by a like Instrument under the Privy Seal, bearing date the fifth day of June last, did also adjudge and declare void one other Act of Assembly of this Province, passed in February, 1770, entituled "An act for the Sale of Goods Destrained for Rent, and to secure such Goods to the Persons Destraining the Same, for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent frauds and abuses committed by Tenants." We have therefore thought fit to signify and make known the same to all persons within this Government, in order that they may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given in Council, under the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy one, and in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JAMES HAMILTON, President.

By order of the President and Council,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning measures to enforce the Riot Act against the disturbers of the peace at Wyoming.

AS BY THE LAWS OF THIS PROVINCE THE Administration of the Government, upon the Departure of our late Governor, devolved upon us, We cannot, consistent with our duty, omit to lay before you a matter which appears to us of a very serious Nature, and nearly to concern the peace and good order of the Province.

The making of the present Riot Act, and the unhappy Occasion of it, and the Publication of large Rewards for apprehending and bringing to Justice those daring Offenders, Lazarus Stewart and his Accomplices, must be fresh in your memories. These steps, taken by the Government and Legislature, calculated to discourage and Suppress the turbulent Spirit of these Intruders, and others of the same perverse disposition, it was hoped would have had the desired Effect. Yet we are sorry to inform you that the very persons for whose apprehension the Rewards were published, have Lately, with a number of adherents, in

open Contempt of the powers of Government, again appeared in Arms at Wyoming, and after seizing upon all their Effects, forced our Settlers there (to whom the Proprietaries had sold the Lands) to retire into a Block House, which they besieged in a Regular Hostile manner, keeping up an almost Continual Fire from Intrenchments, for the space of sixteen or seventeen days. At length our people, Reduced to the last Extremity for want of Provisions, were obliged to Surrender upon terms of Capitulation, since which it is Reported that the Intruders have burnt the Block House, and are fortifying themselves at a more Convenient place in the Neighborhood, and that they have Intentions of seizing on Fort Augusta and the Provincial Cannon, and other warlike stores there.

We must inform you, Gentlemen, that upon the first Intimation of these last violences, the Government took every step in their power, at a very great expence, to Raise a Sufficient Posse to enforce the Execution of the Riot Act against the Intruders, and to apprehend the Offenders, and that Several of the Magistrates of Northampton County were on their way to Wyoming with a Posse, when they received Intelligence of the Surrender of the Block House; and upon being well apprized of the Insufficiency of that Force, and that it would require a much greater one to apprehend and bring the Ryotters to Justice, We ordered the Posse to be discharged, and determined to lay the Case before you at your present Meeting.

Your own Understandings, Gentlemen, will point out to you the fatal Consequences of suffering these lawless people to remain long in the possessions they have thus obtained, as it were by open War. They will probably soon become more formidable by associating to themselves Numbers of Profligate people from this and the other Provinces; of Course they may Extend their possessions by force, as far as they please,

take upon themselves, in a little time to give laws to Government itself, and in the end bring on us all the evils which have lately been Experienced by a Neighbouring Colony to the Southward.

When you come, Gentlemen, seriously to Consider these Important Matters, and that the applying a remedy to the evil, would, at a future time, call for a more Considerable Force, and a much heavier expence than at present, we cannot doubt but you will Readily give us all the Assistance in your power, speedily to suppress these Disorders, and bring to Condign punishment a set of People who have, in the most daring manner set the Government and its Laws at Defiance.

The Secretary will lay before you two depositions which prove the Facts above stated.

JAMES HAMILTON, president.

September 18th, 1771.

Letter to the Governor of Connecticut Requesting information as to whether the recent operations of the Susquehanna Land Company at Wyoming were under Countenance or Authority of the Assembly of Connecticut.

Philadelphia, the 4th of October, 1771.

Sir:

AS I HAVE THE HONOR AT PRESENT TO PRE side in this Province, I have transmitted you the Inclosed Copies of a Deposition and Capitulation, by which you will perceive how the peace of this Government has been lately distributed by the Violent proceedings of what is Called your Susquehanna Land Company, who have associated to themselves some of the most abandoned and Profligate of our people, such as are accused, and indeed stand Indicted of Capital Crimes here.

As the people Concerned in these violent and even hostile measures, profess to act under the authority of your Government, and have made a Capitulation expressly on behalf of the Government, I have thought it proper and Expedient to send a Messenger to your Honour on purpose to know with Certainty whether they have proceeded in any sort under your Countenance or Authority, or that of your assembly; And as this must be a matter within your Knowledge, I make no doubt but you will dispatch the express with a Speedy answer to

Your most Obedient,
and most humble Servant,
JAMES HAMILTON, President.

To the Honourable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq'r, Governor of Connecticut, at Lebanon.

October 4, 1771.

JOHN PENN.

Lieutenant Governor.

1763-1771.

Governor and Proprietor.

1773-1776.

John Penn

Chapter II.

JOHN PENN.

Lieutenant Governor,

(First Term)

1763-1771.

THE ELDEST SON OF RICHARD PENN WHO with his brother Thomas, was at the time the Proprietary of the Colony, John Penn passed ten years in Pennsylvania familiarizing himself with the affairs of the province previous to assuming the cares of government. His conduct during this period was not pleasing to his uncle, being characterized by extravagance in expenditure and dissatisfaction with his situation. Thomas Penn wrote of him that he could not have thought it possible that any young man could have said he could not do business, and hated a place belonging to his family: and lives in a sort of exile in the place where he could live with honor. He was recalled to England, where his character evidently improved with maturity, for eight years later, he returned to America and entered upon a period of administration of the Province characterized by entire tact and good judgment. He was quite the opposite of his grandfather in his dealings with the Indians toward whom he was always ready to extend his mailed hand in the support of his authority. In person he was small and not at all impressive, and

affected also with a near-sightedness, which accentuated his naturally reserved manner. His administration was broken by an interval of two years by the death of his father to whose proprietary interests he succeeded. He was still at the head of the colony when the great crisis of 1776 inaugurated the movement for American Independence and in the reorganization of the government was superseded by the Committee of Safety and the Supreme Executive Council. He continued to be officially recognized by the Assembly until May, 1776, when his name was omitted from official documents. Upon April 6 of that year, a certificate for the sum of five hundred pounds was delivered to him for his support.* With varying fortunes because of his persistent neutrality, he remained at his beautiful country seat "Lansdowne," located on the Schuylkill in what is now Fairmount Park, during the Revolution, and died there in 1795, at the age of sixty seven. His administrations covered the periods from November, 1763, to May, 1771, and from August, 1773, to May, 1776.

Last action of the Assembly with regard to the payment of salary to a Royalist Governor.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred pounds be allowed and given to the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province towards his support for the current year.

And a certificate for the said sum being drawn at the table, the same was assigned by the Speaker, to be presented to his Honour when the House shall attend him with the bills.

April 6, 1776.

Proclamation for the continuance of magistrates and other officers.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission under their Hands and Seals, bearing date the Eighteenth day of June last, to constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, with all necessary Powers and Authority for the well governing of the same; which said Appointment the King's Most Excellent Majesty, in a Council held at St. James's, the thirty-first day of August last past, was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in pursuance of the said Trust in me reposed, having a special regard to the safety of the State and Government of the said Province and Counties, & to prevent failures in the Administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of the said Province & Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare, that all Orders and Commissions whatsoever, relating to the Government of the said Province and Counties, heretofore lawfully and rightfully issued, which were in force on the Thirty first day of October last, shall be, continue and remain in full force, power and virtue, according to their respective

Tenors, until my further pleasure shall be known therein; and that all Persons whatsoever, who on the thirty first day of October last, held or enjoyed any Office of Trust or Profit in this Government, by virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold & enjoy the same until they shall be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority. And I do hereby further command & require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any publick Trust is reposed in the Government of the said Province and Counties, that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective duties therein, for the Safety, Peace, and well being of the same.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the First day of November, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, the third King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of certain highway robberies and the murder of Henry Hamilton.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor, & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, not only that divers attempts have of late been made to rob, but that several Robberies have been actually committed on His Majesty's Subjects travelling on the Highways near the City of Philadelphia, by Persons unknown, one of which Robberies was committed on Saturday last, on the Wissihiccon Road, and was accompanied with the Murder of Henry Hamilton, the person robbed, to the great terror and annoyance of the said Subjects, coming to and returning from the said City. And Whereas, it is of great importance that a stop should, as soon as possible, be put, in this young Colony, to Crimes of so evil and pernicious a nature, and the authors and perpetrators thereof brought to condign and exemplary punishment, I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall make known & cause to be apprehended all, or any of the Persons who were concerned as Perpetrators or Accomplices in the Robbery and Murder of the said Henry Hamilton; And the sum of fifty Pounds for the making known and apprehending all, or any of the Persons concerned as Authors, Perpetrators, or Accomplices, in any of the other Robberies, or attempts to rob, on the said Highways, since the

first day of October last, so that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to the due Course of Law. And I do hereby strictly charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers whatsoever, within this Government, to use their utmost Care and Diligence in detecting and apprehending the said Offenders, that they may be brought to Justice.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-three, And in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation making known the terms of a royal proclamation for the erection of the new Province of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada, with regulations for the government thereof.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty was graciously pleased on the seventh day of October last, to issue His Royal Proclamation in the words following, viz't:

George R.:

Whereas, We have taken into our Royal Consideration the extensive and valuable Acquisitions in America, secured to our Crown by the late Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris the tenth day of February last, and being desirous that all our loving

Subjects, as well of our Kingdoms as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient Speed, of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation, We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with the advice of our said Privy Council, granted Our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands ceded and confirmed to us by the said Treaty, Four Distinct and separate Governments, stiled and called by the Names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, & limited & Bounded as follows, viz't:

First. The Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River through the Lake S't John to the South end of the Lake nigh Pissin; from whence the said Line crossing the River S't Lawrence and the Lake Champlain, in Forty five degrees of North Latitude, passes along the high Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River S't Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea; And also along the North Coast of the Bayedes Chaluers and the Coast of the Gulph of S't Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River S't Lawrence by the West end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River of S't John.

Secondly, The Government of East Florida, bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico & the Apalachicola River; to the Northward, by a Line drawn from that part of the said River where the Chatahouchee and Flint Rivers meet, to the Source of S't Mary's River, and by the Course of the said River to the Atlantick

Ocean; and to the Eastward and Southward by the Atlantick Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida; including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

Thirdly, The Government of West Florida, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchatrain; to the Westward by the said Lake, the Lake Mauripas, and the River Mississippi, to the Northward by a Line drawn due East from that part of the River Mississippi which lies in 31 Degrees North Latitude, to the River Apalachicola or Cotahouchie; & to the Eastward by the said River.

Fourthly, The Government of Grenada, comprehending the Island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the Islands of Dominico, S't Vincents, and Tobago.

And, to the end that the open and free Fishery of our Subjects, may be extended to and carried on upon the Coast Labrador and the adjacent Islands, We have thought fit, with the advice of our said Privy Council, to put all that Coast from the River S't Johns to Hudson's Streights, together with the Islands of Anticosti and Madalaine, and all other smaller Islands lying upon the said Coast, under the care and inspection of our Governor of Newfoundland.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to annex the Islands of S't Johns & Cape Breton or Isle Royal, with the lesser Islands adjacent thereto, to our Government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of our Privy Council aforesaid, annexed to our Province of Georgia, all the Lands lying between the Rivers Altamaha & S't Mary's.

And Whereas, it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our said new Governments, that Our loving Subjects should be informed of Our paternal Care for the Security of the Liberties and Properties of those who are and shall become Inhabitants thereof, We

have thought fit to publish and declare, by this, Our Proclamation, that We have, in the Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, by which the said Governments are constituted, given express Power and Direction to our Governors of our said Colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and Circumstances of the said Colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice & consent of the members of Our Council, summon & call General Assemblies within the said Governments respectively, in such manner & form as is used and directed in those Colonies and Provinces in America, which are under Our immediate Government; And We have, also, given power to the said Governor, with the consent of Our said Councils, and the Representatives of the People, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, & ordain Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the Publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of our said Colonies, and of the People and Inhabitants thereof, as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, & under such Regulations & Restrictions as are used in other Colonies; And in the mean time, & until such Assemblies can be called, as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to our said Colonies, may confide in Our Royal Protection for the Enjoyment of the benefit of the Laws of Our Realm of England, for which purpose We have given power, under our Great Seal, to the Governors of our said Colonies respectively, To erect & Constitute, with the advice of our said Councils respectively, Courts of Judicature & Publick Justice within our said Colonies, for the hearing & determining all Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England, with Liberty to all Persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the Sentences of such Courts, in all Civil Cases, to appeal, under the

usual Limitations and Restrictions, to Us in Our Privy Council.

We have also, thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council as aforesaid, to give unto the Governors and Councils of Our said Three New Colonies upon the Continent full Power and Authority to settle and agree with the Inhabitants of our said New Colonies, or with any other Persons who shall resort thereto, for such Lands, Tenements, & Hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be in our Power to dispose of, and them to grant, to any such Person, or Persons, upon such Terms, and under such moderate Quitrents, Services, & Acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in our other Colonies, and under such Conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the Advantage of the Grantees, and the Improvement and Settlement of Our said Colonies.

And Whereas, We are desirous, upon all Occasions, to testify Our Royal Sense and Approbation of the Conduct & Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers of Our Armies, and to reward the same, We do hereby command and impower Our Governors of Our said Three New Colonies, and all other Our Governors of Our Several Provinces on the Continent of North America, to grant, without Fee or Reward, to such reduced Officers as have served in North America during the late War, and to such private Soldiers as have been, or shall be disbanded in America, and are actually residing there, & shall personally apply for the same, the following Quantities of Lands, subject, at the expiration of ten Years, to the same Quitrents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement, viz't:

To every Person having the Rank of a Field Officer, Five thousand Acres; To every Captain, Three thousand Acres; To every Subaltern, or Staff Officer, Two

thousand Acres; To every Non Commission Officer, Two hundred Acres; To every private Man, fifty Acres.

We do likewise authorize and require the Governors & Commanders-in-Chief of all Our said Colonies, upon the Continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of Land, and upon the same Conditions, to such Reduced Officers of our Navy of like Rank, as served on Board our Ships of War in North America, at the times of the Reduction of Louisburg and Quebec in the late War, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governor for such Grants.

And Whereas, it is just and reasonable, and essential to Our Interest & the Security of Our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, & who live under Our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of Our Dominions & Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds; We do, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of Our Colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass any patents for Lands beyond the Bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their Commissions; as also, that no Governor or Commander-in-Chief in any of our other Colonies or Plantations in America, do presume, for the present, and until Our further pleasure be known, to grant Warrants of Survey, or pass Patents, for any Lands beyond the Heads or Sources of any of the Rivers which fall into the Atlantick Ocean from the West & North West, or upon any Lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And We do further declare it to be our Royal Will & Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under Our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included within the Limits of Our said Three New Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands & Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West, as aforesaid; And We do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of Our displeasure, all our loving Subjects from making any purchases or Settlements whatever, or taking Possession of any of the Lands above reserved, without our especial Leave and Licence for that purpose first obtained.

And We do further strictly enjoin and require all Persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any Lands within the Countries above described, or upon any Lands which, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such Settlements.

And Whereas, great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in the purchasing Lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our Interest, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, & to the End, that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all Reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlement, but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be pur

chased only for Us, in Our Name, at some publick Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose, by the Governor or Commander in Chief of Our Colonies, respectively, within which they shall lie, and in case they shall lie within the Limits of any Proprietary Government, they shall be purchased only for the use and in the Name of such Proprietaries, conformable to such Directions & Instructions as We or they shall think proper to give for that purpose; And We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all Our Subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to Trade with the said Indians, do take out a Licence for carrying on such Trade, from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of our Colonies, respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such Regulations as We shall at any time think fit, by Ourselves or by Our Commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct & appoint for the Benefit of the said Trade; And We do hereby Authorize, enjoin, & require the Governors & Commanders-in-Chief of all Our Colonies, respectively, as well those under our immediate Government as those under the Government & Direction of the Proprietaries to grant such Licences without Fee or Reward, taking especial care to insert therein a Condition, that such Licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted shall refuse or neglect to observe such Regulations as We shall think proper to prescribe, as aforesaid.

And we do further express, enjoin, and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management & direction of Indian Affairs, within the Territories reserved as aforesaid for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who, standing charged with Treasons, Mis-

prisions of Treason, Murders or other Felonies or misdemeanors, shall fly from Justice & take refuge in the said Territory, and to send them, under a proper Guard, to the Colony where the Crime was committed of which they stand accused, in order to take their tryal for the same.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, in the Third Year of Our Reign.

And Whereas, a Copy of the said Proclamation hath been transmitted to me by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, who have also signified to me His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure that the same should be published in the several parts of my Government, to the End that all His Majesty's Subjects there may pay due Obedience thereto, and strictly observe the same. I have, therefore, in Obedience to the said Royal Order, signified to me as aforesaid, with the advice of the Council, caused the said Proclamation to be this day published, and do hereby strictly charge and command all His Majesty's Subjects within this Province to take notice of His Royal Will & Pleasure therein made known, & to conform themselves thereto accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, this Eighth day of December, in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-three.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning a requisition for the levy of a thousand men for service in the King's Troops.

NOTHING BUT MY INDISPENSABLE DUTY TO His Majesty, and a sincere Desire to promote the Welfare and Happiness of the Good People of this Government (to which the Honourable Proprietaries, with the King's Royal Approbation, have lately been pleased to appoint me), could have prevailed on me to call you together before the time of your own adjournment, as I presume you had considered and fixed upon that as the most convenient to your domestick affairs; But I am persuaded the same motives which have influenced me on this occasion, will induce you chearfully to prefer the necessary Service of the Publick to all private Considerations.

I am to inform you, Gentlemen, that very soon after my Arrival, I received a Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst, designed at first, for my immediate Predecessor, Mr. Hamilton, but (on notice of my having taken upon me the Government), inclosed to me, in which he requests that I would use my influence with the Council & Assembly of this Province, to raise one thousand Men, exclusive of Commissioned Officers, (to be divided into Two Corps of Ten Companies each, commanded by their proper Field Officers, and that it will be necessary the whole should be raised and ready to join the King's Troops, or to be sent on such Service as the Commanding Officer in the Southern District may direct, by the first of March next, and the time of their Service limited to the first of November following; tho' he hopes every thing may be finished long before that period, in which case the Troops will be sent back to the Province. You will see by the Letter which I have ordered to be laid before you, that the General undertakes to furnish the Men that shall take the Field with

Tents, Provisions, and Arms, at the King's expence. All, therefore, that is desired of us, is, to make provision for their pay, and to find them in Cloathing, which may consist of a short Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &ca. You will also be informed by the said Letter, that the General hath made Applications to the provinces of New York and New Jersey, and to the Colony of Virginia, for certain Quotas of Men, to act in Conjunction with the King's Troops offensively against the Indians, the former by way of Lake Erie, &ca., the latter in concert with ours, against the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Tribes, who have committed Hostilities against us. These measures he judges to be the most probable for crushing the present Insurrections of the Indians, & the most effectual for reducing them, & securing Peace and Quiet to the Settlements hereafter. This Requisition hath since been warmly renewed by General Gage, who hath lately succeeded to the Chief Command of His Majestie's Forces in North America.

Gentlemen:

Every Man who is acquainted with the great Extent of Frontier of this and the neighboring Colonies, and considers the manner in which the Indians make War, must see the Disadvantages each particular Province must labour under in endeavouring singly to defend its own Settlements, and that nothing but a vigorous exertion of the united Strength of the whole, & carrying the War into the Enemie's Country, can effectually secure our back Inhabitants from the barbarous inroads of the Savages, Or is so likely to reduce them speedily to hearken to reasonable Terms of Accommodation. I do, therefore, most heartily recommend this matter to your Consideration, and doubt not from your known Zeal for the King's Service in general, and your regard for the safety of this Province in par-

ticular, you will comply with a Demand which may be attended with such happy Effects to both.

Gentlemen:

I, with pleasure, take the first opportunity of speaking to you as a Body, to acquaint you that I have in charge from the Proprietaries to assure you of their paternal Regard and affection for the good people of this Province, and that they wish for nothing more than to promote their real Happiness. As to myself, I can with great Truth say, that I am most sincerely disposed to do every thing in my power that may tend to the advantage & prosperity of the Province, and to cultivate and improve that Harmony and good understanding with this and all future Assemblies, during my Administration, which is so essentially necessary to the publick good, as well as to the ease and happiness of the several Branches of the Legislature.

JOHN PENN.

20th December, 1763.

Letter to the Magistrates of York, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, Directing the arrest of the murderers of six friendly Indians at the Conestoga Indian town in Lancaster County.

Philadelphia, 19th Decem'r, 1763.

Gentlemen:

HAVING RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT ON Wednesday, the 14th Instant, a party of Men, armed and mounted, did, without cause or provocation, and in defiance of all Authority, proceed to the Conestoga Indian Town, in Lancaster County, and murder Six of our Friendly Indians, settled there under the Protection of this Government and its Laws. I do hereby direct and require you immediately to exert yourselves on this occasion, & to issue Warrants and

take all other Measures in your power for the apprehending all the Principals concerned in the murder of the said Indians and their accomplices, & securing them in some of the Gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to Justice, & receive a legal tryal for the Crimes they have committed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To the Magistrates of the Counties of Lancaster, York, and Cumberland.

To the Assembly Concerning several Indian conferences and the late murder of six friendly Indians at Conestogoe Manor.

I LAY BEFORE YOU THE MINUTES OF SEVeral Conferences I have held with Papounan & some other Indians, who live at Wighalousin, on the River Susquehanna. I have no reason to doubt that they have disclosed to me all that they really know of the present state of the Indian War, and of the Cause assigned by the Enemy Indians in their Neighbourhood for their renewing Hostilities against us. They have intimated to me that they, and a few others with whom they are connected, being really our sincere Friends, are uneasy at their present Situation, and would incline to come and live among us, if we would receive & protect them. They have been very importunate with me for an immediate Answer, alledging, as they have been very kindly treated by us, if this overture should be likewise favourably accepted, that it would confirm those who are already well disposed, & also incline many others, who are at present in Arms against Us, to sue for Peace.

The Commissioners who are joined with me in the Disposition of the Publick Money, were made acquainted with this affair; and tho' they agreed with me as to the Expediency and Utility of the Measure, yet as it would be attended with Expence & the public Funds were nigh exhausted, we did not think proper to go into it. I therefore recommend it to you to consider this matter, & if you concur with me in Opinion that this will be for the public Service, & will provide a Fund on the Occasion, I desire you will give me your answer as soon as possible, that I may no longer detain the Indians, who are impatient to return home with my Messages.

I am also to lay before you a piece of intelligence I received from Lancaster on Friday last, which has given me the utmost Concern. On the 14 Instant a number of People well armed & mounted, went to the Indian Town in Conestogoe Manor, and, without the least Reason or Provocation, in cool blood, barbarously killed Six of the Indians settled there, & would probably have treated all the rest with the same cruelty, had they not Providentially been abroad at that time; & after burning all their Houses the Perpetrators of this inhuman & wicked Action retired.

As the Indians were seated on the Manor by the Government, & had lived there peaceably & inoffensively during all our late Troubles, I conceived they were as much under the Protection of the Government, & its Laws, as any others amongst us, wherefore I thought it my Duty to do every thing in my power for the immediate apprehending & bringing to Justice the Authors of this horrid Scene; & accordingly, by the advice of the Council, I have dispatched Letters to the Magistrates of Lancaster, Cumberland, and York Counties, requiring and charging them to exert themselves & endeavour, by all possible means, to discover and secure the Principals concerned in this outrageous Act, and their Accomplices. I am also preparing a Proclamation, ordering and requiring all officers civil and

military, and all His Majesty's Subjects in this Government, to be aiding and assisting to the Magistrates in the Execution of the Laws on this unhappy occasion. Such of the Conestogoe Indians as had the good fortune to escape the Fury of the abovementioned lawless Party, are now taken under the protection of the Magistracy at Lancaster, and are secured in the Workhouse there, but are in great distress for want of necessaries & Apparel, having lost every thing except the little they had on their backs, in their Houses which were burnt.

As they do not apprehend themselves to be safe where they are, they have, by a verbal Message by one of your Members, requested of me that they may be removed to this city, or its Neighbourhood; and I am very ready to comply immediately with their desire, provided you will enable me to defray the Expence of it.

December 21st, 1763. JOHN PENN.

Proclamation against the murderers of six friendly Indians at Conestogoe Manor in Lancaster County.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, upon Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information that on Wednesday the fourteenth day of this Month, a number of People armed & mounted on Horseback, unlawfully assembled together, & went to the Indian Town in the Conestogoe Manor, in Lancaster County, and without the least Reason or Provocation, in cool blood barbarously killed Six of the Indians settled there, and burnt & destroyed all their Houses & Effects. And Whereas, so cruel and in

human an Act committed in the Heart of this Province, on the said Indians, who have lived peaceably and inoffensively among us during all our late Troubles, and for many Years before, & were justly considered as under the protection of this Government and its Laws, calls loudly for the vigourous Exertion of the civil Authority to detect the Offenders and bring them to condign Punishment. I have therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do strictly charge and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search & Enquiry after the Authors & Perpetrators of the said Crime, their Abettors and Accomplices, and to use all possible means to apprehend and secure them in some of the Public Gaols of this Province, that they may be brought to their Tryals, and be proceeded against according to Law.

And Whereas, a number of Indians who lately lived on or near the Frontiers of this Province, being willing and desirous to preserve and continue the ancient Friendship which heretofore subsisted between them and the good People of this Province, have, at their earnest request, been removed from their Habitations and brought into the County of Philadelphia, and seated for the present, for their better Security, on the Province Island & in other places in the neighbourhood of the City of Philadelphia, where Provision is made for them at the Publick Expence. I do therefore hereby strictly forbid all Persons whatsoever, to molest or injure any of the said Indians, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of December, Anno Domini one thousand seven hun-

dred and sixty-three, And in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign. JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly in Reply to an Address from that Body.

I AM EXTREAMLY OBLIGED TO YOU FOR YOUR kind & affectionate Address. I shall take a particular pleasure in communicating to the Proprietaries that part of it wherein you are pleased to express the due Sense you have of their Regard and Affection, which I know will be most acceptable to them.

Your speedy resolution respecting the General's requisition of Troops to be employed in offensive Operations against our Indian Enemies, & the Chearfulness with which you have voted the full Quota demanded, cannot fail to recommend you to His Majesty's favour, as you thereby Testify your Zeal for his Service, as well as your Regard for the safety & Happiness of the People of this Province.

JOHN PENN.

Decem'r 24, 1763.

Letter to General Gage Concerning the murder of six friendly Indians at Conestogoe Manor, Lancaster County, the subsequent murder of the survivors in the town of Lancaster and further contemplated attacks.

Philadelphia, 31st December, 1763.

Sir:

I THINK IT NECESSARY TO INFORM YOU THAT on the 14th Instant, a number of the Inhabitants on the Western frontiers of this Province, without any authority, assembled in arms & proceeded in a party

of between fifty and sixty men to the Indian Town in the Conestogoe Manor, in Lancaster County, and there, without the least Cause, cruelly put to death Six of the Friendly Indians, who had peaceably and inoffensively resided there for many Years past, by permission from this Government, and after burning and destroying their Houses and Effects, precipitately retired. Upon receiving Information of this barbarous Outrage, I immediately dispatched Orders to the Magistrates of the back Counties to use their utmost Endeavors to apprehend and confine the Offenders, that they might be brought to Justice, & likewise issued the inclosed **Proclamation.**

Notwithstanding which, these daring rioters on the 27th Inst't, again assembled in Arms, & came down in a large Body to the Town of Lancaster, broke open the Work House, and murdered fourteen of the Conestogo Indians, who had before escaped their Fury, and were confined there by the Magistrates for their security.

I have been since informed they have threatened to proceed to the Province Island, a few miles below this City to destroy a number of other friendly Indians, amounting to about 140, seated there by the Government for their protection. I have taken the best measures I could for their preservation, but as these lawless rioters, flush'd & emboldened by their Success, and encouraged by their numbers, may possibly carry their insults upon the Government & its Laws still further, & raise such Tumults and Insurrections as it may not be in my power to suppress without the aid of a Military Force; and as there is too much reason to expect that our Provincial Troops, if they could be spared, could not be brought to act vigorously against their Friends, Neighbours, and relations, I am under the necessity of making application to your Excell'cy for

the assistance of the King's regular Troops in this Province, to support the Civil Authority in the Execution of the Laws in case of need, and to give a check to these daring attacks upon Government. As I understand that three Companies are quartered in Carlisle for the Winter, I beg you will be pleased to give directions to the Commanding Officer there, to afford me his best assistance in case the present Emergency I apprehend should lay me under the necessity of calling those Troops to the aid of the Province, and that he may be directed by your Excellency to obey such Orders as I may think proper to give him, for the preserving peace and good Order, & Supporting and Executing the Laws.

I take the Liberty to inclose you a Letter to Sir William Johnson, to whom I have communicated the above mentioned unhappy affair, and desired him to represent it to the Six Nations in its true light, that they may not impute any Breach of Faith to this Government & beg the favour of you to forward it by the first convenient Opportunity.

I am, with great regard, Sir,

Your Excellency's Most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excell'cy Gen'l Gage.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning the murder of six friendly Indians at Conestogoe Manor, Lancaster County, the subsequent murder of the survivors in the town of Lancaster and further contemplated attacks.

Philad'a, 31st December, 1763.

Sir:

I THINK IT NECESSARY TO INFORM YOU, THAT on the 14th Inst. a number of the Inhabitants on the Western frontiers of this Province, without any Authority, assembled in Arms, and proceeded in

a Party of between fifty & Sixty Men, to the Indian Town in the Conestogo manor, in Lancaster County & there, without the least Cause, cruelly put to death Six of the friendly Indians, who had peaceably and inoffensively resided there for many years past, by Permission from this Government, & after burning and destroying their Houses and Effects, precipitately retired. Upon receiving Information of this barbarous outrage, I immediately dispatched Orders to the Magistrates of the back Counties, to use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and confine the Offenders, that they might be brought to Justice, & likewise issued the inclosed Proclamation.

Notwithstanding which, these daring Rioters, on the 27th Instant, again assembled in Arms, & came down in a large body to the Town of Lancaster, broke open the Work House, & murdered fourteen of the Conestogo Indians, who had before escaped their Fury, and were confined there by the Magistrates for their Security.

As this affair may be misrepresented to the Six Nation Indians, & give them an unfavourable Idea of the Faith of this Government, and may moreover be attended with other bad Consequences, I must beg you will take the properest method of acquainting them with the Truth of this Transaction, & of removing any disadvantageous Impressions they may have received from an imperfect account of the matter. Every good Man must look upon the Conduct of the Perpetrators of these unparalleled Villanies with Abhorrence & Detestation, who, at the same time that they have imbrued their hands in innocent Blood, have set themselves above, & violated those very Laws under which they themselves derive the Rights of Security & Protection. I am preparing a Proclamation, offering a high reward for the discovering and apprehending the Ringleaders of this Party, and you may be assured that

nothing in my power shall be wanting to bring them to the Punishment justly due to their Crimes.

I am, Sir, your most Obed't hble. Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Sir William Johnson.
December 31st, 1763.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the murder of the Indians of Conestogoe Manor.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of December last, I issued a Proclamation for the apprehending and bringing to Justice a number of Persons who, in violation of the Public Faith, & in Defiance of all Law, had inhumanly killed Six of the Indians who had lived on Conestogoe Manor for the Course of many Years, peaceably and inoffensively, under the Protection of this Government, on Lands assigned to them for their Habitation. Notwithstanding which, I have received Information that on the Twenty-seventh of the same Month, a large party of armed Men again assembled and met together in a riotous & tumultous manner, in the County of Lancaster & proceeded to the Town of Lancaster, where they violently broke open the Work House, and butchered and put to death fourteen of the said Conestogoe Indians,

Men, Women, and Children who had been taken under the immediate Care and Protection of the Magistrates of the said County, and lodged for their better Security in the said Workhouse, till they should be more effectually provided for by Order of the Government: And Whereas, common Justice loudly demands, and the Laws of the Land, upon the preservation of which not only the Liberty and Security of every Individual, but the being of the Government itself depends, require that the above Offenders should be brought to condign Punishment; I have, therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, published this Proclamation, & do hereby strictly charge & command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the Authors and Perpetrators of the said last mentioned Offence, their Abettors and Accomplices; and that they use all possible means to apprehend and secure them in some of the public Gaols of this Province, to be dealt with according to Law. And I do hereby further promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend & secure, or cause to be apprehended and secured, any three of the Ringleaders of the said party, and prosecute them to conviction, shall have and receive for each the publick reward of Two Hundred Pounds; and any Accomplice, not concerned in the immediate shedding the Blood of the said Indians, who shall make discovery of any or either of the said Ringleaders & apprehend and prosecute them to conviction, shall, over and above the said Reward, have all the weight and influence of the Government for obtaining his Majesty's Pardon for his Offence.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the second day of January, in the fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the

Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & Sixty-four.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning the murder of the friendly Indians of Conestogo Manor, and plans for an attack on the Indians of Province Island.

I WAS PREPARING A MESSAGE TO INFORM you of the cruel Massacre of the Indians, in the Work House of the Borough of Lancaster, on the twenty seventh of last Month, by a wicked and lawless set of Rioters, when I received a Message by two of your Members, that you were already made fully acquainted with the particulars of that horrid Scene of Barbarity, and insolent and daring violation of the Laws. The Letters which I have ordered herewith to be laid before you, prove that the party who perpetrated this outrage do not intend to stop here, but are making great addition to their numbers, and are actually preparing to come down in a large Body and cut off the Indians seated by the Government on the Province Island; and it is difficult to determine how far they may carry their designs, or where the mischief may end.

You must be sensible, Gentlemen, that the civil power alone is incapable of frustrating the attempts of those abandoned and desperate Persons, and that no means can be effectual, but the opposing force by force. It is, moreover, particularly unfortunate at this time, that we have no Funds out of which the expence of

levying men to strengthen the hands of Government, and protect the Indians, might be defrayed.

As a moment's time is not to be lost, I must beg your serious and immediate attention to this important affair, and hope that, by a Bill in all respects adequate to the present Exigency, you will furnish me with full powers to repel those bold Invaders of Law and Justice, & support the Honour & Dignity of the Government.

JOHN PENN.

January 3rd, 1764.

Letter to General Gage, Concerning measures taken to protect the friendly Indians of Province Island from a threatened attack.

Sir:

SINCE MY LETTER OF THE 31ST OF LAST month, we have been every day alarmed with accounts that those wicked People who committed the outrages mentioned in that Letter, were directing their march towards this City, in order to kill about 140 Indians that I placed for their Security in an Island at the Mouth of Schuylkill. We could easily defend these Indians, but as they have earnestly entreated to be no longer detained from their Families, and to be sent to Sir William Johnson, I have consented to it, that their minds may be quieted, & Sir William have an opportunity of representing this matter to the Nations in the most favourable manner.

I have put them under the Escort of Capt. Robinson, who is now on his march from hence to New York with a Detachment of Highlanders, and very kindly offered me his Service on this pressing Occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient, humble servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency Gen'l Gage.
January 5th, 1764.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning measures taken to protect the friendly Indians of Province Island from a threatened attack.

Philadelphia, 5th January, 1764.

Sir:

SINCE MY WRITING TO YOU ON THE 31 LAST month, I have had intelligence that the riotous Parties, which I then informed you had murdered all the Conestogo Indians, are again assembling themselves in much greater numbers on the Frontiers, and have given out that they will come & destroy about 140 other friendly Indians, who have, for the most part, lived several Years at Bethlehem and Nazareth, & have been lately removed into the neighbourhood of this City for their better Security. But tho' I could easily have afforded them a sufficient Protection, yet I chosen to gratify them in their desire to be sent to you; and have this day embraced the favourable opportunity of sending them off under the Convoy of Capt'n Robinson's party of Highlanders, now on their march to New York. I have wrote to General Gage & Governor Colden, to desire they will be pleased to give directions that they may proceed from thence without molestation, through that Government, till they shall arrive at your House.

I had two reasons for gratifying these Indians in their request; the one, that they might be rendered easy in their minds, & the Wighalousin Indians get home to their Families, who will imagine them put to death, as they will hear what has been done at Lancaster; the other, that by them you may have an Opportunity of representing this violent Outrage as done in defiance of Government, & that I have issued Proclamations; my second, being inclosed, to apprehend and bring to Justice all that are concerned in those barbarous murders. I have earnestly pressed the Assembly to form a Bill that shall put it in the power of the Gov-

ernment, for the future, to prevent & punish such Enormities as these; and I hope they will think it now high time to establish a proper military Law.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To S'r William Johnson, Bar't.

Letter to the Governor of New York Concerning Measures to protect the Friendly Indians of Province Island from a Threatened Attack.

Philadelphia, 5th January, 1764.

Sir:

OUR BACK INHABITANTS WHO HAVE INDEED suffered a great deal by the Indian War, have got it into their heads that one Indian should not be suffered to live among us, and have carried their Resentment so far as to go and kill some Indians who lived under the Faith & Protection of the Government for Sixty Years in an Indian Town, near Lancaster. Not content with this barbarous outrage, they, in the open day time, march'd into that Town, and there murdered fourteen more Indians who were put in there by the Magistrates for their Security, & after perpetrating these horrid Violences, these lawless people have even threatened to come and kill a number of Indians that I gave leave to sit down in an Island on Schuylkill, in the Neighbourhood of this City.

This might have been easily prevented, as there are Arms and Men enough, who would not have suffered such a monstrous invasion of all Law and Order; but these Indians, who are of a mild disposition, desired they might be permitted to go to Sir William Johnson's, from whence they could be easily sent to the

heads of the Susquehanna, where they have a good acquaintance.

On considering their request, it appeared to the Council that this would not only tend to the quieting the minds of the Indians, which were much disturbed at their Situation & long absence from their families, who live on Susquehanna, but also be a means of having this matter communicated to the Six Nations & to the several Tribes of friendly Indians in the most favourable manner.

Satisfied of the advantages arising from this measure, I have sent them thro' Jersey and your Government to Sir William Johnson, & desire you will favour them with your protection & countenance, & give them the proper Passes for their Journey to Sir William's Seat.

I have recommended it in the most pressing Terms to the Assembly to form a Bill that shall enable me to apprehend these Seditious & barbarous Murderers, and to quell the like Insurrections for the future.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Governor Colden, at New York.

Letter to the Governor of New Jersey Concerning measures taken to protect the Friendly Indians of Province Island from a threatened attack.

Philadelphia, 4th Jan'y, 1764.

Sir:

A NUMBER OF FRIENDLY INDIANS, WHO have been lately taken under the protection of this Government, & seated for their Security on the Province Island, being under great apprehensions

of being destroyed by a set of lawless Rioters on the Frontiers of this Province, who have already put to death all the Conestogo Indians, have requested me to send them up to Sir William Johnson.

As I am willing to comply with their request, I have taken the opportunity of putting them under the guard of Cap't Robinson's Detachment of Highlanders, who are now on their March to New York.

I beg you will give the necessary orders, that they may pass with safety thro' your Government, and furnish them with such passports as you may think proper.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

His Excell'cy, Governor Franklin.

To the Assembly Concerning a letter from the Earl of Halifax expressing His Majesty's wishes respecting the raising and paying for troops for the service of the Crown.

ON SATURDAY LAST I WAS FAVOURED WITH a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated the 19th October last, which, as it is expressive of the Judgment the King has formed of the late Conduct of the Legislature of this Province, founded on advices and dispatches from Sir Jeffery Amherst, and points out what part his Majesty expects the General Assembly of this Province will act in raising & paying Troops, to be employed not only in defending our Frontiers, but offensively, against the Savages, in such manner and at such places as the Commander-in-Chief shall judge necessary to direct. I

thought it my duty to communicate it to you without delay, and I have accordingly ordered the Secretary to lay it before you.

JOHN PENN.

January 9, 1764.

To the Assembly Concerning a representation by the agents of other provinces that out of the Perliamentary grant of the year 1760 for services done by the Northern Colonies Pennsylvania has received more than its just proportion.

MY PREDECESSOR, MR. HAMILTON, BY A Message, dated the 20th of September last, informed the then Assembly that the Agents for this Province in London, had received out of the Parliamentary Grant in the Year 1761, the sum of Ten thousand nine hundred & forty-seven Pounds Sterling more than the distributive share justly due to us from our Quota of Men raised for the King's Service in the Year 1760, which sum was agreed by the said Agents, to be due to several of our Neighbouring Colonies, who had received less than their true proportion out of the said Grant for that Year. I now lay before you a Copy of the minutes and Agreement of all the Agents impowered to receive the money granted by Parliament to the Colonies of North America, for the Services performed by them in the Year 1760, which set this matter in a clear Light, and shew to what particular Colonies, and in what Proportions the above mentioned sum is to be repaid by this Province. I also have ordered to be laid before you several Letters which have been received from the Governments of the Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and New York, demanding the payment of their respective Quotas, and earnestly

recommend it to you to make Provision, during the Course of the present Session, for the discharge of this Debt, & thereby comply with the Engagements which you will perceive our Agents have entered into for that purpose.

JOHN PENN.

January 11th, 1764.

To the Assembly transmitting the Instructions from the Proprietaries concerning to Paper Money.

I RECEIVED A VERBAL MESSAGE FROM YOU Yesterday, desiring to be informed whether I had any Instructions from the Proprietaries respecting raising Supplies & emitting Bills of Credit in this Province, & of what Nature such Instructions were.

Though this is not a matter of right, yet to demonstrate to you, Gentlemen, my willingness to oblige you and to do every thing in my power to avoid unnecessary disputes, I now send you a Copy of my Instructions on this head.

JOHN PENN.

January 12th, 1764.

To the Assembly Concerning measures to protect the friendly Indians of Province Island.

THE INDIANS, WHO WERE LATELY SEATED by the Government on the Province Island, were, at their own earnest request, sent off in a body by me, under an Escort, on the 5th Instant, with an Intention of removing them thro' the Governments of New Jersey and New York to Sir William Johnson, to

whose care and protection, as they were not in a State of Security here, I recommend'd them.

I took the precaution of acquainting the respective Governors of those two Provinces with this measure, and requested that they would be pleased to permit them to proceed unmolested, and furnish them with passports. The Governor of New Jersey, with great politeness & kindness, complied with my rquest; but to my great surprise, I received a Letter Yesterday, from the Lieutenant Governor of New York, acquainting me that he, by the advice of his Council, had forbid their entrance into that Province. Being thus disappointed, I am under the Necessity of ordering those poor Creatures to return again to this Government, & am heartily disposed to do every thing in my power to afford them that protection & security which, under their Circumstances, they have an undoubted right to expect and claim from us, and shall be glad of your opinion and advice in what manner this can most effectually be done. I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you Governor Colden's Letter, a Copy of the Minutes of the Council Board of New York on the occasion, & a Letter I received from General Gage, the latter of which will shew how much we are obliged to the General for the kind part he has taken in this matter.

JOHN PENN.

January 16th, 1764.

Letter to the Commander of H. M. troops at Carlisle Directing the three Companies of Highlanders at Carlisle to march to Lancaster to execute orders for the preservation of the public peace.

Philad'a, 29th Jan'y, 1765.

Sir:

SOME TIME AGO SEVERAL DARING TUMULTS & insurrections in the County of Lancaster obliged me to apply to His Excellency Gen'l Gage, for the aid of His Majesty's regular Troops in this

Province, to support the civil Authority in the Execution of the Laws, whereupon he was pleased to favour me with the inclosed Order to the Officer commanding His Majesty's Forces at Carlisle, dated the 6th Instant directing and requiring him to pay due Obedience to all such Orders as I should judge necessary to transmit to him, to effect the above mentioned Purpose. I was in hopes I should not have had occasion to exert the power the General has put into my hands, but the publick Security & the preservation of His Majesty's Peace now lays me under the disagreeable necessity of doing it, and of desiring that you will, immediately on the receipt hereof, March with all His Majesty's Forces under your Command, with the greatest Expedition, down to the Burrough of Lancaster, where you are to take Quarters in the Barracks, & there remain till you shall receive my further Orders, holding yourself always in readiness to march from thence to such places and on such Services as the preservation of the Publick Peace may make it necessary for me to require of you.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obed't humble Serv't,
JOHN PENN.

To Captain William Murray, Command'g of His Majesty's Troops at Carlisle.

To the Assembly Recommending legislative action to remove certain difficulties involved in the employment of General Gage's three companies in the protection of friendly Indians.

I FIND GREAT DIFFICULTY IN SETTLING, ON the Footing of Law, & on the principles of the English Constitution, the Orders proper to be given to the Commanding Officer of the three Com-

panies of Royal Americans, sent here by General Gage, to support the civil Power, as rules for his own Conduct and Government of the Soldiers, in case the Indians now under their protection should be attacked, and an Attempt made to murder them. At the same time that I wish to preserve these poor Creatures, by all the means in my power, I would not, in the Orders I give for that end, be guilty of the least Infraction of the Laws. A Doubt has arisen whether any Orders I can give to the regular Troops to make use of Force and Violence against his Majesty's Subjects, though riotously assembled, with an intent to kill the Indians, will be a legal justification for their shedding of Blood in opposing and preventing the design, till the civil power has first been called in, & in vain endeavoured to suppress the Tumult.

In so tender and important a Case, I would rather err on the cautious side, and to remove all doubts, request you will seriously consider this matter immediately, and that by a short Law, you will for a time extend to this Province the riot Act of the first of George the first, or make such other Provision to remove the present difficulty, as you shall judge most proper.

JOHN PENN.

February 2d, 1764.

To the Magistrates of Berks and Lancaster Counties Concerning a threatened attack on the friendly Indians now under the protection of the government.

Philadelphia, 4th February, 1764.

SEVERAL REPORTS HAVING LATELY PREvailed that a large Body of armed Men are assembling themselves on the Frontiers of Lancaster County, with an intention to come to this City, and put to death the friendly Indians who are under the

Protection of this Government, and now guarded by a detachment of the King's regular Troops. I do hereby require you to make as early & Strict enquiry as you can, concerning the Truth of those Reports, and, in case you hear or know that any such Riotous party is actually on the Road, & coming here, or if you receive any certain Intelligence of their assembling for that purpose, forthwith to dispatch an Express to me with a Letter giving me Notice of the same, that I may take the necessary measures in time to prevent the Execution of so wicked & dangerous an undertaking.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble sev't,

JOHN PENN.

To Thomas Foster, Adam Reed, Esq'rs, Lancas'r County.

James Reed, Jonas Seely, Esq'rs, Berks County.

To the Assembly recommending the framing of the militia law for the Preservation of the public peace against certain threatened outbreaks.

I AM SORRY TO INFORM YOU, THAT THE same Spirit & frantic Rage, which actuated those who lately put to death the Indians in Lancaster County, Still prevails among them, & that, instead of having any Remorse for, or in the least dreading the bad Consequences of their Conduct, I have just reason to believe they are daily strengthening their Party, and adding greatly to their numbers, and threaten to come down armed in a body, and repeat the same Acts of cruelty on the Indians in the Barracks in the Northern Liberties of this City, determined to spare none who oppose the Execution of their wicked

designs. They have already given abundant Proof, that neither Religion, Humanity, or Laws, are objects of their consideration, or of sufficient Weight to restrain them, & in our present weak and defenceless State, no one can answer a Moment for the Security of the Government itself, or any individual in it; there is still less reason to expect, if they should attempt to put their Threats in execution, and their numbers are half so great as it is reported, that the Soldiery, who are ordered to guard the Indians, will be able to afford them protection. It is further to be considered, that it will not be long before the Guard, which General Gage has kindly sent to support the civil Power, will be necessarily ordered on Duty elsewhere, and be employed against our open Enemies.

The Government must then at least depend solely on the Exertion of its own Force and Powers, not only to defend the Indians, but to support itself and curb the violence of this licentious sett of people. In this critical situation, therefore, Gentlemen, I think it my Duty to His Majesty, & to the good people of this Province, most earnestly to recommend to you to frame a Milita Law, in a manner as little Burthensome to the Inhabitants as possible, as the only natural and effectual means of preserving the publick Tranquility, and enabling the civil power to enforce the Laws and vindicate the Honour of the Government.

JOHN PENN.

February 4th, 1764.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning the disposition of the friendly Indians now under the protection of the government.

Philadelphia, 17 Febr'y, 1764.

Sir:

I HAD THE PLEASURE TO RECEIVE YOUR favour of the 20th Ulto., and am now to acquaint you that the Indians who were refused a Passage through the Province of New York, returned safe to Philadelphia, under an Escort of a party of Royal Americans, by the order of General Gage, & have continued since in the Barracks here. It was very fortunate they were under the protection of that Guard, otherwise I fear they would have been all put to death by a very considerable number of armed men, who came last Week from the Frontiers, as far as Germantown, on that horrid design, but were, happily, diverted from putting it in Execution, in a great measure, by the opposition they apprehended from the Inhabitants of this City, as well as the King's Troops. It now seems more than ever necessary that all the Indians should be removed out of the Province, in order to put a stop to the present disturbances and murmurs of the People; and lest their Rage may not be restrained by any measures in the power of the Government, from venting itself still in the Destruction of these Indians. As I would take the most prudent and easy method of removing them into their own Country, and avoid any steps that might interfere with Indian Affairs in general, I must beg your opinion & advice on this head, whether it would be advisable to send them up by the shortest way under a Guard, to the Towns on the Susquehanna, or whether Governor Colden would not consent, upon an Application from you, that they might pass up Hudson's River as far as Albany, in a Sloop, which might take them on board at Amboy; Or, if you think of any better expedient for their removal, I should

be glad you would communicate it to me by the return of the Bearer, whom I send Express with this Letter.

I have asked General Gage's further protection of the Indians here 'till I receive your answer.

I am, sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Sir W'm Johnson, Bar't.

To the Assembly Concerning a petition from Matthew Smith and James Gibson in behalf of themselves and the five frontier counties, praying a redress of certain grievances.

THE GOVERNOR'S ANSWER TO A PROPOSAL made him by a Committee of Assembly, in a Conference with them on Saturday last; which was, that he would act in Concert with the House, in sending for Matthew Smith and James Gibson, who lately presented to the Governor and Assembly a Remonstrance or Petition in behalf of themselves & the five Frontier Counties of this Province, praying a Redress of certain supposed Grievances, and in interrogating them in publick, and shewing that the several Matters and Things therein contained, respecting the conduct both of the executive and legislative Powers of Government, are unjust and without Foundation.

The Governor would, with great pleasure, take every legal and constitutional Measure which had a Tendency to promote the Publick Peace & Harmony, and quiet the Minds of such of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as are discontented, and remove any Errors or Mistakes they lie under, but he cannot accede to the method proposed by the Assembly, on this occasion, for the following Reasons:

First. Because it would, in his opinion, be not only

unbecoming the Honour and Dignity of the Government, which he shall always think it his Duty to support, but tacitly giving up the indubitable Rights of both branches of the Legislature, to enter into any Argument or Justification with the Petitioners, on the subject matter of their Complaints. Whether any Article in the Remonstrance or Petition is, or is not a real Grievance, or requires redress, is proper for the Consideration of the Representative Body of the people only, in the first Instance; after which the Governor is to exercise his Judgment on any Bill which may be prepared for that purpose; whatever may be ultimately determined on by both branches of the Legislature, will be final and binding upon the People; and the Governor conceives that he cannot concur with the Measure proposed, without inverting the order of Government and departing from the Rights the legislative Body is vested with by the Constitution.

Secondly. The legislative and executive Powers of Government are independent of one another, and are lodged in different hands; and though the Petitioners have in this case very injudiciously blended together matters which Regard both, yet that can be no reason why the Governor and Assembly should follow their Example.

The Governor doubts not but the House will take into Consideration such parts of the Remonstrance as are proper for their Cognizance, and do therein what in their Wisdom and Justice they think Right, as he will with Regard to such other parts as Relate to the executive Branch of Government.

JOHN PENN.

February 20th, 1764.

To the Assembly Recommending a reconsideration of the bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of fifty thousand pounds and for striking the same in bills of credit.

IT GIVES ME REAL CONCERN TO BE UNDER the necessity of refusing my Assent to the Supply Bill entituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty the sum of Fifty thousand Pounds, and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, &ca.," sent up for my Consideration. I am no stranger to the long disputes and Differences which unhappily Subsisted for many Years after the breaking out of the last War, between the two Branches of the Legislature in this Province, upon Bills of the like Nature with this now before me, nor to the Mischief and ill Consequences which ensued to the Public from them. As the Principal points in Controversy could not be adjusted here, they were at last happily brought to an Issue before His Majesty in Council, upon an Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds, passed in the Year 1759, which being Referred to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, they after a full hearing Reported that the said Act was fundamentally wrong and unjust, and ought to be repealed, unless Six Alterations and Amendments by them particularly mentioned were made to it; And the only Reason why the King was then graciously pleased by his Decree to permit that Act to stand unrepealed, was that the Agents for the Assembly entered into a Stipulation which they signed in the Council Books, undertaking and engaging that the House would frame a Bill to alter and Amend the said Act, according to the Report of the Lords of the Committee. A Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of the twenty-seventh of November, 1762, (which you will find entered on

your Journals), wrote by the express Orders of our present Sovereign, to my predecessor Mr. Hamilton, highly approving of his Conduct in withholding his assent to a later Supply Bill, for containing several Clauses repugnant to the said Report, which as the Letter expresses, he could not pass consistently with his Duty to His Majesty and his Obligations to the Proprietaries, clearly demonstrates His present Majesty's Sense of the Wisdom and Justice of the above mentioned Decree. Under the Circumstances, I should be inexcusable in doing any Act which militates against the Solemn and deliberate Sentence of that Judicatory, which by our Constitution is vested with the power of determining in the last appeal, especially as it is adopted & enforced by His present Majesty in the Secretary of State's Letter. My principal objections to the Bill now before me are, that it is expressly contrary to the Decree of the Council Board; first, in the taxation of the Proprietary located uncultivated Lands in the Country, and their Lots in Cities & Boroughs; & Secondly in the subjecting any part of the Money given to the King's use by this Bill to all such Drafts and Certificates as have been or hereafter shall be made by Order of the Assembly only, for the incidental charges of the current Year, without my previous consent thereto, or being even made acquainted therewith; lastly, the Bill in a former part enacts that no less than five Provincial Commissioners of appeals shall make a Board, and in a latter part it expressly says that there shall be sufficient to determine any appeal. Whereupon, I now return it to you, and most earnestly desire that you will again take it into your consideration, and free it from these objections, so that I may be able to give my Assent to it consistent with my Duty and the Trust reposed in me.

JOHN PENN.

March 7th, 1764.

To the Assembly Recommending certain changes in the bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of fifty thousand pounds, and for striking the same in bills of credit.

IN THE PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS, when His Majesty's Service & the defence and Protection of our Frontiers against the Indian Incursions the ensuing Summer, require the raising and keeping up a Body of Troops to oppose our Enemies and enable the General to carry on the Offensive Operations he has wisely planned against them, it is not without inexpressible Concern, I find by your last Message, that the Supply Bill must of necessity be rejected, unless you will yet agree to insert in it the two Clauses of their Lordship's Report, a copy of which I laid before you in my Message of Tuesday last. But I flatter myself, Gentlemen, that when the Subject Matter of the Dispute between Us respecting the Bill comes to be fairly stated and understood, none of the ill consequences which may ensue from the failure of it can justly be imputed to me.

I have already told you that I was not unacquainted with the long and various Contests which were agitated between the legislative Branches here for several Years after the last War, nor to the Evils and Miseries which were entailed on the Frontier Inhabitants particularly by them, but I was also firmly persuaded that by the solemn Determination of the King and Council upon these points, all future Assemblies would acquiese therewith, and that all Controversy about them was at an end; I could not, therefore, but be much surprized when, on receiving the first Supply Bill which you presented me, I found that it was only in my Opinion contrary to those Articles in the Royal Order which I have Objected against the present Bill, but by subjecting the Money to be struck to the Drafts & Orders

of the Assembly only, for defraying what they should please to Certify were contingent Charges of the Current Year, was contrary also to the fourth Article in the said Order, viz't: That the Governor's consent be made necessary in every Issue and Application of the Public Money. The Bill now before me you have, at my instance, been pleased to amend in this last particular, & you contend that you have complied with the Intent and Meaning of the Lords of the Council in the other Articles with regard to the Taxation of the Proprietary Estate.

Could I concur with you in this opinion, I should with the greatest joy assent to a Bill which I most ardently wish to forward by every means consistent with my Duty. I know of no other certain Rule of judging of the intentions of another, than by the plain import of the words made use of to convey them, & agreeable to this rule, I am yet persuaded that there needs nothing more than to set the Terms of the report in opposition to the Clause in the Bill relative to the Taxation of the Proprietary located uncultivated Lands and Lots, to demonstrate to every unprejudiced Mind, that they convey a Sense and Meaning diametrically opposite one to the other.

After having again considered, with the utmost care & attention, the words of the Second Article of the Decree, which are, "that such Lands shall not be assessed higher than the lowest at which any belonging to the Inhabitants shall be assessed," it is strange to me you can possibly conceive them to be ambiguous, or want Explanation. The only construction I can put upon them, or that they can bear without torturing, is, that if five, ten, or fifteen pounds is the lowest at which any such lands of the Inhabitants are assessed, none of the located uncultivated Lands of the Proprietaries shall be assessed higher.

You, in your Bill and Messages, own that you con-

ceive them in a different light. Under this contrariety of Sentiment, I have repeatedly proposed & requested of you to insert the very Words of these two Articles of the Decree in the Bill, not as you insinuate, because I hold the Terms of the decree Sacred, when, by other Words, you express the Sense & meaning of the King and Council; but as it appears to me in this case to be the only expedient left to prevent the loss of this important Bill at a time when perhaps the Lives of many of our Fellow Subjects depend on the success of it.

The Reason you assign for not coming into this Proposition, lest those who are to execute the law should understand this part of it differently, & vary in their mode of Taxation, will appear to me groundless, so long as I continue my opinion with respect to the Clearness & perspicuity of the Terms used in their Lordships report; Besides, you will please to consider, Gentlemen, that the Provincial Commissioners of Appeal, appointed in the Bill, are a standing Board, and will ultimately have the right of controuling the Acts of the Assessors, and of Judging & Settling any Disputes of this kind, and any Supposed trifling inconveniences of this Nature, which I cannot think will ever happen, ought not to be put in Competition, either with the Safety and Security of the Province or blood of His Majesty's brave Subjects, which may be Spilt on the Frontiers for want of a Law to provide for their Protection and Defence. I therefore once more return you the Bill, and most cordially entreat you to accede to the measure of inserting in it the very Words of the Articles before mentioned.

JOHN PENN.

March 23rd, 1764.

To the Assembly Stating the Governor's grounds for objecting to the Supply Bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of fifty thousand pounds, and recommending a reconsideration of the same.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF YOUR HOUSE, IMMEdiately on the delivery of your Message of the 24th of March last, deprived me of an opportunity of answering it till your present Meeting, and as I am not fond of Contention, and was sincerely disposed to cultivate Harmony and a good Understanding with you, I am verry sorry that the unwarrantable Freedom with which you have treated not only my Character, but those of the Proprietaries themselves, and the unfair state which I apprehend you have made of the late dispute between us respecting the Supply Bill, will not now suffer me to let that Message pass unnoticed.

As Facts are stubborn things, and truth does not stand in need of any Colouring or Disguise, nothing is more necessary, in order to set the controversy beween us in its true light, than to take a short and summary Review of the Transactions which gave rise to it.

In the Year 1760 an Act of Assembly of this Province, by which Supplies were granted to His late Majesty, was declared by the King, in Council, to be fundamentally wrong and unjust, in six several Articles, and therefore about to be repealed. Upon this Mr. Franklin (now a Member of your House) and Mr. Charles, who were your Agents in England, Solemnly engaged, on the part of the Assembly, that the House should, by a new Bill, amend the said Act, and make it conformable to the written Articles in the report of the Lords of the Council, if His Majesty would be graciously pleased to suffer the Act to remain unrepealed. Confiding in this Engagement, the King suspended the Repeal of the Act, and the Agents signed a Stipulation, entered in the Council Books, of the import above mentioned. Till the present Bill made its

Appearance, the Assembly never would agree to comply with the Stipulations of their Agents as to any one of the Articles in the Decree, notwithstanding they were frequently pressed to it by my predecessor. At length you thought proper to make your Bill correspond with four of the said articles, and strenuously insisted that you had inserted in it the true Sense and Meaning of the other two also. In this I was so unfortunate (or, as you seem to think, criminal), as to differ in judgment with you. On considering the two Articles of the decree, the words of which I at first conceived, and yet am of Opinion are so clear and explicit as not possibly to admit of a double Construction, and comparing them with your Bill, I found you had explained away the meaning of them by a Clause directly contrary to the plain import of the terms made use of by the King in Council. As a Colour and pretence for so strange a Conduct, you were happy enough to discover that Laws and Ordinances, though composed by the wisest Men, in Councils and Perliaments, practised in using the greatest clearness and precision, are some times found to contain Obscurities and Uncertainties, and that every thing human is subject to imperfection, and conclude modestly, with making the Application to the controverted Articles in the Decree, which, you contend, require Additions and Explanations to be made to them by you to Reconcile them to common Justice & Honesty. Give me leave, here, Gentlemen, to ask you a few Questions. Were not learned Council employed and fully instructed by the Agents aforesaid, on the part of the Assembly, to advocate the Supply Bill of 1759? Were not those Counsil twice fully heard before the Lords of Trade and the King and Councel antecedent to the Decree? Did not the Agents understand the Force and Meaning of the Strong and expressive words of the second and third Articles, previous to their signing the Stipula

tion above mentioned? If they entertained a notion that they were ambiguous, why did they not then object to them when they might have had their doubts removed upon the Spot. As your House is principally composed of the same Members now, as have been the Representatives of the People of this Province for many Years past, why were not the Objections lately made against those parts of the Decree pointed out and urged to Mr. Hamilton, as reasons for not coming into the measure, when he repeatedly solicited you to comply with the Stipulations of your Agents? A Controversy on those points, then, would have been productive of none of the fatal consequences which now threaten us, as other means than those of a Land Tax, were fallen on to raise Supplies, and the matter, long before this Time, would have been settled on the other side of the Water. On the Contrary, why have these Objections been treasured up and kept in Reserve till this critical period, when we daily expect a renewal of the Incursions of the Savages on our Frontiers, and our back Inhabitants must be left destitute and defenceless, an easy prey to their Enemies, without Supplies are raised for their Protection?

As to the Equity and Justice of the decree, I should think I justly subjected myself to the Charge of offering the highest affront to, and flying in the Face of that Supream and august Judicatory who pronounced it, were I to enter into any Arguments with You in support of it. It will not, I presume, be denied, that the King, in Council, has a legal & constitutional power of judging, and finally determining the fate of all Laws passed by the Legislature here. They have exercised that Jurisdiction on a Bill of a similar Nature with that you lately presented to me, and have laid down certain Rules in their Decree, on which others ought to be found for the future. You will excuse me in saying that I cannot, reasonably, or with Decency, suppose

that you were either ignorant of the Real merits of the Subject they undertook to judge upon, or that they meant, or intended any thing more or less than they have been pleased, plainly to express in their judgment. While that decree, therefore, remains unreversed, I am, and shall always think myself indispensably bound, in Duty, not to vary from it, though it should, or should not, immediately Relate to the Prerogative only.

In a former Message I alledged that I knew of no other certain rule of judging of the Intentions of another, than by the plain import of the Words made use of to convey them; But, in your last Message you are pleased to tell me that you beg leave to point out to me another Rule, and you think a better, which is, that where Words are, by constructions, capable of two opposite Meanings, the one manifestly unjust and unequal, and the other perfectly consistent with Justice and Equity, you conceive it a good Rule to judge that the intention is with the latter; Your manner of Reasoning in this Instance, I confess, appears to me as extraordinary as in most other parts of Your Message. The rule I laid down, is expressly confined to the case where the Words made use of are plain and clear; and in order to establish a better Rule in its stead, you shift the Question, and state a different Case, where the words are not plain, but ambiguous, and admit of a double Construction.

To close this disagreeable Subject, Gentlemen, I comfort myself with the Solid Reflection, that in order to forward His Majesty's Service, and to avoid further Debate respecting the meaning of the Decree, and facilitate the passage of a Bill so necessary for the security of the Province, I have made you the only proposal in my Power, consistent with my duty to the Crown, namely, to insert in the Bill the very words of the Second & third Articles of the Decree, and let the Assessors judge of the Sense of them in the first in-

stance, Subject to the control of the Provincial Commissioners of Appeals, if they do wrong. The Objections you were pleased to make to this were, that the Assessors of the different Counties might differ in their Modes of Taxation, or might be equally divided in their Opinion upon the Construction of the Words of the Decree, and so no Tax be laid at all; or, even if they should act rightly, the Commissioners of Appeals might understand the words in a wrong Sense, and overthrow every right Assessment in the Province. I shall only observe, that in support of your Cause, you are compelled to carry your Suppositions a great way, indeed, far beyond the Bounds of Probability or Reason, in a case which appears to me, as I have often said, plain beyond a doubt.

As to the abuse and Obloquy which you have taken the liberty, with so lavish a hand, to bestow on the Proprietaries in your last Message, and the Censures you have passed on my Conduct (for no other Reason than that I have esteemed it my Duty to yield Obedience to the royal Decree) they are groundless and without any just Foundation; therefore I shall pass them over with the silent Disregard they deserve. The Rules of good Breeding will always restrain me from retorting on you in the same way: And a Steady resolution to discharge the Station I have the Honour to fill with fidelity and Justice to the good people of this Province, will, I trust, never suffer any Affronts that may be offered me to influence my Administration, or interfere with the public Welfare.

I cannot conclude, Gentlemen, without once more recommending it to you to considering, with that Temper and Moderation which is so essentially necessary to publick Councils, in what manner Supplies may be best raised, not only to answer the purposes for which they were demanded by General Gage at your last Meeting, but also to keep up a sufficient Force to

guard the Frontiers, and pay the large Arrears already due to the Troops who have been employed on that Service.

JOHN PENN.

May 17th, 1764.

To the Assembly Recommending certain alterations in the Supply Bill for granting to His Majesty the sum of fifty thousand pounds.

IN THE SUPPLY BILL NOW BEFORE ME, I EXpected that you would not only have thought proper to make it conformable to the Royal Decree, in the Rates and Assessments on which the sum given by it to his Majesty's use is at a future day to be levied and raised, which is the immediate Objection of the Bill; but that you would have taken occasion to comply with the Stipulations of your Agents by inserting in it a Clause to alter and amend the Supply Bills of the Years 1759, & 1760, in such manner as to make them correspond with the said Decree, But as I observe you have omitted to do this, I now recommend it to you, or if to forward the Supplies you incline to frame a separate Bill to this purpose, I will chearfully concur with you in that mode. To this I hope for a speedy and explicit answer.

I have herewith ordered to be laid before you a Petition presented to me Yesterday by the Receivers General, shewing the absolute impossibility of their being able to comply with the strict Letter of the Bill in returning a List of the Quit Rents Reserved in each County & Township, owing to the Changes and Divisions made in both since the Grants by which such Rents were reserved, at the same time professing their Readiness and desire to disclose and give a just and

full account of that Species of Property in Gross, As I am persuaded it is not your intention to subject any one to penalties for not doing Acts which are out of their power. I recommend this matter also to your consideration & return you the Bill again, to give you an opportunity of altering it in both of the above particulars.

JOHN PENN.

May 25th, 1764.

To the Assembly renewing the request for an answer as to whether the House will amend the present Supply Bill or frame a new one.

IN MY LAST MESSAGE I DESIRED YOU WOULD give me a speedy and Explicit answer, whether you would or would not amend the present Supply Bill, or frame a separate one, in compliance with the Stipulations of your Agents, so often mentioned and recommended to you, of which you have not taken the least notice in your Message of Yesterday. I now most earnestly renew that request, it being absolutely necessary to have Your answer to this question before I can determine on the Supply Bill now before me.

JOHN PENN.

May 26th, 1764.

To the Assembly Recommending certain alterations in the present Supply Bill.

YOU MUST CERTAINLY HAVE SEEN THE NEcessity I was under, as the Supply Bill is at present framed, of pressing you to amend it, so as to make it conformable to the Decree of the King and

Council, and your Agents' Stipulations on the Act of the Year 1759. By a Paragraph in the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Pages of the Bill now before me, you have expressly re-enacted and extended the several Clauses of a Supply Bill passed by Mr. Hamilton in the Year 1760, before the above Decree was made. The Bill of the Year 1760, thus extended, has in it the very same Clauses of the Bill of 1759, which were disapproved of by the above Decree. By this means you are not content barely with refusing to comply with the Stipulations of your agents, but would oblige me, by assenting to the present Bill to re-enact the same matters which his Majesty condemned in the bill of the Year 1759, subjecting me to the disagreeable necessity either of passing a Law in direct Violation & Contempt of the Judgment of our late Sovereign, or by refusing it to stop the Supplies, at this time so much wanted for the King's Service and the Defence of the Province.

In order to remove this Difficulty, I return you the Bill, and earnestly desire you will free it from this objection, by striking out the exceptionable Clause; and if you will not amend the former Acts agreeable to the above mentioned Stipulations, at least let them stand on their own Bottom, without mentioning of them up on this occasion, after which I shall no longer withhold my Assent from it.

JOHN PENN.

May 29th, 1764.

Proclamation of war against the Delaware and Shawanese Tribes of Indians who have contrary to late solemn treaties renewed war on the Province.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Delaware and Shawanese Tribes of Indians and others in Confederacy with them, have, without the least provocation, and contrary to their late most solemn Treaties, ungratefully renewed War upon this Province, and in a most Savage, cruel, & perfidious manner killed and butchered great numbers of the Inhabitants, burnt and destroyed their Habitations, and laid waste the Country; I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby declare the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians, & all others, who, in Conjunction with them, have committed Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to be Enemies, Rebels, and Traitors to his Most sacred Majesty; And I do hereby require all his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, and earnestly invite those of the neighbouring provinces, to embrace all opportunities of pursuing, taking, killing, & destroying the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and all others concerned in committing Hostilities, Incursions, Murders, or Ravages, upon this Province; And Whereas, the Six united Nations of Indians, viz't: The Mohickons, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, have been, for the most part, in constant Amity with the Crown of Great Britain, and are now actually engaged with Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Superintendent for Indian Affairs, in renewing and firmly establishing the peace and Friendship subsisting between them and the several Colonies; And Whereas, sundry of the Delaware, Nanticoke, & other Indians, professing a Regard and Friendship for all his Majesty's Subjects, have removed the Inhabited parts of the Country, and put themselves under the protection of this Government,

and now live in the Barracks of this City, under a Guard of his Majesty's regular Troops, I do. therefore, declare that the several Tribes of the Six united Nations, as well as those Indians so as aforesaid, living under the Protection of this Government, and all others who shall join & act with us in the prosecution of this just & necessary War, are expressly excepted and excluded out of this Declaration; And I do hereby, strictly forbid any of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to do them the least injury, or give them any molestation whatsoever, as they will answer the same at their Peril; And Whereas, it is necessary for the better carrying on Offensive Operations against our Indian Enemies, and bringing the unhappy war with them to a speedy issue, that the greatest Encouragements should be given to all his Majesty's Subjects to exert and use their utmost Endeavours to pursue, attack, take, and destroy our said Enemy Indians, I do hereby declare and promise, that there shall be paid out of the Monies lately granted for his Majesty's use, to all and every Person and persons not in the pay of this Province, the following several and respective premiums and Bounties for the prisoners and Scalps of the Enemy Indians that shall be taken or killed within the Bounds of this Province, as limited by the Royal Charter, or in pursuit from within the said Bounds, that is to say: For every Male Indian Enemy above ten Years old, who shall be taken Prisoner, and delivered at any Forts garrisoned by the Troops in the pay of this Province, or at any of the County Towns, to the Keeper of the Common Gaols there, the sum of One hundred & fifty Spanish Dollars, or pieces of Eight; For every Female Indian Enemy taken Prisoner, & brought in as aforesaid, and for every Male Indian Enemy of ten years old, or under, taken Prisoner, and delivered as aforesaid, the sum of One hundred and thirty pieces of Eight; For the Scalp of every Male Indian Enemy above the age of ten years, produced as

Evidence of their being killed, the sum of One hundred and thirty-four pieces of Eight; and for the Scalp of every Female Indian Enemy above the age of ten Years, produced as Evidence of their being killed, the sum of Fifty pieces of Eight; And that there shall be paid to every Officer or Officers, Soldier or Soldiers, as are or shall be in the pay of this Province, who shall take, bring in, and produce any Indian Enemy Prisoner, or Scalp, as aforesaid, one half of the said several and respective Premiums & Bounties.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the Seventh day of July, in the fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-four. JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation of Peace with the Delaware and Shawanese Indians.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received information from Colonel Henry Bouquet, Commanding his Majesty's Forces on an Expedition against the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, and others concerned with them in committing Hostilities against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, that at several Conferences he very lately held with the said Enemy Indians, and Senecas living on the Ohio, at Tuscarowas, Muskingham, & other places in the Indian

Country. They had, in the most humble and submissive manner, sued for peace, and had agreed to and complied with the Terms he had prescribed to them, by the actual delivering up above Two hundred Prisoners, & giving Hostages as a Security for restoring all that yet remain in their possession, and that they should commit no further Hostilities against any of his Majesty's Subjects; And upon these Conditions, that he had granted the said Delaware and Shawanese Indians, & Senecas living on the Ohio, permission to send Deputies from their respective Tribes to Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's sole Agent for Indian Affairs, to conclude with him a final and lasting Peace. I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Officers, Soldiers, and others, his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that they cease and forbear carrying on an Offensive War, or committing any Acts of Hostility against any of the said Delaware, Shawanese, or Seneca Indians, until my further pleasure shall be made known therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of December, in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-four.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Circular letter to the several provincial commissioners of appeal concerning the taxing of the located uncultivated lands of the Proprietors.

Philad'a, 17th January, 1765.

Sir:

THE PROPRIETORS HAVING SIGNIFIED TO me that they do not wish or desire that their located uncultivated Lands in this Province may be taxed in any other manner than at the lowest rate at which any located uncultivated Lands belonging to the Inhabitants, under the same Circumstances of Situation, Kind & Quality, shall be assessed, any thing to the Contrary in a Judgment or decree of his late Majesty in Council notwithsanding, I take this opportunity of communicating to you their Sentiments on this head, to prevent any disputes and remove any Objections which may possibly arise in the assessing that part of the Proprietary Estate under the late Act of Assembly granting the Sum of £55,000 to the King's use, and to that end, I desire that you will also notify this to the Assessors and County Commissioners in the county of ————.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed't humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To —— ————, Esq'r, one of the Provincial Commiss'rs of appeal for the County of ————.

The names of the Commiss'rs are:

Philip Syng for the City of Philad'a.
Thomas Lievzey, County of D'o.
John Moor, Northampton.
John Fairlamb, Chester.
Moses Irwin, Lancaster.
Mahlon Kirkbride, Bucks Co'ty.
Mich'l Swoop, York.
Ja's Galbreath, Cumberl'd.
Jonas Seely, Berks.

To the Assembly Recommending a supplement to the late Supply Act relative to the taxing of the located uncultivated lands of the Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVING SIGNIFIED TO me that they do not wish or desire that their located uncultivated Lands in this Province, should be taxed in any other manner than at the lowest rate at which any such Lands belonging to the Inhabitants under the same Circumstances of Situation, Kind, and quality, should be assessed, I took care to make known the proprietor's sentiments on this Subject, to the Provincial Commissioners of Appeals in the several Counties, desiring them to publish the same to their respective Commissioners & Assessors. This matter having been laid before the Commissioners and Assessors for the County of Philadelphia, they, by their Letter of the 26th Inst't (which I have ordered to be laid before you) have informed me, that on considering the late Act for granting £55,000 to the King's use, they cannot, from the express Tenor thereof, and the qualifications they have taken, tax the located uncultivated Lands of the proprietors in the above mode, and that a new Law is necessary to enable them so to do. As, therefore, they cannot put the construction on the Words of the royal Order, inserted in the said Act, which the late Assembly contended for, and the Proprietors are willing to submit to, I recommend it to your Consideration, whether it is not expedient to frame a Supplement to the said Act, to amend it in this particular.

JOHN PENN.

January the 30th, 1765.

To the Assembly Recommending the provision of a fund for the support of the garrison at Fort Augusta.

FROM THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF FORT AUgusta to the protection of this Province when engaged in a War with the Indians, I thought it absolutely necessary to keep a Garrison in it the last Year, and am of Opinion, that till the final Conclusion of a peace with the Savages, it will be highly imprudent to abandon that Post. The Garrison has been paid up to the first day of January last, out of the Supplies granted to his Majesty last Year, but as that Fund is nearly exhausted, I recommend it to you to consider & provide ways and means for the future subsistance and support of the Troops stationed there, till it may be thought advisable either to reduce or disband them.

February 9th, 1765. JOHN PENN.

Proclamation establishing Free Intercourse and Trade between His Majesty's subjects of this Province and the several nations and tribes of Indians now in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty, by his Royal Proclamation, given at S't James's the Seventh day of October, 1763, in the third Year of his reign, was graciously pleased to declare and enjoin, that the Trade with the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom he is connected, & who live under his protection, should be free and open to all his Majesty's Subjects whatever: provided that every person who

might incline to trade with the said Indians, should take out a license for carrying on such Trade, from the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of any of his Colonies, respectively, where such person should reside, and also give Security to observe such regulations his Majesty should at any time think fit, by himself or by his Commissaries, to be appointed for that purpose, to order and direct, for the benefit of the said Trade; And his Majesty did thereby authorize, enjoin, and require the Governor & Commanders-in-Chief of all his Colonies, respectively, as well as those under his immediate Government as those under the Government and direction of Proprietaries, to grant such Licenses without Fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such License should be void and the Security forfeited, in case the persons to whom the same is granted refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as his Majesty should think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And Whereas, by my proclamation, dated the 5th Day of December last, a Cessation of all Hostilities between his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and the several Tribes of Northern and Western Indians, was strictly enjoined and required; since which great numbers of the said Indians have lately assembled at Fort Pitt, & there renewed and confirmed with George Grogham, Esq'r, Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs, their engagements, formerly made with Brigadier General Bouquet, to cultivate the strictest harmony & friendship with all his Majesty's Subjects, and have given sufficient Hostages as a security for the faithful performance thereof, and desired that they might again enjoy the Benefit of a trade with the Inhabitants of this Province: I have, therefore, thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue proclamation, hereby publishing & declaring to all his Majesty's Subjects within my Government, that from and after the 20th

day of June instant, all intercourse and trade with the several Nations and Tribes of Indians in amity with the Crown of Great Britain, and living under his Majesty's protection, shall be free and open to all persons residing in this Province, who shall apply for and obtaining my Licence to carry on such trade, under the provisions and restrictions mentioned in the said Royal Proclamation. And Whereas, I have received information that sundry persons have, at several times lately, assembled themselves in armed Bodies on the Western Frontiers of this Province, and have, in a most riotous and illegal manner, presumed to interrupt the passage of all kinds of Goods to Fort Pitt, by which the Garrison there hath been greatly distressed; and that small parties are now encamped and lying in wait for the same purpose, on the road of Communication to that post: I do hereby strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever, so assembled forthwith to disperse themselves, and desist from all such illegal proceedings and practices, as they will answer the Contrary at their peril; And I do further enjoin & require all his Majesty's Subjects within this Government, to suffer every person hereafter travelling towards Fort Pitt with Goods, wares, or Merchandize, and having my Licence to trade with the Indians; as also, all persons transporting Goods and military Stores for the use of any of his Majesty's Garrisons, & having a passport for the same, from the Commanding Officer of one or more of the posts, to proceed and pass with the said Goods, Wares, merchandizes, & military Stores, freely and safely, without offering Violence or injury to their persons, or any Goods under their Charge, or giving them the least Molestation whatsoever, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; And I do further enjoin & require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to use their utmost Endeavors at all times to quell and suppress all riots, tumults, and disorderly

proceedings, tending to disturb the peace & quiet of his Majesty's Subjects, and also to be aiding & assisting in discovering & apprehending all persons that may be in any manner concerned therein, that the Offenders may be prosecuted according to due Course of Law.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, At Philadelphia, the fourth day of June, in the fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty-five.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Summons to Justice William Smith of Conegocheogue to answer charges of having encouraged and harbored the rioters in Cumberland County.

Philad'a, 27th June, 1765.

Sir:

I AM TO INFORM YOU THAT YOU HAVE BEEN lately charged with having encouraged and protected the rioters in Cumberland County, in their illegal and disorderly proceedings, and that you have suffered your House to be made their place of Rendezvous: This was complained of by Lieutenant Grant & Justice Maxwell to Lieutenant Col. Reid, who communicated the same to General Gage; and his Excellency has represented the matter to me, & sent me extracts of the Colonel's Letters, Copies of which I have sent inclosed in a Letter this day wrote to the Magistrates of Cumberland upon the Subject, and I desire to refer you more particularly to them for the Complaint made of your Conduct. As it is necessary for your own honour and my satisfaction, that you should clear

up the matter if it can be done, I do require you to appear before me at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 30 day of July next, to answer these new Charges; on which Occasion I have, also, required Justice Maxwell to be here.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obed't humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

William Smith, Esq'r.

Summons to Justice James Maxwell as witness against Justice William Smith charged with having encouraged and harbored the rioters of Cumberland County.

Philad'a, 27th June, 1765.

Sir:

I FIND BY LETTERS WHICH GEN. GAGE HAS lately received from Lieut. Colonel Reid, that among other matters relating to the riotous proceedings of the Inhabitants of Cumberland, Justice Smith is charged with having countenanced and protected those people in their illegal practices, & particularly that you have informed the Col. that the common place of their Rendezvous is at Justice Smith's and that you believe he encourages them. These fresh heavy Charges against Mr. Smith render it necessary for me to make a strict enquiry into his Conduct, for which purpose I have required him to be at Philadelphia, to answer them before me, on Tuesday the 30 July next, at which time I desire you will also attend here, with any Witnesses or Proofs you may have relating to Mr. Smith's behaviour, to make good your suspicions.

I am, Sir, Your most Obed't h'ble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

James Maxwell, Esq'r.

To the Justices of Cumberland County Concerning the late riots in that Vicinity.

Philadelphia, 27th June 1765.

Gentlemen:

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A LETTER FROM his Excellency Gen'l Gage, complaining much of the riotous conduct of the Inhabitants of Cumberland; that they daily appear in Arms, and seem to be in a State of Rebellion; that they are supported in their proceedings by some of the Magistrates, & particularly by Justice Smith; that the King's troops are fired upon, and his Forts threatened with assaults by Men in Arms, headed by Magistrates, who refuse the ordinary Course of Justice demanded of them by the Officers; And that unless these Insurrections are immediately quell'd, and the Authors and Abettors of them brought to punishment, it is impossible to say where they will end, or what may be the consequences. As a foundation for these charges, the General has transmitted to me Extracts of two letters from Lieut. Col. Reid, with a Copy of an Advertisement which was found fixed up near Fort Loudon. I herewith send you Copies of those Extracts, as far as relate to the Rioters, since my Journey to Carlisle, and I do require you forthwith to obtain a full and true state of those several matters, & to procure the names of the persons concerned therein, supported by Affidavits, more particularly as to the affair of making Lieut. Grant a Prisoner, and transmit the same to me. I hope my late Proclamation will have a good Effect in causing these Violences and Outrages to subside, yet I think it necessary at this time to acquaint you in a more particular manner that it is my express Commands to each & all of you, that you be constantly diligent & active in exerting all your power, influence, & endeavours, to quell and suppress the first appearances of any riots & disorders in the County, to

preserve the publick peace, & to bring the Offenders to Justice.

If I find the same turbulent & unruly Spirit still continues which has actuated the people of your County for several Months past, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of applying, in the last resort, to the General for the assistance of his Majesty's Troops, which he is ready to furnish me with to enforce my Orders, & a due Obedience to the Laws.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obed't h'ble Serv't,

JOHN PENN.

To John Armstrong, Esq'r, & his Associates, Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland.

June 27, 1765.

A letter to the Commandant at Fort Loudon concerning the reported insults offered him by the rioters of Cumberland County.

Philadelphia, 27th June, 1765.

Sir:

I AM INFORMED BY GEN'L GAGE THAT HE HAS received Letters from Lieut't Col. Reid, informing him of your having received many insults from a set of riotous People near your Post, & particularly that on the 28 of last Month, as you was taking the air on Horseback, you was surrounded by five of the Rioters, fired at, taken Prisoner, & carried into the Woods, & there obliged by their threats to give a Bond of £40 to deliver them up their Arms you had in possession. As it is necessary for me to be fully and particularly acquainted with these Facts, to enable me to take the proper steps to bring the Offenders to Justice, I desire you will furnish me with a true and exact State of this affair, and the names of the persons who have been

guilty of those Outrages; but this must be done upon Oath, before some Justice of the Peace, who is to transmit the Deposition to me.

If, at the same time, it is in your Power to prove any Charges you have made against Justice Smith, or any of the other Justices, with having encouraged the rioters, or Countenanced them in their lawless proceedings, they should be made to appear also, upon Oath.

I am, Sir,

Your Most Obed't humble Serv't,

JOHN PENN.

To Lieut. Grant, Command'g at Fort Loudon.

Letter to General Gage Concerning the late riots in Cumberland County and the measures adopted for their suppression.

Philadelphia, 28th June, 1765.

Sir:

LAST WEEK I WAS HONOURED WITH YOUR Excellency's Letter of the 16 Inst't, inclosing extracts of two Letters from Lieut't Col. Reid, concerning the Rioters Conduct of some of the Inhabitants of Cumberland County. In the detail the Col. has given you, he begins the affair of the Destruction of the Goods at Sideling Hill, in March last, about which I wrote you at the time, and mentioned my intention of going to Carlisle, in order to get more certain Intelligence about that matter, & to take the proper Steps to bring the Offenders to Justice. This affair was an object of much concern to me, and I was extremely anxious to make a discovery of the Offenders, that an effectual stop might be put to any practices of the like sort for the future. I accordingly made a Journey to Carlisle, & took with me the Attorney General and two other Members of Council. On my Arrival there I im-

mediately sent for Capt'n Callender, one of the Owners of the Goods that were destroyed, to give me all the Information he could of the persons he suspected were principally concerned in the outrage, and to furnish me with all the names of y'e Witnesses who could be supposed to know anything of the matter; altho' I could not gain certain proofs of the persons who committed the Fact, I caused Warrants to be instantly issued for sych as were suspected, and the Sheriff was dispatched to execute them, being authorized to collect the power of the County to his aid, and instructed to desire the assistance of the King's troops at Fort Loudon, if he should find it necessary. This Step, however, proved ineffectual; the suspected persons had all absconded before he arrived in the part of the County where they lived, so that not one was apprehended. In the mean time the Witnesses were sent for & examined on Oath, and I herewith send you Copies of several of the Depositions, by which you will perceive what part Justice Smith, who is charged to have encouraged the Rioters, appear to have acted upon that occasion. All the Witnesses who were examined, as well as a number of others who were then absent, were, by my orders, bound over to give Evidence at the next Court, and Bills of Indictment were accordingly presented to the Grand Jury, but tho' all the Witnesses appeared and were examined by the Jury, it seems they were of Opinion that there was not sufficient Testimony to convict a single Person charged, and the Bills were returned ignoramus.

Thus I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that in a regular Course of Justice, I have done everything on this occasion that could be done consistent w'th Law. Indeed, if the Assembly had paid any regard to my recommendation some time ago, and framed a proper Militia Law, all the late Mischief and disturbance

might have been prevented, such a Law being absolutely necessary to aid the civil powers, and indeed the only natural defence and Support of Government. -

With regard to the late disturbances mentioned by Col. Reid, and which you have recommended to my Notice, I shall take all possible means to come at the truth of them in a legal and regular way, most of them having been communicated to me as bare reports. I did, however, in consequence thereof, in my late Proclamation, repeat my injunctions and strict Commands to the Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to use their utmost endeavours to suppress all Riots and disorderly proceedings among the people, and I am in hopes, now, that the Indian Trade is everywhere opened, and all persons in this Province who carry up Goods for that purpose, will have Licences from me, & all these disturbances will be at an end.

I have this day wrote in a more particular manner to the Magistrates of Cumberland, charging them with my express commands that they be constantly active and diligent in exerting their power and influence to quell all appearances of Insurrections and disorders in that County; and that they do forthwith obtain a full and true State of the late Outrages, more particularly as to the insult on the King's Forts, and making Lieutenant Grant a prisoner, and to procure the names of the persons concerned therein, supported by affidavits & to transmit the same to me. I have also wrote to Justice Smith, informing him of the new Charges against him, and required him to appear before me at Philadelphia to answer them. Justice Maxwell is ordered down as a Witness to support them. I have likewise dispatched a Letter to Lieut. Grant, desiring him to furnish me with Depositions relating to the affair of the ill usage he received, his being made a prisoner, and the names of the Offenders, if any of them are known to him, and also to send me any Affi

davits that can be obtained in proof of the Charges against Justice Smith or any of the other Magistrates, & you may be assured that every thing shall be done on the occasion that the Law will justify or the honour and dignity of the Government demand.

The Advertisement you did me the honour to inclose me is a very extraordinary one. The insinuations in it, that the Conduct of those lawless people is countenanced & abetted by me, are Villanously false & scandalous, and most injurious to my Reputation. I shall spare no pains in detecting the Authors of it, but I cannot help suspecting that it takes its rise from a party in this province, who have been indefatigable in their endeavours to malign and traduce me on all occasions.

I am much obliged to you for your offers of assistance to me in the support of Government & to enforce an obedience to the Laws. You may be well assured that if I gain information & proof of the persons who have been concerned in these Outrages, particularly the insults offered to the King's Forts & the abuse of the Officers & Soldiers, I shall immediately order them to be apprehended & made Examples of & if in the Execution of this Business, the assistance of the regular Troops shall be found necessary, I shall take the liberty of applying to you to furnish me with a Detatchment on the occasion.

I am with great regard,

Sir, your most Obed't h'ble servant,

JOHN PENN.

To his Excellency
The Hon'ble Thomas Gage.
June 28, 1765.

To the Assembly Concerning the Unpaid accounts of the garrison at Fort Augusta.

IMMEDIATELY ON MY RECEIVING CERTAIN Intelligence that the Indians had ratified their Engagements made last Fall with Brigadier General Bouquet, I gave orders that Fort Augusta should be evacuated, & Commissioned Col. Francis to settle the accounts of that Garrison, and certify how much was due to each man, which has accordingly been done. I now lay before you those accounts & certificates, amounting in the whole, to the Sum of £437 9 6; and as the Public Funds appropriated for the subsistance and pay of the King's Troops have been long since exhausted, I recommend it to you to consider and provide ways and means for the speedy discharge of the Arrears which appear to be due on the above account.

JOHN PENN.

September 14th, 1765.

Writ to the Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia directing the Election of a member to serve as a representative in Assembly for the City of Philadelphia.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor, & Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To William Parr, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, Esquire, Greeting:

Whereas, James Pemberton and George Bryan, two of the Candidates at the last Election of Burgesses for the City of Philadelphia, were returned to me, as well

as to the Assembly of the said Province, by the Judges of the said Election, exactly equal in the number of Votes for them respectively given by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said City; And the speaker of the said Assembly, by virtue of a Resolve of the House, on the 17th of this instant, hath therefore directed his Order to the Provincial Secretary, requiring that a Writ be issued to the Sheriff of the said County of Philadelphia for the Election of a Member to serve as a Representative in Assembly for the said City. You are therefore hereby strictly charged and commanded, within five days after the receipt of this Writ, to proceed to the Election of a Freeholder of your City and County, of most Note for Virtue, Wisdom, & Ability, to serve as a representative in Assembly for the said City of Philadelphia for the ensuing Year, giving at least two days' public notice, in Writing, of the time and place of holding such Election, according to the direction of the Laws of this Province, in such case made and provided, and make return thereof to me, together with this Writ.

Given under my hand & the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of October, in the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty-five.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secretary.

To the Assembly Recommending measures for the relief of the sufferers from the fire in Montreal, on May 18, 1765.

I SOMETIME AGO RECEIVED A LETTER FROM his Excellency General Murray, Governor of Quebeck, informing me of the melancholy accident that happen'd by Fire on the 18th of May last, to the poor

people of Montreal, with an Estimate of their whole Loss, amounting to £87,580 8, 10½ Sterling, both which the Secretary will lay before. The case of the unhappy persons who have suffer'd so greatly by this misfortune, is truly affecting. I do, therefore, most heartily recommend them to you as proper Objects of your Benevolence & Charity, and have not the least reason to doubt but you will Contribute to the utmost of your Abilities towards their relief.

JOHN PENN.

January 10th, 1766.

Letter to General Gage Concerning the Continuance of the late riots in Cumberland County.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1766.

Sir:

SOMETIME AGO I WAS HONOUR'D WITH YOUR Letter of the 13th Decem'r, inclosing Copies of sundry Letters and other papers relative to the Conduct of the Rioters in Cumberland County. I was much surprized to hear of any new Disturbances between his Majesty's Troops and those lawless ungovernable people, and cannot but feel the greatest concern to find, by the accounts you have given me, that they have again persumed to commit further outrages, and insult the King's Garrison. Whatever is in my power to be done on this occasion, in a due Course of Law, to bring the offenders to Justice, you may be assured shall not be neglected; and I am in great hopes my endeavours herein will be attended with better success than in the former Case. I sometime since issued a Supersedeas for William Smith, the Justice who has been suspected, and appears now to have countenanced the designs and proceedings of the Rioters. The Chief Justice has also issued a Writ for apprehending James

Smith, their head & Ringleader, which has been transmitted to the Sheriff of Cumberland, to be duly executed. I have not yet heard of his success, but would fain hope that Villain may be taken, and we shall be able, by his means, to discover and take some of the other principals.

I have the Honour to be, with great regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To his Excellency Major Gen'l Gage.

Letter to one of H. M. Principal Secretaries of State Concerning the disturbances lately committed in several of the Colonies Consequent upon the passage of the Stamp Act.

Philadelphia, 19th February, 1766.

Sir:

I HAD THE HONOUR OF YOUR LETTER OF THE 24th October last, respecting the Disturbances which have lately been committed in several of the North American Colonies. Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that no one of his Majesty's Servants is more sensible than I am of the Rashness and Folly of those who have been concerned in these Outrages, which at the same time that they violate the Public Tranquility and set Government at nought, are undutiful and affrontive to the best of Kings, and productive of the most dangerous Consequences. I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you that the dissatisfaction with some of the late Acts of the British Legislature (particularly the Stamp Act) is almost universal in all the Colonies on the Continent, and prevails among all Ranks and Orders of Men; but I should do great injustice to Numbers of his Majesty's

faithful Subjects, if I did not represent to you at the same time, that the wiser and more considerate among them highly disapprove of and detest the violent and illegal measures which have been pursued in many of the Colonies.

In the Province of Pennsylvania, where I have the honor to preside, matters have been conducted with more moderation & respect to his Majesty and Parliament than in most others, and the giddy Multitude have hitherto been restrained from committing any Acts of open Violence.

Upon the arrival of the first Cargo of Stamp'd Papers into this Province, in the Month of October last, John Hughes, of this City, who was reported and indeed generally known to be the person appointed to distribute them, refused to take charge of them, tho' they were consigned to him, under pretence that he had not received his Commission or had any Authority to take them into his possession: and there being no Fort or place of Security where I could lodge them on Shore, I thought it most advisable to order them on board his Majesty's Sloop of War the Sardoine, Capt'n James Hawker, Commander, stationed in the River Delaware, to whose care on Hughes' afterwards resigning his Office of Stamp Distributer, I have also committed all the papers which have since been sent by the Commissioners for the use of this Province, till his Majesty's further Orders can be received, or another Person shall be appointed to the Office of distributer by the Commissioners, agreeable to the directions of the Act. The Americans have the most Sanguine hopes that the remonstrances drawn up by the Committees of the several Assemblys at the Congress held for that Purpose at New York last Fall, and transmitted by them to the Parliament, will produce a Repeal of the Stamp Act; but if they should be disappointed in their Expectations, it is impossible to say to what length their

irritated and turbulent Spirits may carry them. Of this, however, Sir, you may rest assured, that I shall esteem it my indispensible duty on this and every other Occasion, to use every means in my power to preserve the Public peace, and support to the utmost the honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Government committed to my care.

I have the honour to be, with great Truth & Regard.

Sir, Y'r most Obed't h'ble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

The R't Hon'ble H. S. Conway, Esq'r.

Letter to General Gage Concerning measures to prevent the threatened injury to goods of Messrs. Baynton, Wharton & Morgan consigned to Fort Pitt.

Philadelphia, March 6th, 1766.

Sir:

MR. WHARTON HAS JUST FURNISHED ME with an Extract of a Letter he received last Night from Robert Callender, informing him that he suspects some of the Frontier Inhabitants are again engaging in a scheme to intercept and destroy a Quantity of Goods which Mr. Wharton & his House are sending up to Fort Pitt, under the protection of my Licence, in their way to the Illinois Country, to trade with the Indians. I hope these suspicions have no real foundation, but must Confess that the former Conduct of those abandoned people, who seem void of all Sense of duty or Submission to Law or Government, has been such as to give room to believe them capable of any villainy. I shall, therefore, dispatch an Express to the justices of Cumberland County, with the most Positive Injunctions to exert the Civil Power in the Suppression of any Riots, or attempts of the People to injure or destroy the above Goods. But lest

the force of the civil Government should not be suffic't to answer the purpose, I must beg the favour of your Aid, and that you will be pleased to furnish me as soon as Possible, with your Instructions to the Commanding Officers of the King's Troops at Lancaster, & the different Posts on the Communication to Fort Pitt, to obey such orders as I may, from time to time, be under the necessity of giving them for preserving the Public peace, and supporting the Laws, as well as the Dignity of his Majesty's Government, committed to my Care.

I have the honor to be, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency Gen'l Gage.

To the Justices of Cumberland County Concerning measures to prevent the threatened injury to goods of Messrs. Baynton, Wharton & Morgan consigned to Fort Pitt.

Philadelphia, March 6th, 1766.

Gentlemen:

I HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT A number of the Inhabitants of Conecocheague are suspected to have formed a scheme to intercept and destroy a Quantity of Goods which Messrs. Bayton, Wharton, & Co., are now sending up to Fort Pitt, in their way to the Illinois Country. The former Conduct of many lawless and unruly People on the Frontiers, in committing several outrages of the like kind, gives me too much reason to fear that the suspicions on the present occasion are well founded. I shall be very much surprized if any of the People should presume to counteract my authority so far as to attempt to stop the progress of any Goods that are carrying into the Indian Country with my full and express License. But lest any thing of this sort should be undertaken, I hereby judge it proper to give my most positive

Commands to exert the utmost Diligence and Activity in suppressing any Riots or attempts of the people to injure or destroy any of the above mentioned Goods, (or commiting any other Outrages), and if you shall hear that any of the people are assembling for such unlawful purposes, you are immediately to call to your Assistance the Sheriff and power of the County to prevent the Execution of their designs; but in case the fullest Exertion of your Authority and Influence should not be sufficient, I require you forthwith to give me information thereof, that I may Order some of the King's Troops to the Aid of the Civil power, in compelling the people to submit to the Legal Authority of the Government, & pay due Obedience to the Laws. I should be very sorry to be reduced to the necessity of such expedients if it could be avoided. But the duty of my Station will oblige me to make use of all the means in my power in bringing to reason & Justice all such obstinate offenders who wickedly & wantonly oppose the Government, & trample on its Laws.

I am, with great regard, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To John Armstrong, Esq'r and others, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Cumberland.

Letters to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia and to Sir William Johnson Concerning the murder of a Mohawk Indian near Fort Cumberland.

Philadelphia, 11th March, 1766.

Sir:

I LATELY RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT one of the six Nations Indians, returning from the Cherokee Country, was Murdered on the 11th of January last, on the Road between Fort Cumberland and Fort Bedford, within this Province. I intended to have issued a proclamation offering a reward for dis-

covering & apprehending the Murderer, but finding by the examination of Captain Lemuel Barrit, who lives near the place where the Indian was found, that there is great reason to believe the Murder was committed by one Samuel Jacobs, who is said to have fled into the back parts of Virginia or Maryland, I think it most advisable to defer my proclamation till I have first tried every other means in my power to secure the Offender. I take the liberty of inclosing you Capt'n Barrit's deposition & description of Jacobs' person, at the same time requesting you will cause strict search to be made for him throughout your Province, as you must be sensible of the Consequences that will ensue if all necessary steps are not pursued in order to bring to Justice this lawless Villain, as well to convince the Indians of our good Intentions towards them as to deter others from the same Conduct, which, if we cannot fall upon some means of putting a stop to, we may reasonably expect to be again involved in the Miseries of an other Indian War.

I shall make Sir William Johnson acquainted with this unhappy affair, and the measures taken to give our Friends, the Six Nations, all the satisfaction in our power, that he may represent the matter in a proper light to them, so as to prevent any ill Consequences that might otherwise happen from their resentment.

I have the honour to be, with great Regard,

Sir, your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excell'cy Horatio Sharpe, Esq., Governor of Maryland, and The Hon'ble Francis Fauquiere, Esq'r Governor of Virginia:

Philadelphia, 11th of March, 1766.

Sir:

It was with a very great Concern that a few days ago I received certain Information by Capt'n Samuel Barrit,

that on the 11th of January last, a Mohawk Indian, in his return from the Cherokee Country, was Murdered on the Road between Fort Cumberland & Fort Bedford in this Province.

This unhappy affair will no doubt give great Offence to the Indians of the Six Nations, and may be attended with very bad consequences. But I shall think it my indispensable duty, from motives of Justice as well as good Policy, to give them all the Satisfaction in my power for this Injury, and I beg you will be pleased to take the first Opportunity to acquaint them that I heartily condole with them on this occasion, and that all means shall be used for apprehending the Murderer and bringing him to Condign Punishment. I intended to have issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward for that purpose; but as there appears by Capt'n Barrit's deposition, a Copy of which you have enclosed, very great reason to think the Murder was commited by one Samuel Jacobs, who is supposed to have fled to the back parts of Maryland and Virginia, I shall suspend the Proclamation till better means have been tried to apprehend him, for which purpose I have written to the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, to request they would cause a strict search to be made for him through out their respective Provinces.

If we should be so fortunate as to secure this Lawless Villain, I will immediately acquaint you therewith, that you may have it in your power to satisfy the Indians of our good disposition towards them, and our desire and readiness to do them the strictest Justice upon all Occasions.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

Sir William Johnson.

To the Assembly Concerning the repeal of the Stamp Act and the relief promised by the Crown to the trade of America.

HAVING JUST RECEIV'D FROM THE RIGHT Honourable Mr. Secretary Conway, the Copy of a Law lately passed for repealing an Act made last year by the British Parliament for granting certain Stamp Duties in America, I am pleased to have so early an Opportunity as your present meeting affords, of congratulating you on an Event so truly joyful, and which I hope will be productive of the most happy consequences to this and all the other Colonies.

By the Secretary of State's Letter, which I have ordered to be laid before the House, you will likewise have the Satisfaction to find that besides the Repeal of the Stamp Act, our Gracious Sovereign and his Parliament are still extending their goodness farther, and propose to give every Relief to the Trade of America which our Situation and Circumstances require.

Distinguished by such signal Instances of paternal Regard from His Majesty, and by such indulgence from his Parliament, I need not mention to you, Gentlemen, the Conduct you ought to pursue. I know your own Hearts will lead you, in return, to every act of Duty and Expression of Gratitude which a Loyal People can manifest on so happy an Occasion.

I am further to acquaint you, that I took the earliest Opportunity to do that justice to the good People of this Province which their Conduct merited, by representing to the King's Ministers the Moderation and Decency with which they behaved under the Dissatisfaction & Uneasiness universally prevailing in America on account of the Stamp Act. In Answer to which I have now the Honour of His Majesty's Commands to assure You, Gentlemen, of His Royal Approbation of the wise and prudent as well as dutiful Behaviour.

which the Province of Pennsylvania has held amidst the two prevailing Distractions which so generally agitated the Colonies.

The late Resolutions of the House of Commons, mentioned in Mr. Conway's Letter, I have, agreeably to His Majesty's express Injunction, now ordered to be laid before you.

JOHN PENN.

June 3d, 1766.

An Address of thanks to His Majesty and His Parliament for the repeal of the Stamp Act and the promised relief to the trade of America.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNcil of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

We, your Majesty's Faithful Subjects, the Governor and Council of the Province and Counties aforesaid, with the most profound Submission, beg leave to approach the Throne on an Occasion the most affecting & interesting to us and all your other American Subjects.

Permit us, Royal Sir, with Hearts overflowing with Gratitude, humbly to acknowledge the manifold Instances of your Paternal Tenderness and Affection, extended to your Subjects in this distant part of your Empire, and, in a more especial Manner, to express our lively Sense of your Majesty's unbounded Goodness, and the disinterested Benevolence of your Parliament, in the late Repeal of the Act imposing certain Stamp Duties in your Colonies.

We rejoice in this Opportunity of declaring that

Your Majesty's Administration hath been distinguished by the strictest Regard to Justice, and an unwearied attention to the Welfare and Happiness of your People. But when we reflect on this late signal Instance of your Majesty's exalted Virtue, that you have been graciously pleased to hearken to the Cries of your Subjects, and to stretch forth your Royal Hand to their Relief, notwithstanding many of them blinded by a misguided Zeal have committed Acts injurious to your Government, we are impressed with the highest Reverence for your great Magnanimity & princely Condescension.

We trust that your Majesty cannot fail to receive the warmest returns of Gratitude and Loyalty from all your Subjects. For ourselves, We humbly beseech your Majesty to accept of our unfeigned Assurances that our Hearts are firmly attached to your Sacred Person and Government, our Affection to our Mother Country inviolable, and our Lives and Fortunes entirely devoted to Your Majesty's Service.

Benj. Chew, Lawrence Growden,
Thos. Cadwalader, Richard Peters,
Rich'd Penn, Jun'r, Lynford Lardner,
John Penn, Lieut't Gov'r, Benjamin Shoemaker.
Joseph Turner,

June 19th, 1766.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of certain burglaries and robberies in the City of Philadelphia.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, that several Burglaries have lately been committed in the City of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs, to the great Terror and Annoyance of His Majesty's good Subjects; and also, that on Tuesday Evening last, a Robbery on the Highway was committed on a Person passing between the said City and the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill: And Whereas, it is of great Importance to the Public that a stop should, as soon as possible, be put to crimes of so evil & pernicious a Nature, by detecting the Authors and Perpetrators of those Villainies, so that they may be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment. I have, therefore, thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend or make known, and cause to be apprehended, all any or either of the Persons concerned as Authors, Perpetrators or Accomplices, in any of the said Burglaries or Robbery above mentioned, so that he or they shall be convicted thereof, according to the due Course of Law. And, I do promise, over and above the said Reward, to grant a Pardon to any Accomplice who shall make a full discovery of the other Persons concerned in the said Burglaries or Robbery, and cause them to be apprehended & convicted.

And I do hereby charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other officers whatsoever, within this Government, to use their utmost Care and Diligence in detecting, apprehending, & securing the said Offenders.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of Au-

gust, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Sixty Six, & in the Sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Recommending the Establishment of a fund for defraying the expense of providing quarters for His Majesty's troops and of removing the intruders on Indian lands.

I AM TO INFORM YOU THAT A DETACHMENT of the Royal Highland Regiment, in the month of June last, was sent into this Province from New York, by his Excellency General Gage, and have ever since been quartered in the Barracks in this City. I have, also, been lately favoured with a Letter from the General wherein he gives me notice that his Majesty's Service will soon oblige him to Send a compleat Battalion of the King's Forces, consisting of Five hundred men, Officers included, and desires me to order provision to be made for quartering & providing them, according to an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual in his Majesty's Dominions in America an Act passed in this present Session of Parliament entituled 'An Act for punishing Mutiny & Desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.'" This Act, among other things, requires that the King's Troops in their Quarters should be furnished and supplied at the Expence of the Province, with Sundry necessaries,

without paying anything for the same. For your more full Information, I have ordered the Act to be laid before you; and as there is no money in the public Treasury, you must be Sensible that it is impossible for me to comply with the General's Requisition without your aid; I, therefore, most earnestly recommend this matter to your Consideration, and hope you will establish a Fund sufficient for the Occasion.

You will find, by another of the General's Letters of the 2d of July, herewith laid before you, that the Western Indians complain loudly of the Encroachments made by our people upon the unpurchased Lands. As nothing can be of more Importance to the Province, or consistent with Justice, than the speedy Redress of this Evil, for the doing of which, I have his Majesty's express Commands, I propose to take every measure in my power to compel all those Intruders to quit their Settlements; but as this necessary step cannot be taken without some Expence, I hope you will make timely provision for it.

JOHN PENN.

September 10th, 1766.

Proclamation commanding in His Majesty's name all persons who have settled themselves on Indian lands within the Province immediately to relinquish the same.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information that many ill-disposed persons, in express Disobedience of his Majesty's Proclamation and Royal Instructions, and regardless of the rights of the Proprietaries, or the Indians in Alliance with the English, have, without any Licence or Authority, seated themselves upon Lands within this Province, not yet purchased of the Nations; And Whereas, the making such settlements doth greatly tend to irritate the Indians, and may again involve us in a War with them, if not put an immediate stop to: And Whereas, I have lately received His Majesty's positive Commands to suppress such unwarrantable Proceedings, and to put an end to these and all other the like Encroachments for the future. I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in His Majesty's name, all Persons whatsoever, who have made any such settlements within this Province, immediately to evacuate & abandon them, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril; And I do hereby prohibit all his Majesty's Subjects, of this, or any other Province, or Colony, from making any Settlements, or taking any Possession of Lands, by marking Trees, or otherwise, beyond the Limits of the last Indian Purchase, within this Province, upon pain of the severest Penalties of the Law, and of being excluded from the privilege of securing such Settlements, should the Lands, where they shall be made, be hereafter purchased of the Indians; And Whereas, it has been reported that a certain Frederick Stump, a German, settled beyond the Indian Purchase near to Fort Augusta, had my Warrant or Authority for making such settlements; I do hereby declare that the said Report is utterly false and ground-

loss, and that neither the said Stump, nor any other Person, ever had the least Encouragement from me to settle on any Lands unpurchased of the Indians, but that on the Contrary, I have constantly denied every Application of that kind.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Twenty third day of September, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty six, and in the sixth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Requesting an Extension of time for consideration of the bill for amending the laws relating to testamentary affairs and for the better settling intestates' Estates.

I HAVE CONSIDERED THE BILL ENTITULED "An Act for the amending the Laws relating to Testamentary affairs, and for the better settling Intestates' Estates," with as much Care as the shortness of the time and the attention I have been obliged to pay to several long Bills just returned to you, would admit of.

The Motives which led you to the framing this Bill are very laudable ones, and I am most heartily disposed to concur with you in every Measure that can be devised for effectually securing minors and Orphans in the Enjoyment of their Estates; but as I imagine the Sessions is drawing to a Conclusion, the present Bill appears to me of so much Importance, and of such a Nature, as to require more thought & Consideration

than I can now give it. I therefore propose, if it not disagreeable to you, to take my Leisure to consider it during the recess of the House, and to return it at the next Sessions, with my Sentiments upon it.

JOHN PENN.

New Castle, 1st November, 1766.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia desiring that he unite with this government in taking immediate steps to remove the intruders on lands westward of the Allegheny Mountains and also requesting an answer to a former letter respecting the murder of the Indian near Fort Cumberland.

Philadelphia, 15th Novem'r, 1766.

Sir:

I AM UNDER THE NECESSITY OF TROUBLING you on a matter of very great Importance to the future well-being of all His Majesty's Colonies, but which more immediately concerns the safety of his Subjects within your and my Governments.

Since the conclusion of the late Treaties of Peace and Friendship with the several Northern and Western Tribes of Indians, many ill disposed persons, in contempt of the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, and in violation of the Rights of the Natives, have without authority either from me, or I presume from the Government of Virginia, dared to Seat themselves on Lands near Redstone Creek & the Monongahela, of which the Indians have repeatedly complained, with great Justice, to the Agents for Indian affairs, and intimated that unless redress is given them for these violences, the Peace so happily established cannot long continue.

In obedience to his Majesty's Instructions of the 24th

of October, 1765, a copy whereof I herewith send you, I have issued Proclamations commanding all persons who have made such Settlements within this Government, forthwith to evacuate them. But as I expect very little regard will be paid thereto, I think it my Duty to take other more effectual measures.

In September last, I laid these matters before my Assembly, who after due Consideration, gave it as their advice, that I should apply to you to co operate with me on this Occasion. This advice will appear very reasonable and proper, when it is considered that as the Boundary Line between Virginia & Pennsylvania has not yet been ascertained, and it is probable the Settlements made by those lawless People, may shelter themselves under an unsettled or disputed Jurisdiction, by which mans it may be difficult, if not impossible, to comply with his Majesty's Orders, unless both Governments concur in one and the same measure. It therefore becomes a duty in me to apply to you on this Occasion, and to desire you will be pleased to unite with me in taking such Steps for the removal of the Settlers on the Monongahela Lands as may be thought most expedient & proper; and I have the pleasure to inform you that if, after legal and prudent measures have been taken, a Military Force should be found requisite, the Commander-in-Chief will afford us any aid we may stand in need of.

I beg you will be pleased to favour me with your answer on this Subject as speedily as possible; and if you incline to join with me in using the best endeavours to enforce a due Obedience to his Majesty's proclamation of 1763, by compelling the Intruders on the Indian Lands immediately to quit their settlements, I should be glad to know your Sentiments as to the Measures that will be most effectual for this purpose.

I did myself the honour to write to you the 11th March, concerning the Murder of a Friendly Indian

near Fort Cumberland, in January last, suspected with great reason, from the Deposition of Capt'n Lemuel Barrit, to have been perpetrated by one Samuel Jacobs who afterwards, as was believed, fled into the back parts of Virginia, and having requested you would cause strict search to be made for him throughout your Colony, I beg you will now be kind enough to acquaint me what has been done in consequence of your Orders therein; and whether any intelligence has been obtained about that Villain, as I am very anxious that Offenders of this kind should be discovered & brought to Punishment, as well to convince the Indians of our disposition to do them every act of Justice in our power, as to prevent the terrible Calamities of another Indian War.

I am, Sir, With great Regard,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

The Hon'ble Francis Fauquiere, Esq'r.

To the Assembly Recommending the payment of a reward to Robert Tatnal for apprehending of one Dennis Scanlan guilty of highway robbery.

SEVERAL BURGLARIES AND HIGH-WAY ROBberies having been committed in and near the City of Philadelphia, in the month of August last, I thought it my duty to the Publick, to take the most speedy & vigorous Measures to put a Stop to them, and bring the Offenders to Punishment. In consequence thereof, on the 15th of August last, I published a Proclamation, with the advice of Council, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to any person, or persons, who would apprehend all or any of the perpetrators of the said Crimes, or their Accomplices. I am also to inform

You, that soon after one Dennis Scanlan, who was suspected of having committed the Robberies on the Highway, was apprehended by Robert Tatnal, and has since been tried, convicted and Executed.

As motives of Public Good were the sole Inducements w'ch led me to issue the Proclamation, I cannot in the least doubt, but you will enable me to fulfil my Engagements, and pay the said Tatnal the Reward above mentioned.

JOHN PENN.

January 22d, 1767.

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne Concerning the murder of certain Indians and the removal of the illegal settlers on lands Westward of the Allegheny Mountains.

Philadelphia, January 21st, 1767.

My Lord:

I HAVE HAD THE HONOUR TO RECEIVE YOUR Lordship's Letter of the 13th September last, signifying his Majesty's Orders relative to the murders committed on some of the Indians whose Tribes are at Peace with his Majesty's Colonies, and to the Settlements made on their Lands, contrary to the Royal Proclamations of 1763.

I beg leave to assure your Lordship that I am truly sensible of the great Injustice of these Violences on the Persons and rights of the Indians under his Majesty's protection, as well as of the very pernicious Effects they are productive of; and it would give me the greatest satisfaction to be able entirely to put a stop to such Evils in this Province. The murders of Indians are generally committed by Vagrant Persons, beyond the settled parts of the Country, and it is very difficult, at such a distance, to detect the authors of them, especially, as few of the back Inhabitants who still harbour Resentments against the Indians, will make any discoveries of such Villanies, if they are even

witnesses to them; all means, however, within my Power, have been and shall be exerted upon every such Occasion, to apprehend the Offenders, and bring them to Punishment; since the happy Establishment of Peace with the Indians, there have been instances of only two murders committed on them within this Province; one of them happened in January last, between the Forts Cumberland and Bedford; Upon receiving information of this, and that the Person suspected to have perpetrated it, was fled into the back parts of Virginia, or Maryland, I immediately dispatched an Account of the matter to the Governors of those Provinces, and sent them Copies of the Informer's Deposition, with a description of the Suspected Villain, and requested they would cause strict search to be made for him throughout their Governments; but I am sorry to say that they have not yet been able to obtain the least intelligence of him. Mr. Fauquier writes me that he is not surprized at this, having found it, by experience, impossible to bring any body to Justice for the murder of an Indian who takes shelter among the back Inhabitants, for by those People it is looked on as a meritorious Action, and such Villains are sure of being protected and concealed.

The Murder of the other Indian was committed in November, 1765, on the northern Frontiers of this Province, and the Person suspected was apprehended and brought to a legal trial, to which Several Indians of the same Tribe were invited, that they may be convinced of our Sincere disposition to do them the Strictest Justice; but, though I am informed the Evidence was sufficient to have Convicted the Prisoner, nevertheless, the Jury acquitted him, contrary to the expectation of the Judges.

In relation to the removal of the People who have made illegal Settlements on Lands Westward of the Alleghany mountains, I sometime ago received his

Majesty's Instructions of the 24th Octo'r, 1765, and in Consequence thereof, issued a Proclamation, publishing the King's Royal Orders for the immediate Evacuation of those Settlements, and requiring, in his majestie's Name, the Strictest Obedience thereto; but, as I feared no proper Respect would be paid to any Injunctions of that kind by a People who had the hardiness to Settle in a Country of Savages, and lay themselves continually exposed to their Fury and Resentment, I thought some further measures ought to be pursued. I considered that, as the Boundary Line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, near their Western limits, where their Settlements are chiefly made, has not, as yet, been ascertained, The Settlers would no doubt shelter themselves under a disputed Jurisdiction, and it might be very difficult, if not impossible, to Execute his Majesty's Commands, unless both Governments should concur in one and the same measures. I therefore applied to the Governor of Virginia to Co operate with me on this occasion, in taking such other Steps as should be judged most expedient, and acquainted him that if a military Force should be found requisite, the Commander in Chief would furnish the necessary Aid.

In answer to this Application to Virginia, Governor Fauquire informs me that he had also, in Obedience to his Majesty's Instructions, issued Proclamations to Recall the People from their Settlements, which they had not paid the least Regard to; But that the Commander-in-Chief had already taken a more effectual Method to drive them away, by giving orders to an Officer with a Party of the King's Troops, to summon the Setlers on Red Stone Creek, the Monongahela, & other parts to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains, to warn them to abandon their illegal Settlements; and in case, of Refusal, to threaten military Execution. This Summons was sent them in June

last, and, I am informed, it had some immediate effect, as several Families then quitted their Habitations and came into the interior parts of the Country; but it is thought that some of the same People have since returned to their former settlements.

I confess myself at a loss to know what further expedient is practicable by the Civil Power to compel these lawless People to Obedience; but we are in hopes the exertion of a Military Force, which the Commander-in-Chief has thought necessary to apply on this occasion, will bring them to a just sense of their Duty; and his Majesty may be assured that every possible measure shall be taken on my part, to put a stop to this dangerous practice, tho' I have great reason to believe that few or none of these Setlers went from this Province.

I have thĕ honour to me, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne.

Letter to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantation Containing an account of the manufactories set up and carried on in this Colony since the year 1734.

Philadelphia, January 21st, 1767.

My Lords:

I HAD THE HONOUR TO RECEIVE FROM YOUR Lordships a Letter of the 1st of August, in November last, desiring me to transmit to you an Account of the Manufactories set up & carried on in this Colony, since the Year 1734; and having since endeavoured to inform myself on this Subject, I am now to acquaint your Lordships that I cannot find the least publick Encouragements have ever been given to the Establishment of any manufactory within this Prov-

ince, nor do I know of any actually carrying on at this time, except two. One of them was set up about three years ago in this City, by private Subscriptions, for the making of Sail Cloth, Ticking, and Linnens; but the Persons concerned have already sunk money by their Project, for the high Price of Labour will not allow any of the Articles to be made at so cheap a rate as those of the same Quality & Goodness, manufactured in England, are sold for by the Retailers here; they have, therefore, lately resolved to discontinue that undertaking. The other is a Glass manufactory, which was erected about four Years ago in Lancaster County, Seventy miles from this City, by a private Person, it is still carried on, tho' to a very inconsiderable Extent, there being no other Vent for their Ware, which is of a very ordinary Quality, but to supply the small demands of the Villages and Farmers in the adjacent inland Country.

If any Manufactories should hereafter be set up within this Province, your Lordships may depend on my care to Transmit you an Account of the same, as I am made acquainted therewith.

I have the Honour to be,

Your Lordship's most Obed't humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

To the Assembly Concerning "A Supplement to 'An act for the establishing Courts of Judicature within this Province,'" recommending an amendment.

AS I HAVE LONG BEEN SENSIBLE OF THE many disadvantages the People of this Province have laboured under, in being obliged, as Suitors, Jury-Men, and Witnesses, to attend the Supream Court

in this City from the distant Counties, it gave me Pleasure to find, by the Bill sent up from your House, that you were inclined to relieve them from so great an Evil.

Heartily disposed, therefore, to concur with you on every Measure which appeared to me conducive to the Ease and Happiness of the People, I took the Bill into consideration, and though, on the perusal of it, I was doubtful whether, as it was framed, it would fully answer the good ends proposed, I was willing that the Utility, or Inexpediency of it, should be proved by Experience, that great Test of human Wisdom; with which view, I proposed to limit the continuance of the Bill to a certain Number of Years, and thence to the end of the next sitting of Assembly, and made the Amendment accordingly.

This amendment is now the only one which retards the Bill, and I am sorry to find by your Message, that you seem determined to lose a Bill which you yourselves contend is so very useful, unless I recede from it.

After what I have said, it will be needless to take notice of such parts of your Message as have a tendency to prove that a Circuit Law is necessary; I shall, therefore, confine myself to your Reasons against the Amendment, which to me are by no means Satisfactory.

You are pleased to observe "that the Act to which this is a Supplement is a perpetual Law; & that such all Statutes where the due Administration of Justice is concerned, ought to be." You cannot certainly mean, Gentlemen, to set up this as an invariable Rule. If you do, a little Reflection and Inquiry will furnish you with many instances, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, of Temporary Laws, in which the due Administration of Justice hath been concerned. It is not uncommon that Laws framed by the ablest and best Men, and for purposes the most useful, are found defective in the Execution of them; It is, therefore, in

my Opinion, neither inconsistent with the Dignity, nor unbecoming the Wisdom of a Legislature, to make trial of such Laws for a time, that if they should be approved by Practice, they may then be made permanent, as, on the contrary, if they should in any part be found inconvenient or inadequate, better may be framed in their Stead. That Justice is the Right of every Man will not be denied, but it does not, therefore, follow, that all Laws which regard the mode of administering it, ought to be perpetual.

The only inconvenience of the Bills being made Temporary, which you have thought proper to point out, is, "that it may expire when the Province may be governed by a President of the Council, who, by our Constitution, is not invested with the power of Legislation, in which case, the People must suffer all the mischiefs they now Experience, without any possibility of a Remedy." This Objection, if it has any weight, militates equllay against all Temporary Laws, and it should seem strange that the discovery was never made before, tho' a great Number of such Laws have been passed since the first Settlement of this Province. However, Gentlemen, as a further Proof of my earnest desire that the People may have a Trial of the Law, I will concur with you even in guarding against this possible mischief, by a Provision in the Bill to extend its duration till there shall be a compleat Legislative power in the Government, which I conceive will fully obviate this objection.

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, I am, on the most mature deliberation, convinced of the Propriety and expediency of the amendment in Question. If you agree to the Bill as it stands amended, the People will, during the continuance of it at least, relieved from those oppressive delays and obstructions under which you say they have long laboured in obtaining Justice. Should the Act, at its expiration, be found fully to

Answer all the good purposes proposed, there can be no Reason to doubt the Renewal of it; and why you should deny the people a temporary Redress of their Grievance, because I cannot for the Reasons I have given, join with you in making the Bill perpetual in the first instance, I must confess, appears to me not a little strange. I hope, therefore, you will take the matter again into your most serious Consideration, and Accede to the Amendment, without which, I can by no means agree to pass the Bill.

JOHN PENN.

February the 17th, 1767.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the petition for redress of one John Redick on the ground of having been dispossessed of certain lands granted by Lord Baltimore.

Philadelphia, April 5, 1768.

Sir:

I RECEIVED YOUR FAVOUR OF THE 26TH March last, by Jno. Redick, who appears to have been very injuriously and cruelly treated, and being sincerely disposed to assist him as well as to promote the Peace and tranquility of the two Provinces, I could wish it were in my power to afford him the Redress his wrongs so loudly demand. It appears that the Land of which he has been dispossessed was granted by Lord Baltimore in the Year 1735, and was possessed under that Grant in the Year 1738, when the Royal Order for settling the Temporary Line was made. By that Order, the Possession of Lands, tho' beyond the Temporary Limits, prescribed by it, and the Jurisdiction of the respective Proprietors, were to remain as they then were, till the boundaries between the two Provinces should be finally settled. The right of Jurisdiction, therefore, depends on the determination of a

previous Question, which is, whether what the Commissioners have done is a final Settlement of the Boundaries? and I confess I cannot help being of Opinion, that as things stand the matter is not yet brought to such an Issue as to make it prudent for this Government to interpose on this occasion; and I am the more confirmed in this Opinion, because the Jurisdiction on either side the Tangent Line still remains unchang'd, tho' the Boundaries have for some time been set up in that Line. Another consideration that induces me to decline any interposition in the affair is, that the Person now in Possession had the Deed under which he claims Recorded in Maryland, and has paid the Quit Rent of the Land, even since the Violence committed to the Agents of Lord Baltimore, and thereby, as I conceive, he not only hath acknowledged, but your Government hath claimed and exercised, Jurisdiction in this Case.' But tho' I cannot for the reasons I have offered, afford the injured Person the Relief he stands in need of, you may be assured that those who have injured him shall receive all possible discountenance from this Government.

I have the Honour to be, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esquire.

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne Conveying an Estimate of the annual charge of supporting the Establishment of Pennsylvania and the manner of imposing quit-rents.

Philadelphia, 24th April, 1767.

My Lord:

I HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE Receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 11th December last, and in obedience to his Majesty's

Commands therein signified, I herewith transmit for his Majesty's Information, an Estimate of the Annual Charge of supporting the Establishment of Pennsylvania, and at the Foot thereof, have noted such observations respecting the Funds established by Law, as will be sufficient to explain the nature of them, and the purposes for which they were created.

In answer to the other part of your Lordship's Letter, respecting the manner of imposing Quit Rents, and granting Lands in this Colony, of which your Lordship is pleased to signify that his Majesty requires a full and clear Account, I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that the Proprietary Quit Rents are created by way of Reservation in the Grants of Lands to the Settlers, and they are levied by way of distress according to the Laws of England, where a distress is to be found upon the Land, and if there be no distress upon the Land, an Action of debt lies against the Grantee of the Land for the Quit Rents. These Rents, in many parts of the Province, upon the old Grants, were so trifling, that they have been a good deal disregarded, and scarcely thought worth the trouble and Expence of Collection, and have remained so long unpaid, and the Old Rent Rolls, of Course, in so much disorder, that it would require a very long time, and a great deal of Pains, to make an Estimate of the amount of the Arrears, if it be at all practicable.

There is no being exact as to the number of grants; about Seven Thousand have issued since the Year 1700; and before that time there is no regular Account of any Grants by Patent. The usual mode before that time, was by Lease and Release of unlocated Quantites to be afterwards surveyed. These Deeds were not always Recorded.

As to the Names of the Grantees, the Quantity of Land to each, and the times of the Grants, I would beg leave to represent that they cannot be given without,

in a manner, copying four or five very large Folio Volumes, which contain the Registry of Grants, and which, to extract, would require a time and Expence I can scarcely imagine his Majesty is apprehensive of. However, if it be the Royal Pleasure, it must be executed.

There are two modes at present of granting Lands in Pennsylvania: 1st. Where the Lands are settled and improved upon (as is the Case in a multitude of instances), the Improver applies for a Warrant to take up a certain quantity of Land, including his improvement, and upon paying down two thirds of the purchase money, a Warrant is made out by the Secretary of the Land Office, under the Seal of the Office, and is signed by the Commissioner of Property, who at present is the Governor. This Warrant is sent to the Surveyor General's Office, there to be Recorded, a Copy of it is sent by the Surveyor General to his Deputy in the Country, with an Order to make a Survey. When the Survey is made, a Draft of it is returned into the Surveyor General's Office, when it is certified into the Secretary's Office, and upon payment of the remainder of the purchase money with Interest, and Arrear of Quit Rent from the time of making the improvement, the Grant is made out by the Secretary of the Land Office, under the Great Seal, signed by the Commissioner of Property.

The other mode of granting respects uncultivated vacant Land. The Person who would take up such Land, applies to the Secretary of the Land Office, and puts in his Location, which describes the Township and County where it lies, and on whose land it bounds, if it be adjacent to any, if not, on or near what River or Creek, or other remarkable place, it is Situate, and expresses the Quantity the applier would take up. These Locations are all Numbered as they are applied for, and after being entered in their Order in a Book kept for

that purpose by the Secretary of the Land Office, they are sent up in the same Order to the Surveyor General's Office, and from thence Orders are issued by the Surveyor General, still in the same Order, to his Deputies in the Country, to survey and return the Lands mentioned in the Locations. When they are surveyed, they are Returned into the Surveyor General's Office, as in Case of improved Lands, and then a Warrant issues from the Secretary's Office to the Surveyor General to accept the Survey, and certify it into the Secretary's Office, upon which, and payment of the whole purchase money, a Patent or Grant is made out by the Secretary, as mentioned above.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
My Lord, Your Lordship's most Obedient,
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne.

An Estimate of the Annual Charge of maintaining and supporting the Establishment of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Salaries usually allowed by the Assembly to Officers of Government for their Services, viz't:

The Lieutenant Governor, ...	1,000	
The Chief Justice of the Supream Court, ...	200	
The two other Judges of the Supream Court, each, ...	£100 200	
The Attorney General, ...	75	
The Clerk of the Governor's Council,	15	
		1,490

Accompts for Public Services Annually allowed by the Assembly, viz't:		
The Members of Assembly, for their attendance from £600 to £1000 per annum, ...		800
Several Members of Assembly for extraordinary services, ...	150	
The Agent for the Province in London, £200 St'g a 75 per ct., ...	350	
The Clerk of the Assemby for his Services, about, ...	200	
Acco't of Printing Laws, Votes, &ca., and for Paper, ...	100	
Acco't of Postage of Letters, about,	70	
The keeper of the Great Seal for affixing the Seal to Laws, &ca., ...	15	
The Clerk of the Governor's Council, Acco't of Warrants, &ca., ...	15	
The Master of the Rolls for Recording Laws and making Exemplifications of them, ...	30	
The Barrack master of Philadelphia,	50	
The Barrack master of Lancaster,..	40	
The Clock Maker, for his care of the State House Clock, and Acco't of other Services, about, ...	50	
Door-keeper to the Council, ...	5	
Serjeant at Arms, ...	10	
Door-keeper to the Assembly, for his Acco't of Services, ...	25	
	40	
		1,910
		£3,400

Observations respecting the Funds in Pennsylvania:

The foregoing Charges of Government have been usually paid by Order of the Assembly, out of the Funds arising from the Interest of £80,000 in Bills of Credit, emitted on Loan at 5 Per Cent. But as that Fund, near its expiration, became diminished, and the Law establishing it required that all the Bills of Credit, emitted on Loan, should be paid in and sunk in the Year 1762, The Government Charges in the years 1760, 1761, 1762, & 1763, were defrayed out of the Money granted by Parliament to the Colonies, to Reimburse them for their Expences in the late War.

The same Charges have accrued in the Years 1764, 1765, & 1766, but as there have been no Funds lately subsisting, sufficient to defray them, nor any new ones created for the purpose, the Province still remains indebted for the same.

There have been no Funds actually fixed, nor any annually granted in this Province. The Laws which have established any have ever been occasional and limited to continue a certain number of years.

The only Funds which have been created by the late Acts of Assembly are of five kinds, and as follow, viz't:

1st. An Annual Interest of 5 p C't arising on the Bills of Credit struck from time to time and emitted on Loan which interest hath been applied towards defraying the Charges of Government, and to such other uses as the Assembly directed. This Fund expired as abovementioned, in ye. year 1762.

2dly. An Excise laid on Wine, Rum, Brandy and other Spirits, of 4d p Gallon in the year 1756, and continued Ten Years, for Sinking Thirty Thousand Pounds emitted in Bills of Credit and granted to the King's use, now Expired.

3d. Several Taxes of Eighteen Pence in the Pound on all Estates Real and Personal, raising about £23,000 Per Annum, which is applied towards sinking and de-

stroying the Bills of Credit issued at different Times during the late War, and granted as Supplies to the King's use. These Taxes are directed by Law to be continued till the Year 1772, and as much longer as till all the Bills of Credit now Current in the Province shall be entirely sunk.

4th. A Duty laid on Negroes and mulatto Slaves imported into the Province, of £10 each, commencing in the Year 1761, to continue till the Year 1768. The money araising from this Fund is applied by Act of Assembly to the Payment of the Owners of negroe Slaves, Executed for Capital Crimes, and the Overplus towards Sinking the Sums of money heretofore granted to the King's use. This Duty has produced for the last 3 years about £650 Per Ann'm.

5th. A Duty Tonnage upon all Ships and other Vessels coming into or going out of the Province, of Six Pence P. Ton, commencing the 1st of January, 1765, and to continue Eight Years. This Duty produces about £970 P. Annum, and is appropriated by Law for the maintenance and Support of a Light House at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and the Buoys placed in the said Bay and River Delaware.

Besides the above mentioned Taxes and Duties, the Inhabitants of this Colony annually pay other considerable Taxes for the support of the Poor, repairing Roads and Highways, and for the other contingent Charges accrueing within their respective Counties. The Citizens of Philadelphia also pay Taxes for the maintenance of the Poor, Support of the City Watch and lamps, & paving the streets, &ca.

Letter to the Earl of Shelburne Conveying a list of the Established fees of the different offices in this Colony, particularly those attending the grants of land, &c.

Philadelphia, 25th April, 1767.

My Lord:

HAVING LATELY HAD THE HONOUR TO RE ceive your Lordship's Letter of the 13th January last, signifying his Majesty's Orders that I should transmit to your Lordship the established Fees of the different Offices in this Colony, particularly the Fees and other Charges attending the Grants of Lands, &ca., I now embrace the earliest Opportunity of inclosing a List of the same, and have the Honour to be with great Respect,

Your Lordship's most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne.

Reprieve to Arthur McNealy, tried and convicted of the murder of his wife.

JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, LIEUTENant Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, Sussex, on Delaware.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, Greeting:

Whereas, Arthur McNealy, late of Philadelphia County, Labourer, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Gaol Delivery, held at Philadelphia, for the said County of Philadelphia the tenth day of April last,

was convicted of the murder of Mary McNealy, his Wife, and did then receive Sentence of Death for the same; And Whereas, for divers good Reasons me thereto especially moving, I am desirous that the Execution of the said Sentence of Death should be Respited until his Majesty's gracious Pleasure be known; Know, therefore, that by virtue of the Letters Patent granted unto the late Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the said Province and Counties, and the powers derived to me under the same, I do hereby Reprieve the said Arthur McNealy, and do suspend the Execution of the Sentence of Death awarded against him for the Term and Space of Twelve Months from the date hereof; Provided always, that this present Instrument of Reprieve, and the full force and Effect thereof, shall upon due notice given, immediately cease and Terminate by, and be subject unto any Order or direction that may at any time, within the space above mentioned, come from Great Britain, to signify his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure relating thereto; Hereof you are to take due notice, and to stay the said Execution accordingly, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of May, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoque Domini, One Thousand seven hundred and Sixty-seven. JOHN PENN.

To the Assembly asserting the right of the Governor in connection with the nomination of the person appointed to print the laws.

I PERCEIVE BY ONE OF THE CERTIFICATES sent me to Day in pursuance of my Message by the Secretary, that Mr. Goddard, without my Privity or direction, hath been employed to print the Laws

passed at the last Sessions. Upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, I cannot avoid observing that the Statutes in England are ever printed by the King's Printer, and that as the King's Representative in this Province, I have a right to direct the Printing of the Laws, or at least, that I am intitled to a Share in the Nomination of the Person appointed to that Service, and tho' I shall not at this time Object to Mr. Goddard being satisfied for Printing the Laws, yet I think it proper to inform you, that I consent to his allowance with a Reservation of the Right of Nominating, or at least of sharing in the Nomination of the Person to be employed in that Service on any future Occasion.

JOHN PENN.

September 25th, 1767.

To the Assembly Recommending the payment of a reward to one David Clark for having apprehended one of the perpetrators of certain burglaries.

ON THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1766, I PUBLISH'D A Proclamation, offering a Reward to any Person or Persons who should apprehend any or either of a Sett of Villains who had been concerned in many daring Burglaries and Robberies in and near the City of Philadelphia, so that he or they should be convicted thereof, in a due Course of Law. I am now to inform you that David Clark hath entitled himself to the said Reward, by pursueing and apprehending, and prosecuting to Conviction, David Smith, one of the Burglars. I therefore request you will make provision for the paying the said Reward, and defraying any extraordinary expences he may have been put to in bringing the Offender to Justice.

JOHN PENN.

September 25th, 1767.

Letter to General Gage Concerning measures for the removal of illegal settlers on Indian lands.

Sir:

IT GIVES ME GREAT CONCERN TO FIND, BY Your Excellency's Letter of the 7th Instant, that the late intelligence you have Received concerning the ill dispositions of the Indians, and their dissatisfaction on account of the encroachments made on their Land, afford so much Reason to apprehend an approaching Rupture with them. It is a matter truly alarming, and requires the utmost attention and consideration of the Legislatures of these Middle Colonies, to devise the most prudent and vigorous Measures for preventing the Calamities which so apparently threaten us. On this occasion I immediately called my Council, to consult with them on the first Step most proper to be taken on my part, and their advice to me is, to lay the Matters before my Assembly at their ensuing Meeting, the 4th of next Month, and recommend it to them in the Strongest Manner, to concur with me in the most certain Expedient for the Removal of all the People settled on the Indians' Lands within this Province, which has hitherto been attempted in vain by Proclamations, or even the threats of military Execution, and also in order to enable me effectually to exert the Powers of Government to frame such a Law as will be fully sufficient to compel those Intruders to pay due Submission to the Civil Authority.

I should have expressly convened the Assembly at this juncture, if it had been practicable for them to have come together on an earlier day than that to which they stand Adjourned.

With respect to the Insufficiency of the Laws to secure the Indians in their Persons and Properties, I would beg leave to observe that the remote Situation of their Country, and the dispersed and Vagrant manner in which the People live, will generally render the

best Laws that can be framed for those Ends, in a great measure ineffectual. The Civil Officers, whose Business it is to see that they are duly enforced, cannot exert their Authority in so distant and extensive a Wilderness. In the Execution, therefore, of the present interesting Matter, I am persuaded that notwithstanding all the Legislature can do, I shall find it necessary to apply to the Military Aid, which you have readily offered me, in Support of the Civil Power. Yet, I fear that while the Severity of the Weather in the Winter Season continues, it will be found extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to oblige those Lawless People to abandon their present Habitations, and to remove their Families and Effects into the interior parts of the Country; and I am of Opinion it would be unadvisable to make any attempts of that kind before the Spring.

I shall, however, earnestly apply myself, with the Concurrence of the Assembly, in concerting the most expeditious Means to effectuate this Business as early as Possible.

I have the Honour to be, with great Respect,
Your Excellency's most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To his Excellency Major General Gage.

To the Assembly Recommending the framing of a law to further the expulsion of the illegal settlers on Indian lands.

YOU WILL PERCEIVE BY A LETTER FROM his Excellency General Gage, herewith laid before you, that from accounts received from all Quarters (particularly from Sir William Johnson), of the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and their ill dispo-

sition towards us, there is great reason to apprehend an immediate Rupture with them, unless some effectual Means are fallen upon to Pacify them; and that the Insults and Injuries they have received from the Frontier Inhabitants, chiefly of Virginia, and the perverse and obstinate disposition of a Number of People, who, contrary to his Majesty's Proclamation, and the Principles of Justice, have settled, and are daily Settling upon their unpurchased Lands, are the principal Causes of their complaints. And I must inform you that those Settlements upon the Indian Lands to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, now appear, by the Line lately Run between Pennsylvania and Maryland, to be within the Bounds of this Province.

As nothing can be of more Importance to this Province than preventing the Calamitous effects of an Indian War, of which we have had the most melancholy Experience; And the Principles both of Justice and Policy call for a speedy Redress of the Grievances complained of by the Indians, I would willingly take every Measure in my Power not only to remove the just Causes of their complaints of past injuries, but to protect their Persons and Properties for the future; But as the Laws of the Province are insufficient for the Purpose, and the Steps hitherto taken, both by Proclamation issued in pursuance of the King's Commands, and by the threats of exerting a Military Force, have proved ineffectual, I most earnestly recommend to you the framing of a Law not only to remedy the present Evil, but to furnish future Delinquencies of the same kind, and that a suitable Provision be made for defraying any Expence which may attend the necessary Exertion of the Powers of Government, in the removal of those Rash and Lawless Intruders.

JOHN PENN.

January 5th, 1768.

Letter to the Magistrates of Cumberland County Directing the arrest of one Frederick Stump charged with the murder of a number of peaceable Indians.

Philadelphia, 19th January, 1768.

Gentlemen:

HAVING RECEIVED CERTAIN INFORMATION, that on Sunday, the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump, a German, of Penns Township, in Cumberland County, did, without Provocation, murder in the most cruel and inhuman manner, in his own House near the mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and that the next Day he proceeded fourteen miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabbins an Indian Woman, two Girls and a Child. I do hereby Strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner, on this occasion, by giving your Assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice, in executing the Chief Justice's Warrant, and taking all other measures in your Power, for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best Assistance to the Sheriff in sending him, under such a Guard as may secure him from all possibility of escape or Rescue, down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justice's Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and to be dealt with by them according to Law.

The Sheriff and Power of your County, should be dispatched without the least delay, to George Gabriel's House, on Penn's Creek, which I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other Places where it is most likely he may be found. You are also to give directions for the apprehending of his Servant Lad, (whose name I do not yet know) about 18 years of Age, who was with him at the Murder of the Women and Children, and is perhaps the most material Evidence that can be got against him. You are likewise to direct the Coroner

of your County to proceed thither and to the Cabins beforementioned, and to hold Inquests on the Bodies of all the said Indians that can be found, and cause them to be buried in a very decent Manner.

I am persuaded Gentlemen, that the Love of Justice, a sense of Duty, and a regard for the Public Safety, will be sufficient inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no measures untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which, in its Consequences, will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unless, by a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, an a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly Spill their Blood, and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the Solemn Treaties made with them. I have this matter so much at heart, that I have determined to give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump, and bring him to Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the Purpose by this opportunity, if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making publick such Proclamations might be a means of terrifying him, and put him on making his Escape, or absconding, before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this, therefore, to you, in Confidence, and that you, by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper, may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the undertaking, and you Assure them that they shall have the Reward, though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually Published.

I am, with great Regard, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To John Armstrong, James Galbreath, & John Bayard, Esquires, & others, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland.

Letter to the Magistrates of Lancaster and Berks Counties Directing the arrest of one Frederick Stump charged with the murder of a number of peaceable Indians.

Philadelphia, 19th January, 1768.

Gentlemen:

HAVING RECEIVED CERTAIN INFORMATION that on Sunday, the 10th Instant, Frederick Stump, a German, of Penn's Township, in Cumberland County, did, without Provocation, murder, in the most cruel and inhuman manner in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, four Indian Men, and two Indian Women, and that the next day he proceeded fourteen miles up that Creek, and there put to Death and burnt in their Cabins an Indian Woman, two Girls, and a Child, I do hereby strictly charge and require you immediately to exert yourselves in the most active manner on this Occasion, by giving your assistance to the Sheriff and other Officers of Justice, in Executing the chief Justices' Warrant, and taking all other measures in your Power for the immediate apprehending the said Frederick Stump, and that you also give your best assistance to the Sheriff in sending him under such a Guard as may secure him from all possibility of escape or Rescue, down to this City, agreeable to the Chief Justice's Warrant, forwarded for that purpose by this opportunity, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and to be dealt with by them according to Law.

I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County to dispatch the Sheriff with the Power of that County, without delay, to George Gabriel's House, on Penn's Creek, where, I am informed Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he

may be found; But as it is probable he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland, by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking Refuge in the upper parts of Lancaster County, near that River. It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff, with all the assistance he can collect, be also dispatched as far as Mahonoy Creek, or the furthest Limits of the County, to be in readiness to apprehend him in Case he should retire thither.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that the Love of Justice, a Sense of Duty, and a Regard for the publick Safety, will be sufficient Inducements with you to exert yourselves in such a manner as to leave no Measures untried which may be likely to apprehend and bring to Punishment the Perpetrator of so horrid a Crime, which in its Consequences will certainly involve us again in all the Calamities of an Indian War, and be attended with the Effusion of much innocent Blood, unless by proper Exertion of the Powers of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, we can satisfy our Indian Allies that the Government does not countenance those who wantonly spill their Blood, and convince them that we think ourselves bound by the Solemn Treaties made with them.

I have this Matter so much at heart, that I have determined to give a Reward of Two hundred Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Frederick Stump and bring him to Justice, and should have sent up Proclamations for the purpose by this opportunity, if I was not apprehensive that the setting up and making publick such Proclamations might be a means of Terrifying him, and put him on making his Escape or absconding before the Officers of Justice could take him. I mention this, therefore, to you in Confidence, and that you, by discreetly communicating it to such as you think proper, may the more easily prevail with them willingly to engage in the undertaking, and you may assure them that they shall have the Re-

ward, though he should be apprehended before the Proclamation is actually published.

I am, with great Regard, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Adam Reed, James Burd, John Philip De Haas, and James Bickman, Esquires, and others, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of Lancaster.

[The same Letter was likewise sent to the Magistrates of Berks County, with this difference, that the Paragraph in the foregoing Letter, from the words "[I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland County."] to the end of the same Paragraph, was omitted, and instead thereof was inserted the following one, vizt.:]

I have directed the Magistrates of Cumberland to dispatch the Sheriff with the power of that County, without delay, to George Gabriel's House on Penn's Creek, where, I am informed, Stump is gone, and to such other places where it is most likely he may be found: But as it is most likely he may abscond and throw himself out of the Jurisdiction of Cumberland by crossing the Susquehanna, and taking refuge in the upper parts of Lancaster or Berks Counties, which lie near that River. It will be absolutely necessary that your Sheriff, with a sufficient number of People to assist him, be also dispatched to Fort Augusta, and to those parts of the Country which are opposite to Penn's Creek, or wherever else it may be found necessary, in order to be in readiness to apprehend him in case he should retire thither. I have likewise instructed the Magistrates of Lancaster immediately to send off their Sheriff to the utmost Limits of that County, for the same Purpose.

To James Diemer, John Patton, and Henry Christ, Esq'rs, and to all and every his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Berks.

Proclamation directing the arrest of one Frederick Stump charged with the murder of a number of peaceable Indians.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears, by a Deposition this Day taken before the Chief Justice of this Province, that on Sunday, the Tenth day of this Month, a certain Frederick Stump, a German, of Penn's Township, in the County of Cumberland, did, in Violation of the public Faith, and in defiance of all Law, inhumanly and wickedly kill, without any Provocation, four Indian men and two Indian Women, in his own House, near the Mouth of Middle Creek, in the said County, and that the said Frederick Stump went the next Day to an Indian Cabin about fourteen miles up the said Creek, and there barbarously put to Death, and burnt an Indian Woman, two Girls and a Young Child. And whereas, not only common Justice loudly demands, but the Law of the Land and the Preservation of the Public Faith of Treaties with the several Indians, require, that the most speedy and vigorous Exertion of the Civil Authority should be made in Order to secure and bring to Condign Punishment an Offender that hath perpetrated so audacious and Cruel an Act on Indians, who for several months past have lived near the Frontiers of this Province, in a friendly and quiet Manner, and have at all times since the Establishment of the general Peace with the Indians in 1764, behaved themselves peaceably and inoffensively to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I have therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers, Civil and Military, and all other, his Majesty's faithful and Liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Frederick Stump, and that they use all possible means to apprehend and secure him in one of the Public Gaols of this Province, to be proceeded against according to Law. And I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump, so that he be brought to Conviction, shall have and receive the public Reward of Two Hundred Pounds.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Nineteenth day of January, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to General Gage Concerning the murder of a number of peaceable Indians by one Frederick Stump, and measures necessitated thereby.

Philadelphia, 21st January, 1768.

Sir:

ON WEDNESDAY LAST I RECEIVED INFORMATION by William Blyth, who then came to this City from Middle Creek, on the West Side of Susquehanna, that a barbarous and unprovoked murder of ten Indians was committed on that Creek by one Frederick

Stump, a German, on the 10th and 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

I am under the greatest Apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences. But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justice's Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent Search to be made for the Perpetrator of the murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to condign Punishment.

I have also written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves in the most active manner on this Occasion, by giving their best Assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the Warrants sent them, and taking all other Measures for the speedy apprehending the Attrocious Villain, and bring him to Justice; And to induce the the People the more willingly to engage in the Undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him; And in a little time I shall Publish a Proclamation for the same purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private measures I have concerted are carry'd into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations and making them Public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on obsconding or making his escape, before the Officers of Justice could have an Opportunity of taking him.

I shall write by this Opportunity to Sir William Johnson, to acquaint him with this most unfortunate Affair and the Measures I am using to give the Indians Satisfaction in bringing the Murderer to Exemplary Punishment, that he may Communicate the whole Matter to the Six Nations in the most favourable manner, and that they may be convinced of our sincere Intentions to redress them for all Injuries done them, and to preserve Faith with them to the utmost of our Power.

The Assembly, who are now sitting, have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from settling on any Lands in this Province not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and legal Notice of 30 Days has been given them to Remove. I have this Day returned it to the House, and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment, which they can have no objection to, and am in great Hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose design'd by it.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency General Gage.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning the murder of several peacable Indians by one Frederick Stump, and measures necessitated thereby.

Philadelphia, 21st January, 1768.

Sir:

A FEW DAYS AGO I WAS FAVOUR'D WITH your Letter of the 2d Instant. It gives me great Pleasure to know that you approve of the Conduct of the Proprietary Commissioners towards the Deputies of the Six Nations that attended the Sur-

veyors in running the Line between this Province and Maryland, and of the Satisfaction made the Indians for their Services; and I am much obliged to you for your Goodness in advancing the 40 Dollars for the Deceased Indian, Jacob's Wife, which I shall Transmit to you very soon, together with the Ballance you mention to be due to you in the Accompt sent me.

It is with the deepest Concern that I must now acquaint you, that on Wednesday last I received, by William Blyth, who then came to this City from his House at Middle Creek, on the West side of Susquehanna, the disagreeable and Melancholy Intelligence of a very Barbarous and unprovoked Murder committed on four Indian Men, three Indian Women, two Girls and a Child, at that Creek, by one Frederick Stump, a German, on the 10th & 11th days of this Month, the particulars of which are contained in the inclosed Copy of the said Blyth's Deposition.

I am under the greatest apprehensions that this unhappy affair will, at this Juncture, when the Indians are so much discontented by the Injuries already done them, be productive of the most Calamitous Consequences; But nothing on the part of this Government shall be wanting to remove all the Causes of their Complaints, and to give them the utmost Satisfaction in the late instance of Barbarity committed on their People. I have caused the Chief Justices Warrants to be dispatched to all the Sheriffs and other Officers of the Frontier Counties, commanding the most diligent search to be made for the Perpetrator of the Murders, and for apprehending and bringing him to Condign Punishment. I have, also, written Letters to all the Magistrates of Cumberland, Lancaster, and Berks Counties, in the strongest Terms, requiring them to exert themselves, in the most Active manner, upon this occasion, by giving their best assistance to the Sheriffs and other Officers in the immediate Execution of the

Warrants sent them, and taking all other measures for the speedy apprehending the attrocious Villain, and bringing him to Justice; and to induce the People the more willingly to engage in the undertaking with the Sheriffs, I have signified to the Magistrates that I will give a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds to the Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure him, and in a little time I shall issue a Proclamation for the same purpose, which I have delayed for a while, till the more private Measures I have concerted are carried into Execution, and lest the setting up Proclamations and making them public immediately, might be a means of alarming him and putting him on absconding or making his Escape before the Officers of Justice could have an opportunity of taking him.

In order to prevent as much as possible the fatal Consequences that may be likely to attend this very unfortunate Affair, I must beg you will be pleased to take the most early occasion to communicate it to the Six Nations in as favourable a point of light as the Nature of the Case will admit of, and to acquaint them with the Measures I am using to give the Indians satisfaction in bringing the murderer to Exemplary Punishment. I am in hopes, from the Representation you give them of this matter, they will distinguish between the Acts of private Individuals and those of Government, and be convinced that tho' it is not in the Power of the Wisest Laws to restrain vicious Men from committing Acts of Violence and Wickedness, yet this Government Possesses the most sincere and steady Intentions to redress their Injuries at all times, and to preserve public Faith with them to the utmost of its Power.

The Assembly, who are now sitting, have sent me a Bill for Removing the Settlers, and preventing others from Settling on any Lands in this Province, not purchased from the Indians, which inflicts the Penalty of

Death on all that shall be found settled on those Lands after a regular and Legal notice of 30 Days has been given them to remove. I have this Day returned the Bill to the House, and have agreed to pass it with a necessary Amendment, which they can have no objection to, and I am in great hopes this Law will effectually answer the good purpose designed by it.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN

To Sir William Johnson, Bar't.

/

To the Assembly Proposing a new amendment to the bill for removing persons settled on the Indian lands.

I AM SORRY TO FIND BY YOUR ANSWER TO my proposed Amendment of the Bill for removing the Persons settled on the Indian Lands, that you are not inclined to accede to what I look upon to be the material part of it. As it was impossible I should know the Nature and Circumstances of any Improvement Mr. Croghan may have made on any Lands on the Ohio, I thought there might be an opening left for the People intended to be removed to sit down on those very Lands excepted by the Bill, which would render the Precautions taken in the Bill in a great measure ineffectual, and the Amendment was principally intended to guard against that Inconvenience, which I am confident you are equally sollicitous with me to prevent; but if you think the Terms of the Amendment too restrictive of the Liberty Mr. Croghan ought to have, of adding to or repairing the Improvements on the Ohio at the Place mentioned in the Bill, I am willing to depart from the Amendment as it stands; and as I think

strict forms may be dispensed with in a matter of so much consequence as the present, I would propose the following instead of it, which I am in hopes may be more agreeable to you, and may answer the general purpose of the Bill as well, Viz't: "Where the said George Croghan, Esquire, as Deputy Superintendent, hath of late held Conferences with the Indians, so as no greater number of Families be seated thereon than are at present on the same."

JOHN PENN.

January 23d, 1768.

To the Chief of the Delawares and Other Indians Concerning reported encroachments on Indian lands and the murder of several peaceable Indians by Frederick Stump.

Brother Newoleeka:

THE INDIAN MAN, BILLY CHAMPION, WHO IS the Bearer of this Letter, has informed me there were some white People in your Parts, Surveying and marking out Lands under a pretence of Hunting, and You sent him to desire to know if this was done by my Order or knowledge. I assure you it was not. It is a wicked thing, contrary to my Treaties with you, and contrary to our Laws and my Proclamations. I will make it my business to find them out, and if you know who they are, I desire you will inform me, that they may be taken and brought to Justice. The String herewith sent, confirms my Words.

A String.

Brother:

I am glad this Indian Man Bill came down at this time, for it gives me an Opportunity of informing you of a Melancholy affair which I have only heard of within these few days, and which fills the Hearts of all your Brethren with the deepest Sorrow and Grief. It is

this: Two or three Families of Indians, namely, the White Mingo, Cornelius, Jonas, and John Cammell, three Women, two Girls and a Child, left the Big Island in the Spring, and came and built themselves Cabins on Middle Creek, about 15 Miles up the Creek; there they lived and Hunted, and were often with our People; and were always well received and kindly treated by them; about Ten days ago they were at Mr. William Blyth's, who lives at the Mouth of Middle Creek, who treated them kindly; and from his House they went to one Frederick Stump's, a Dutchman, who lives in that neighborhood. There it is supposed some difference happened, but what it was we have not heard, but they were all found Murdered, Six of them in Stump's own House, and four at a Cabin at some distance from it; and I am further informed Stump says he killed them all with his own hands, and that there was no other person concerned with him in the Fact.

On my receiving this Melancholy Account, the Sheriff was immediately sent with Officers to take up this Stump as the murderer, and for their Encouragement I offered them a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and I am in hopes he is by this time taken, and nothing shall be lost to bring him to his Tryal, that he may suffer Death in the same manner as he would have done had he killed so many White Men.

Brother:

I consider this matter in no other light than as the Act of a wicked, rash Man, and I hope you will also consider it in the same way, and not imagine, that since it was done by one Man in the manner I have related it to you, that any other Persons have been concerned in it, or that it has been any way encouraged by any of my People, I assure you it has not.

Brother:

There are among you and us some Wild, Rash, hot-Headed People, who commit Actions of this sort

Whenever it so happens, all that can be done is immediately to acquaint each other of them, and to bring the Offenders to Justice, that it may make no breach between us, but be considered as a rash, sudden act, that could not be prevented; And we now inform you further, that we are going to send off a Messenger immediately to the Relations of the deceased People, who, we hear, live near Chenasse, to inform them and the Seneca Nation, to whom they belong, of this Murder, and to bury their Bodies, and wipe their Tears from their Eyes, that it may not break the friendship subsisting between us and the Indians, but that we may live together and love one another as we did before this Melancholy Accident happened. This Belt confirms my words.

A Belt of Wampum.

Brother:

I desire this Belt of Wampum may be sent to any of our Indian Brethren near you, that they may not be frightened or think the English are not their Friends. Assure them to the contrary, and that we will keep the Chain of Friendship entire and bright, notwithstanding this Accident. To confirm this my request, I give you this String.

A String.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the 23d of January, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

To the Assembly Concerning the removal of unlawful settlers on Indian lands and measures adopted for placating the Indians.

MY VERBAL MESSAGE OF SATURDAY LAST, contained the reasons why Your written Message of the 13th Instant remained so long unanswered; And now I take the opportunity of expressing the Pleasure it give me to find you truly Sensible of the necessity there is of removing those perverse and obstinate People, who, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, and in contempt of His Majesty's Orders, have settled themselves withig the Bounds of this Province, on Lands as yet, unpurchased of the Indians.

It would afford me the highest Pleasure not only to make the Indians easy in this Particular, which I understand from the best Authority, is the principal Cause of their present discontent, but to give them Ample Satisfaction for every past or future Injury offered to them in this Government. As to the barbarous murder committed on the Indians at Conestoga and Lancaster, in the Year 1763, no Man can be more sensible than I am that they are Crimes of so black a Dye as to admit of no Aggravation, or more desirous of bringing the Perpetrators of those Villanies to the Punishments they so justly merit; And I have the Satisfaction to know that every vigorous Step was taken by me on that melancholy Occasion, which the Law would warrant. For the better securing of the Publick from any further attempts of those audacious People, the assembly at my Instance extended to this Province the Riot Act of the 1st of George the 1st. I did not lose a moment's time in Writing the Magistrates of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, commanding and enjoining them in the Warmest Terms to use their utmost Endeavours to discover and apprehend the Offenders, and by a Proclamation issued by me at the same time, very high Rewards were offered to those who should make such discoveries. It is greatly to be lamented

that those Measures were not attended with the success so much desired and expected from them. No one could be found who had Virtue or Resolution enough to give the Officers of Justice any information in the matter, to which it is owing, and not to the Debility of the Government, that Justice has not long since overtaken the murderers.

The Orders I then gave, and the Rewards offered, were not limited to any time, but still carry with them the same Obligations and Inducements they ever had. In my Station I conceive nothing more can be done without doing an Act of Violence to the Constitution, which commits the immediate Administration of Justice wholly to the Magistracy, and I am persuaded, Gentlemen, that you are the last Persons who would advise me to extend my Power in any Case beyond the Bounds prescribed by the Laws of the Land. I have heretofore taken occasion to urge to Sir William Johnson the necessity of establishing a general Boundary with the Indians, and shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to his Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson, that part of your Message relative to the compleating with the Indians an agreement respecting such Boundary, but at the same time I think myself obliged in Justice to those worthy Gentlemen, to acquaint you, that to my certain Knowledge it is not owing to them that this Cause of complaint and Uneasiness with the Indians has not been long ago removed. JOHN PENN.

January 25th, 1768.

To the Assembly Recommending an alteration in the bill to remove unlawful settlers from Indian lands.

THE ADDITION YOU PROPOSE IN YOUR MESsage of Yesterday, to the Bill entituled "An act to remove the Persons now Settled, and to prevent others from Settling on any Lands in this Prov-

ince, not purchased of the Indians, is, in my Opinion, so far from answering the Purpose of deterring Persons from removing themselves to, and settling on the unpurchased Lands where Mr. Croghan has made a Settlement, and usually resides when he transacts business with the Indians, that it may rather be considered as an Encouragement to them. The Offence, by the Addition proposed, does not consist in settling these Lands, unless such settlements shall be "to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians," so that all Lawless Intruders will be at liberty to take possession of and improve them in the first instance with Impunity, and whether it may or may not annoy or dissatisfy the Indians in general, may be a Question of extreme difficulty, and which perhaps may not admit of such legal Proof as to bring the Settlers to condign Punishment under this Law, till an Indian War (the Evil we are guarding against) has actually taken place. For this reason I cannot help thinking, that the Amendment contained in my written Message of the 25th Instant, much better adapted to the good End we both seem to have in view, than the new Proviso you would add to the Bill. The material difference between us is occasioned by the words of your Proviso [to the Annoyance and Dissatisfaction of the Indians,] which I conceive makes the Crime too depend on facts scarcely capable of full proof. I am therefore in hopes on coolly considering the matter, you will be inclined to wave the Expressions in the Proviso, which if you think proper to do, I will pass the Bill with the rest of your Proviso, after expunging the words you agreed to leave out in your answer to my first amendment. Should you, however, Gentlemen, on this point differ in Sentiment with me, to prevent the miscarriage of a Bill of such general Consequence, upon which the Peace of the Colonies may in a great measure depend, I will consent to pass it on the Amendment you first acceded to.

JOHN PENN.

January the 28th, 1768.

To the Indians on the Susquehanna Concerning the murder of several peacable Indians by Frederick Stump and expressing the regret of the Governor and his people therefor.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of NewCastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To our Indian Brethren at Wighaloosin, on the River Susquehanna, Greeting:

Brethren:

We have the Pleasure to see in this City the Indian Zaccheus, and some other Indians with him. They came on a friendly visit, and we have received them like Friends and Brethren.

Brethren:

We have just now received a very disagreeable Piece of News. Some Indians have lately been Murdered at Middle Creek, not far from the Island called the Mahoney, in the River Susquehanna, about 7 or 8 miles from Shamokin.

Our Treaties of Friendship oblige us to acquaint our Brethren with every thing that happens, especially if it relates to Life, or any hurt and violence done to our Persons or Properties. We shall, therefore, openly and affectionately relate this Matter to you just as we received the account of it by a Person of Reputation, living in the Neighborhood where the Murder was committed.

Two or three families of Indians, namely: an Indian called the White Mingo, another called Cornelius, another called Jonas, another called John Cammell, three Indian Women, two Girls, and a Child, removed from the Big Island in the Spring, and came and built themselves Cabbins on Middle Creek, about fifteen miles up the said Creek; there they lived and hunted, and were in a very friendly manner with the White

People thereabouts, and were always well received and kindly treated by them.

About Ten days ago they were at Mr. William Blyth's, who lives at the Mouth of Middle Creek, who treated them kindly, and from his House they went to one Frederick Stump's a Dutchman, who lives in that neighborhood; there it is supposed that some difference happened, but what it was we have not heard, but they were all found murdered, Six of them in Stump's own House, and four in a Cabin at some distance from Stump's House, and I am further informed Stump says he killed them all with his own Hands, and that there was no other Person concerned with him in this Act.

Brethren:

On my receiving this melancholy Account, the Sheriffs were immediately sent with Officers to take up this Stump as the Murderer, and for their Encouragement I offered a Reward of Two hundred Pounds, to be forthwith paid to any Person or Persons who should apprehend Stump, the murderer; and I am in hopes he is by this time taken, and no time shall be lost to bring him to a Trial, that he may suffer Death in the same manner as he would do if he had killed so many White Men.

Brethren:

I can consider this matter in no other light than as the Action of a wicked, rash man, and I hope you will also consider it in the same way, and no believe that since it was done by one man, in the manner I have related, that any other White Men were concerned in it, or that it has been any ways encouraged by any of my People; I assure it has not.

Brethren:

There are among you and us some wild, rash, hot headed People, who commit Actions of this sort: Whenever it so happens, all that can be done is imme-

diately to acquaint each other of these things, and to bring the Offenders to Justice, that it may make no Breach between us, but be considered as a rash, sudden Act, that could not be prevented, And we now inform you that we have sent off Messengers to Sir William Johnston and to our Indian Brethren, the Six Nations, to inform them of this wicked Murder, & how it happened, with intent that it may not break the Friendship subsisting between us and the Indians, but that we may live together and love one another as we did before tthis melancholy accident happened. This Belt of Wampum confirms my words.

A Belt.

Brethren:

We desire that this Belt of Wampum may be sent forward by Zaccheus, or any other Indians that shall chuse, to the Indians living up the Susquehanna, and particularly to those who live at the North West branch, which runs into the Susquehanna at Diahogo, or Tohickon, because we are informed that the White Mingo, and some of the other Indians, came from some Town on that Branch.

Brethren:

I desire you will particularly assure our Indian Brethren in my name, that this matter gives us much Trouble and grief to our Hearts as to theirs, and that notwithstanding this wicked Action, we love our Brethren as well as formerly, and shall spare no Pains to bring the Murderer to the Death he deserves.

A Belt.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

Letter to the Sheriff of Cumberland County Directing the delivery to the Sheriff of Lancaster County of Frederick Stump, murderer of several peaceable Indians, now in custody at Carlisle.

Philadelphia, 2d of February, 1768.

Sir:

I AM ALTOGETHER AT A LOSS TO CONCEIVE the reason why you have not e'er this, in obedience to the Chief Justice's Warrant, brought Frederick Stump to Town in order to be examined, or at least delivered him to the Sheriff of Lancaster. For if in this important matter *you* shall be found to be delinquent, you may expect to be called to the strictest Account. Whatever reasons may have hitherto induced you to retain the said Stump at Carlisle, you are immediately, upon notice given you by the Sheriff of Lancaster, of the time when he will be ready to receive him, to proceed with him under a proper Guard to the Verge of your County, and there deliver him into the Custody of the Sheriff of Lancaster County. But in Case you shall have reason to suspect any attempt to rescue the Prisoner, you are to retain him at Carlisle, and give me immediate notice by Express of the reasons of your Apprehension.

I am Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

P. S. As Ironcutter, the Servant of Stump, is apprehended as an accomplice with his Master in the Murder of the Indians, he is also to be sent down.

To John Holmes, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Cumberland.

Letter to the Sheriff of Lancaster County Directing the transfer to the Sheriff of Chester County of Frederick Stump, murderer of several peaceable Indians, and now in custody at Carlisle.

Sir:

I SEND THE BEARER EXPRESS TO THE Sheriff of Cumberland, ordering him to deliver forthwith into your Custody the body of Frederick Stump and his Servant, Ironcutter. You are therefore, upon the Receipt of this, to give him immediate Notice of the time you will be ready to receive them at the Verge of your County, and upon receipt of the Prisoners, you are to convey them immediately, under a proper Guard, to the Borders of Chester County, where I expect the Sheriff of that County, will meet you, in order to receive the Prisoners into his Custody; but if by any Accident the Sheriff of Chester should not meet you at the Verge of that County, you are to lose no time in waiting for him, but are to proceed with the Prisoners directly to this City; And if you shall have any reasons to suspect an attempt to rescue the Prisoners, you are to retain them in your Gaol, and give me Notice by Express of the reasons of such your apprehension.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To James Webb, Jun'r, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Lancaster.

February 2nd, 1768.

Letter to the Sheriff of Chester County Directing the conveyance to Philadelphia of Frederick Stump, murderer of several peaceable Indians and now in custody at Carlisle.

Philadelphia, 2d February, 1768.

Sir:

I INCLOSE YOU THE COPY OF A LETTER which I send by Express to the Sheriff of Lancaster, respecting the bringing Frederick Stump

and his Servant, Ironcutter, charged with a late murder of 10 Indians, to this City, to be examined by one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer. You will perceive therein, that he is directed to deliver the Prisoners into your Custody at the Verge of your County, where I desire you will attend and receive Stump and Ironcutter into your Charge, and immediately bring them under a sufficient Guard to this City.

As the Time is at present uncertain when the Sheriff at Lancaster will be down with the Prisoners, I must leave to your discretion the means of settling with him the day you are to meet him, to avoid your being put to the Trouble and Expence of waiting unnecessarily at the Borders of the County. Perhaps it might be the most expedient for you to dispatch one of your Deputies to Lancaster, that he may be ready to come Express to you on the Occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To John Morton, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Chester.

Letter to John Armstrong Concerning the delay Encountered in carrying out his Honor's wishes for the conveyance to Philadelphia of Frederick Stump, murderer of several peaceable Indians.

Philadelphia, 3d February, 1768.

Sir:

THE MOMENT I RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS OF the 24th and 28th Ultimo, I was sending off an Express to your Sheriff, with positive Orders to bring the Bodies of Frederick Stump and his servant, Ironcutter, to the Verge of your County, and deliver

them to the Sheriff of Lancaster, that they may be conveyed forthwith, agreeable to the Chief Justice's Warrant, to this City for Examination. I find no reason, from your Letter, to countermand the above Order, and therefore expect that absolute Obedience be paid to it. Time will not, at present, admit of my saying more on this Occasion, than that I am astonished at the impertinent insolence of those who have taken upon them to Suggest or even to suppose that the Government or Judges intended to do so illegal an Act as to Try the Prisoners in any other County or place than where the Fact was committed; and that, if the inferior Officers of Government are with Impunity suffered to controul or counteract the Proceedings of their Superiors, there will not only be an end of all Subordination and Order, but of Government itself.

I am, Sir, your most Obedient,
humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To John Armstrong, Esquire, at Carlisle.

Letter to John Armstrong Concerning measures for the recapture of Frederick Stump and his servant, murderers of a number of peaceable Indians.

Philadelphia, 4th February, 1768.

Sir:

THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN YOURS OF THE 29th Ultimo, of the Rescue of Frederick Stump and his Servant, gives me the greatest concern, and is truly Alarming. Perhaps, if the Magistracy of your County had not indiscreetly (to say no more) interposed when the Sheriff was ready to proceed with the Prisoners to Philadelphia, this event, so full of mischievous Consequences, had not happened. How-

ever, since Matters have so unluckily fallen out, the best is to be done which the Exigency of the Case requires, and the most probable methods of regaining the Custody of the Prisoners, are now to be pursued. If the People who have gone into this rash and wicked Step, were actuated by the Principles they professed, of preserving their Rights rather than those of screening the Prisoners from the hands of Justice, they will certainly be ready to deliver them up, when they can be satisfied that they will receive their Tryals in the County where the Offences were committed. You will therefore, in the first place, try the expedient of assuring these People (if it can be known who they are) that the Government never entertained the least thought of so illegal an Act as trying them out of the proper County, and that they were ordered down to Philadelphia that the Chief Justice himself might have the Examination of them in a matter of such Consequence, and that they might there be out of the Reach of any attempts to rescue them, which their Friends or Abettors might be disposed to make, till the Time of their Trial. If, upon this assurance, they will retake the Prisoners or deliver them up, it will go a good way towards convincing me and all others, that they, upon a mistaken Notion, took this exceeding Rash, tho' most unwarrantable step, to prevent an Invasion of their Rights. If this measure should fail of the desired effect, and these People should persist in refusing to deliver up the Prisoners, or if they have already permitted their Escape, you are, after waiting a reasonable time for the Results, to proceed immediately in the most active and vigorous manner, as well for apprehending the Prisoners who have been rescued as to procure Testimony on which to found legal Charges against the Rioters, (many of whom, it is more than probable, you and those other Magistrates who were present with you and were Witnesses of the whole Transaction per-

sonally knew, for this most daring Insult upon the Laws of the Country; and with the Assistance of the other Magistrates, you are to call before you all such Witnesses as you may think can give any Information of the names of the Rioters, and to take their Examinations, and to issue Warrants for apprehending and securing them, and upon every Occasion which you may think requires it, you are to dispatch Expresses informing me of any material Occurrence, that I may take the measures which I may think necessary: And particularly, you are to dispatch an Express immediately with the answer which the Rioters may give to the Assurance which you are above instructed to make them. I must press you and the other Magistrates, in the most earnest manner, that upon this important Occasion, you exert the utmost Assiduity, Vigour and Activity in your Power, least a failure of Success in our Endeavours to bring the Prisoners to Justice, should involve the Frontier Inhabitants in the dreadful Effects of an Indian War.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To John Armstrong, Esquire, at Carlisle.

To the Assembly Concerning certain Apparent infringements of the House on the Executive powers regarding measures to remove the dangers of an Indian war.

FROM A SENSE OF THE GREAT INCONVENIence attending Differences between the Branches of a Legislative Body, I have, ever since I had the Honour to preside in this Government, carefully avoided doing any thing to interrupt a good Understanding

with the Assemblies of this Province: And it is not without great Concern, Gentlemen, I am now reduced to the Necessity of telling you, that the Strain of your Message of the 5th Instant is not only indecent and unbecoming, but indicates a spirit prevailing among you very ill suited to the present critical Situation of our public Affairs, which particularly demands Unanimity in our Councils, and the joint Exercise of the greatest Wisdom and Prudence.

The averting an Indian War, and the said Effects of it, were agreed to be our Principal Object at the opening of this Session. I laid before you the Causes of Indian Discontents, communicated to me by Letters from His Excellency General Gage and Sir William Johnson, in order that adequate legal Remedies might be applied to remove them.

The two only Causes of Complaint I find mentioned in these Letters, are the Intrusion of our People on the Indian Lands, "not only without their Consent, but in Contradiction to their warmest Remonstrances, and the Endeavours that have been used to remove them, and the Insults and Hostile Acts they have received from the Frontier People, chiefly from those of Virginia." Yet not content with the Causes pointed out by those Gentlemen, who are certainly best acquainted with Indian Affairs, you proceeded, it seems, to investigate others. I would charitably hope that these Inquiries were not taken up, rather with a View to distract our Councils than to remove the present Causes of Indian Dissatisfactions.

The murder of the Indians, at Lancaster, in the Year 1763, (of which no Man has a greater Detestation than myself) was insisted on in your Message of the 13th of January as one of the principal Causes of the present Discontent among the Indians. I must confess I am at a loss to conjecture on what Intelligence you found your Opinion in this particular, but this I well know,

that the six Nations, upon Sir William Johnson's laying before and explaining to them this Affair at my Request in the Year 1764, were so far satisfyed, that they received Belts from him on the occasion, and suffered him to cover the Graves of their deceased Brethren according to their Custom, since which I have never heard that they have expressed any dissatisfaction to him on that Account; Taking it for granted, however, that this is one Cause of Indian complaint, you go on in your Message to advise my ordering speedy and diligent Inquisition to be made after those Murderers, from an opinion that the present Tranquility of the Province afforded a more favourable opportunity of discovering and bringing them to Justice than the Tumultuous State of it at the Time of the Transaction; Before I could answer that Message I received the Melancholy Tidings of the murder of the Indians on Middle Creek, committed by Frederick Stump and his Servant, the 10th of January; This last inhuman Butchery, perpetrated at a Time when the minds of the Indians were already inflamed with the Injuries complained of in the above Letters, appeared very likely to be attended with immediate Acts of Hostility on their part; My Duty, therefore, required that I should give that speedy and close attention to this unhappy Case which so important a matter demanded, to avert, if possible, the impending Mischief; and I contented myself with returning a short Answer to your first Message, letting you know in general what steps I had taken to discover and bring to Justice those who had been concerned in the Lancaster Murders. The late audacious Rescue of Stump and his Servant, has involved us in new difficulties and Distress. Yet, in the midst of my Solicitude on these interesting Matters, and whilst I am earnestly engaged in taking the best measures my own judgment or that of my Council can suggest, to extricate the Public from these accumulated Evils, and to regain the Prisoners, which is most certainly the first Object and

principal Concern, I am, it seems, called upon by you, in a Manner the most extraordinary, to vindicate myself, and as it were, arraigned by you for neglecting the Duties of my Station, relative to the Murders committed upwards of four Years ago. And you again press upon me the issuing new Proclamations, offering higher rewards for apprehending the Authors of them.

This Conduct of yours in my Opinion, Gentlemen, is not less unkind and indecent towards me, than imprudent with respect to our present Pursuit, for Reasons which must occur to you on cool and dispassionate reflection, though they are such as are altogether improper to be made public at this particular Juncture. From Motives founded on the Public good, I was induced to defer the giving you an immediate Answer to the Requisition made with regard to the Renewal of Inquires after the Perpetrators of the Lancaster Murder, and indeed to Postpone at last the Consideration of that Matter to a more proper Season.

Should what I have said remove any Prejudices you may too precipitately have taken up against me in the Course of this Sessions, it will give me Pleasure. Be that as it may, Gentlemen, I shall have that satisfaction which attends every man conscious of his own Integrity and good Intentions. I shall be glad of your Advice and Assistance whenever the Public Interest and the Exngency of Affairs require it, but at the same time I shall expect that you will not dictate to me in Matters which relate to the Executive Powers of Government.

JOHN PENN.

February 8th, 1768.

To the Assembly Concerning the bill for raising funds for defraying the expense of presents for the Indians.

I RETURN YOU THE BILL SENT UP TO ME THIS Morning, entituled "An Act for raising and applying the sum of Three Thousand Pounds, &ca.," for the Purposes therein mentioned, which I am willing to Pass into a Law immediately, as I think no Time should be lost in communicating to Sir William Johnson, by Express, the Measures we have agreed on for conciliating the Affections of the Indians at the Treaty it is said he is soon to hold with them.

JOHN PENN.

February 16th, 1768.

Letter to Sir William Johnson Concerning measures to be taken for placating the Indians, especially regarding the sum appropriated for the purchase of presents for them.

Philadelphia, 18th February, 1768.

Sir:

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM YOU THAT the Assembly have concurred with me in a Law for raising a Sum of Money, part of which is to be laid out in Presents to the Indians by way of Condolance, as well for such of their Brethren as were lately killed by Frederick Stump on Middle Creek, as for all others who have heretofore been Murdered in this Province by our People, hoping by this Means effectually to remove the Uneasiness and Discontent which may arise or remain in their minds on that Account, and to regain

their Friendship. The Persons appointed by Law to dispose of the Money in Conjunction with myself, have appropriated the Sum of One Thousand Pounds for this Service. But as the Application and Distribution of the intended Presents cannot be made with so much Propriety or Judgment by any Person as yourself, and as no Time should be lost in a Matter of so much importance, we have agreed that the Presents should be made at a General Treaty, which I am informed you are soon to hold with the Indians.

I am therefore under the Necessity of requesting the Favour of You to dispose of the above Sum at the ensuing Treaty in the name and on the Behalf of this Government, in Presents to such particular Indians and Tribes of Indians as you shall judge will be most proper and likely to answer the good Ends we propose. The money shall be immediately paid to such Person or remitted in such a Manner as you shall please to direct.

The Assembly are of Opinion that it would be expedient and necessary that Commissioners appointed by me should be sent to attend the Treaty, if the Time between this and the holding the Treaty would admit of it. I would therefore request the Favour of You to inform me by the Return of the Bearer, whom I send Express to you on this Occasion, whether such a Measure is practicable.

As several of the Inhabitants of this Province have been murdered by the Indians since the general Peace established with them in 1764, You will no doubt think it advisable, at the same time, that you condole with them on the loss of their People, to remind them of the Injuries done to us, and that we have received no Satisfaction from them on these Accounts, for which Purpose I herewith send you a List of the names of the Persons belonging to this Province who have been killed

by the Indians. I also inclose you the Names of the Indians killed by Frederick Stump, and the Tribes they belong to.

I beg leave further to observe to you, that the whole Sum appropriated by the Law to be expended in Presents to the Indians for reconciling them to this Province is £2500. But as we are of Opinion that there is more Reason to apprehend a Rupture with the Western Indians than those of the Six Nation or Northern Tribes, we have thought it advisable to allot the greatest part of that Sum to be applied in Presents to the former, which it may be most convenient to distribute among them at Fort Pitt. But as we have the greatest Confidence in your Judgment and Knowledge in Indian affairs, we submit this matter to your discretion, and if you shall judge it most expedient to lay out £200 or £300 more than the £1000 above mentioned, to be presented to the Indians with whom you are about to hold Conferences, I have liberty from the Commissioners to empower you to expend that additional Sum, and to do everything else in this Business on the part of the Province, which you may think most conducive to its true Interest and Safety.

I shall not endeavour to apologize for troubling you on this Occasion, as your readiness at all Times to serve this Province renders anything of that kind unnecessary.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
your most Obedient, humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

Sir William Johnson, Baronet,
at Johnson Hall.

Proclamation for the removal of unlawful settlers on Indian lands.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in this year, it is, among other things, provided and enacted, that if any Person or Persons, settled upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof, shall neglect or refuse to remove themselves and Families off and from the same Lands, within the space of Thirty Days after he or they shall be required so to do, either by such Persons, as the Governor of this Province shall appoint for that Purpose, or by his Proclamations to be set up in the most Public Places of the Settlements on such unpurchased Lands, or if any Person or Persons being so removed, shall afterward return to his or their Settlements, or the Settlement of any other Person, with his or their Family, or without any Family, to remain and settle on such Lands, or if any Person shall, after the said Notice to be given as aforesaid, reside and settle on such Lands, every such Person and Persons so neglecting or refusing to move with his or their Family, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that shall settle on any such Lands, after the Requisition or Notice aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted by their own Confession, or the Verdict of a Jury, shall suffer Death without the Benefit of Clergy. Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be

deemed or construed to extend to any Person or Persons, who now are, or hereafter may be settled on the main Roads or Communications leading through this Province to Fort Pitt, under the Approbation and Permission of the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, or of the Chief Officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio, for the Time being, for the more convenient Accommodation of the Soldiery and others; or to such Person or Persons as are, or shall be, settled in the Neighborhood of Fort Pitt, under the Approbation and Permission, or to a Settlement made by George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, under Sir William Johnson, on the Ohio above the said Fort, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In Pursuance, therefore, of the said Act, I have thought proper, by the Advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby giving Notice to all and every such Person and Persons who are settled upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province not purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries thereof, (except as in the said Act is excepted) to remove themselves and their Families off and from the said Lands, on or before the first Day of May next ensuing; And I do hereby strictly charge and command such Person and Persons, under the Pains and Penalties by the said Act imposed, that they do not, on any Pretence whatever, remain or continue on the said Lands longer than Thirty Days after the said first Day of May next.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-fourth Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign. JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter of instructions on measures to be pursued by the commissioners for making known to the unlawful settlers on Indian lands the proclamation of the Governor relating thereto.

Philadelphia, 24th February, 1768.

GENTLEMEN:

AS THERE HAS LATELY BEEN MADE A Law for removing the Persons who have settled upon the lands of the Indians within the Bounds of this Province, as yet unpurchased by the Proprietaries, by the Terms of which they are to be required by Proclamations, or otherwise, to depart from their Settlements; And as it is proper that this part of the Law should be carried into Execution by Persons of influence and Discretion, I am to request you to take the burden of that Service upon you.

You will herewith receive a number of Proclamations issued in Pursuance of that Act of Assembly. With these, you, or any three of you, are desired to proceed with all possible Expedition to the Settlements made within this Province on Red Stone Creek, the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, and other parts of the unpurchased Lands to the Westward beyond the Allegheny Mountains; you are at Liberty to take in Company with you such two or three discreet and fit Persons as you think proper, one of them to be a Clergyman, (if such an one can be prevailed on to attend you). When you arrive at the Settlements, you are to collect together as many People of each of the Settlements as you can, to whom you are to read the Proclamations and explain the Nature of them, and to expostulate with them upon the Folly and injustice of their settling upon the Indian Lands, the dangerous Tendency of such a rash Step, both to themselves and other Settlers upon the Frontiers, the necessity and use of Civil Government, the Obligation of Laws in

General, and the Consequences of their disobeying the Law now made on purpose to remove hem. You are afterwards to set up in the most public places of each Settlement several of the Proclamations; and to leave others of the Proclamations in the hands of such of the Settlers as you may think proper. You are also to disperse them at all public Places on the Road. You are desired to learn in the most prudent manner, the Names of as many of the Settlers as you can, and to take an Account of them, and to keep an exact Journal of your Proceedings in this Service, and to report the same to me in Writing, immediately upon your return, with an Account of your Expences, and those of the Persons who shall attend you, which will be paid, together with a reasonable Satisfaction for your Trouble, towards defraying which Expences you will receive the Sum of Sixty Pounds by this Opportunity. I am with great Respect,

Gentlemen, Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To the Rev'd Mr. John Steel, John Allison, & Christopher Lemes, Esq'rs, and Captain James Potter, Cumberland County.

Proclamation directing the arrest of Frederick Stump and his servant charged with the murder of ten friendly Indians on Middle Creek, and offering a reward for their apprehension.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Number of armed Men unlawfully assembled, did, on Friday, the 29th of January last, forceably enter the Gaol of Carlisle, in Cumberland County, and in Defiance of the Laws, rescue from thence the Persons of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, who had been apprehended and committed there for the Murder of Ten Indians on Middle Creek, and have since set them at Liberty; And Whereas, the Measures hitherto pursued for retaking the said Stump and Ironcutter have proved ineffectual, and there is reason to believe that the Murderers are either concealed within this Province, or have made their Escape to some of the neighbouring Colonies; And Whereas, it is absolutely necessary in the present critical Situation of Affairs, for the Preservation of the Peace and Friendship subsisting between His Majesty's Subjects and the several Indian Nations, and it is also highly expedient for the Discouragement of such atrocious Crimes, that the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter Should be brought to exemplary Punishment:

I have therefore, with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this, my second Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Judges,

Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, and other officers, as well as all other His Majesty's subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, and to use all possible Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against, according to Law. And as an Encouragement for bringing the said offenders to Justice, I do hereby promise and engage, that any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, so that they be prosecuted to Conviction, shall have and receive as public Rewards, for Frederick Stump Two Hundred Pounds current Money of this Province, and for John Ironcutter One Hundred Pounds, and for the better discovery of the said Stump and Ironcutter, I have caused a description of them to be published at the Foot of this Proclamation.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Description of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, viz.:

Frederick Stump, born in Heidelberg Township, Lancaster County, in Pennsylvania, of German Parents. He is about 33 Years of Age, five feet eight Inches High, a stout active Fellow, and well proportioned, of a brown Complexion, thin visaged, has small black eyes with a Down-cast Look, and wears short black Hair. He speaks the German language well, and the English but indifferently. He had on when

rescued, a light brown Cloth Coat, A blue Great Coat, an old Hatt, Leather Breeches, blue Leggings, and Mockasons.

John Ironcutter, born in Germany, is about 19 Years of Age, five Feet six Inches high, a thick clumsy Fellow, round shouldered, of a dark brown Complexion, has a smooth full Face, Grey Eyes, wears short brown hair, and speaks very little English. He had on when rescued a Blanket Coat, an old Felt Hat, Buckskin Breeches, a pair of long Trowsers, course White Yarn stockings, and Shoes with Brass Buckles.

Commission and instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen appointed to attend the treaty to be held with the Indians at Fort Pitt.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

To John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, of the City of Philadelphia, Esquires, Greeting:

Whereas, in pursuance of a Law of this Province, passed the seventeenth day of February last, entituled "An Act for raising and applying the sum of three thousand Pounds towards removing the present discontent of the Indians, regaining their Friendship, &c." the Commissioners therein named have, with my Consent and approbation, agreed that Twelve hundred Pounds, part of the said sum, shall be applied in de-

fraying the Expence of presents of Condolence to the several Western Tribes of Indians now about to assemble at Fort Pitt, by the Invitation of Sir William Johnson, in Order to hold a public Treaty under the immediate direction of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs: And whereas, it is judged necessary that Commissioners should be sent on the part of this Province to attend the said Treaty, as well to distribute the several presents to the Indians, and to communicate the Messages of Condolance sent them by this Government on account of the Losses they have sustained by the Death of several of their People, as to confer with them on behalf of this Province, concerning such other matters as may tend to remove their present Jealousies and Discontent, and to preserve the Peace and Friendship subsisting between them and this Government. Now Know Ye, that Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity, and Prudence, I have thougt fit to nominate and appoint you, the said John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Commissioners to attend the said Treaty with the Indians, in my room and stead, and to deliver to them such Messages as I shall give you in Charge, and make and distribute among them presents of Condolance in behalf of this Government, with full Power to You, or either of You, to confer with them, or with their, or any of their Chiefs or Delegates, and to receive from them any Messages or Answers which they may have to make respecting the Causes of their Complaint, Discontent, or Grievance, and concerning all and every other matter and thing which to You may appear necessary to be transacted, concluded, and agreed upon with the said Indians, so far as immediately concerns the Peace, Safety, and Interest of this Province in particular, as fully and amply, to all Intents and Purposes, as I myself might or could do, if I was personally present, Hereby ratifying and hold-

ing firm and effectual whatever You, the said John Allen and Joseph Shippen, or either of you, shall Lawfully do in and about the Premises.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Lesser Seal of the said Province to be affixed, at Philadelphia, the thirty first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

Instructions to John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Junior, Esquires, Commissioners to assist on the Part of the Province of Pennsylvania, at a Conference to be held with the several Tribes of Western Indians, at or near Fort Pitt, under the immediate direction of George Croghan, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

You are, with all convenient Speed, to proceed to Fort Pitt, and on your arrival there to communicate to the Commanding Officer your appointment to be my Commissioners to confer with the several Tribes of Indians that may be convened by Mr. George Croghan, at a general Convention to be held there, or at some other convenient Place in the Neighbourhood, and to desire his Presence and Assistance.

You are to shew to Mr. Croghan the Indian Speeches herewith delivered to you, and to take his Advice with respect to their Propriety, and if it should appear to him and yourselves that any Alterations in their form are to be made for the good of the Service, or that any thing material has been omitted, you have my Authority to make such Alterations or additions. You will, likewise, consult with Mr. Croghan on any matters the Indians may say to you, that what you shall

reply thereto may be done according to Indian forms and Customs. You are to assure Mr. Croghan that I have a great dependance on his Care and Judgment, in advising you in every thing to be done, that may contribute to remove their Jealousies, and establish a good and lasting Friendship between the Indians and this Province. You are to take every measure in your Power to discover the real Sentiments and designs of the Indians, and if you find them favourably disposed to us, to give them all the Encouragements in your Power to confirm them therein; if otherwise, you are to endeavor to find out from whence such unfavourable dispositions have arisen, and to confer with them and endeavor to set them right. Should you find that the Settlements of their unpurchased Lands, especially those at Red Stone Creek and Cheat River, have given them uneasiness, or have been the Cause of their disaffection towards us, You are to inform them of all the several Steps which have been taken by me in this matter, for which Purpose you will take with you my several Proclamations, and the Laws lately passed, with all such Orders and Messages as I have sent to these People, to warn them off.—And as it is said by these Settlers, in their own vindication, that they had leave from, and were encouraged by some of the Indians to be in their Settlements, and to continue in them, contrary to the Laws of my Government, you are to enquire into the Truth of this, and if you find there is any foundation for it, you are to remonstrate this as a practice which will defeat every measure I may take to prevent any Encroachments on their Lands, and on this occasion you will remind them that they have repeatedly, and in the most solemn manner, engaged by Treaties not to sell any Lands within the Limits of this Province to any Persons but to the Proprietaries.

As the minds of the Indians may be rendered greatly uneasy on Account of the late Murder committed by

Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter on some of their Brethren, You are to acquaint them with the Account I have received of those Murders, and that it happened in consequence of some Violence offered to Stump's Family, and sundry other Provocations from those Indians.

As the Assembly of this Province have voted the sum of Three Thousand Pounds for Indian Services, &ca., out of which Sum Sir William Johnson has wrote me word £1300 is necessary for him to lay out in Presents to the Indians now assembling at Johnson Hall, & £500 more is paid and allotted for the taking and securing of Frederick Stump; so that there remains only £1200 for this and other Indian Services. You are therefore to advise with Mr. Croghan what Sum will be necessary on this Occasion, and when that is agreed on you are to make out a proper assorted List of the Goods that are to be brought, and to draw on the Commissioners appointed by Law for the Amount thereof, according to the Proposal of Mr. Croghan's to me that he would supply them of the best Kinds and Qualities at 25 Per Cent. advance on the Philadelphia prices. You are to consider whether it may not be proper to reserve a part of this Sum for any incidental Expenses that may arise on this or any other Indian matter. You are to endeavor to find out all the Relations of the deceased Indians, and to deliver to them such Presents of Condolance as shall be agreed on by you and Mr. Croghan, and to give the remainder as a Publick Present from the good People of this Province, to the other Indians that may be present at the Treaty. You are to take and keep exact Minutes of all your Conferences and Proceedings, and make Report thereof to me, and if any opportunity should offer from Fort Pitt to this place you are to write to me how you proceed.

There are always some private Indians of Note, who have great influence over their respective Tribes; en-

deavor to find such out, Consult them and make them your Friends, which will be the means of having your Business more easily and better done. You may perhaps get from them the secret intentions of the Indians.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, the thirty-first day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, 1768.

JOHN PENN.

Letter to the Indians Concerning the recent murder of ten Indians on Middle Creek and the regret of the Governor and his people therefor.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, &ca., &ca.

A Message to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawanese, at Ohio.

Brethren:

I am sorry to acquaint You that one Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, some time ago, having sold some Rum to a few Indians of your Nations, they all got Drunk at Stump's House on Middle Creek, and in their Liquor, threatened to kill him and his Family as he says, on which those two wicked Men Murdered several of your People.

Brethren:

You must be sensible that there are bad and foolish Men of all Nations, whom at Times, the Evil Spirit gets the better of, and tempts to Murder their most intimate Friends, and even Relations, in order to disturb the Peace and Tranquility of their Neighbors. These Accidents often happen amongst yourselves as well as

among us, but the imprudent Act of a few foolish People should not disturb the Peace of the many Wise and Innocent amongst Us.

The great Giver of Life has given us a good Heart, and Tongues to speak the sentiments of our Hearts to each other, And when any Misfortune happens of this Kind to either of us, We should consider well the Consequences, and meet under the Tree of Peace, and smoak together as our fore Fathers formerly did, and endeavour to adjust and settle any Disputes that might formerly happen, that se no black Clouds might arise over our Heads to prevent us from seeing the Sun rise, and set over us in strictest friendship.

This is the Method I propose to take on this unlucky Occasion, and recommend to you my Brethren and desire you may rest easy and satisfied till you hear from me again. The strictest Justice shall be done you, and I make no doubt but you will be satisfied with my Conduct.

On first hearing of this unfortunate Affair, I issued a Proclamation, and had those two Men apprehended and put in Prison, and make no Doubt to bring them to that Punishment so henious a Crime deserves by the Laws of their Country.

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson, and informed him of this Accident, and when my Express returns, you may expect to hear from me and him farther on this Subject, and more to Your Satisfaction, as You will be convinced of the Justice and upright Intentions of all his Majesty's Subjects towards your several Nations.

A Belt.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of February, in the Year of our Lord 1768. JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

Letter to the Indians Concerning the recent murder of ten Indians on Middle Creek and the regret of the Governor and his people therefor.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To the several Tribes of Indians living on and beyond the Ohio, Vizt.: Six Nations, Shawanese and Delawares, &ca.

Brethren:

It is not long since I sent a Message to you to be delivered by Mr. Alexander McKee.

You will see that that Message was sent on purpose to acquaint you, that two of our bad inhabitants had murdered some of our Indian Brethren at Middle Creek, near Susquehanna, and that I was taking all the Pains in my Power to have the murderers apprehended and brought to the Punishment they justly deserve.

Ever since I sent that message to you, my Heart has been so deeply afflicted with Sorrow for the Loss you have sustained by that barbarous Act, that I could not rest or sleep quiet in my Bed, as I well knew it was a very great Breach of the solemn Engagements we had entered into, of preserving the strictest Friendship between us, in not suffering the least Link in the Chain to be broken, or any ways hurt.

I have longed much to come myself to the Ohio, to take you by the Hand, and sit down and condole with you on so melancholy an occasion, in the Losses you have sustained in the Death of some of our good Brethren, the Indians; but I must let you know, that the great Affairs I have to manage in the Government, necessarily detain me at this Time in Philadelphia. I have therefore appointed my good Brother John Allen,

Esquire, and the Provincial Secretary, Joseph Shippen, Esquire, Commissioners to meet you on this occasion, and to Speak and Condole with you in my stead. They will deliver this Message to you in my Name, and whatever they shall say to you, you may hear and believe, in the same manner as if I was present among you, and spoke to you myself; for, you may depend on it, they will say nothing to you but the real Truth, and what are the sincere Sentiments of my Heart.

A String.

Brethren:

I told you also in that Message, that I had communicated this melancholy news to Sir William Johnson, and promised you, that as soon as I received his Answer, you should hear from me again; and I hoped, in such a manner as I hoped would be to your satisfaction.

Brethren:

I am now to inform you that I have since received Sir William Johnson's Answer, and am pleased to hear that he has laid this matter before a large number of Indians, as well of the Six Nations as of several other Northern Tribes of Indians with whom he has lately held friendly Conferences at his House; and Mr. Croghan will relate to you whatever was done at that Treaty.

A String.

Brethren:

The unhappy accidents which have happened to some of your People in my Government have given me great Concern, as I have already told you; I with this string of Wampum gather up the Bones of all our dead Friends, and bury them in the Earth, that they may be no more seen.

A String.

Brethren:

As I have buried the Bones of all our deceased

Friends, I condole with you for the Loss you have sustained in them, and cover their Graves with these few Goods.

Delivered the Condolance Presents.

Brethren:

With this Belt of Wampum I clean the Blood off the Leaves and Earth whereon it was sprinkled, that the sweet Herbs which come through the Earth may have their usual Verdure, and that we may all forget the unhappy Accidents that have happened.

A large White Belt.

Brethren:

Hearken now to what I have to say further to you in behalf of myself and all the good People of this Province.

I am informed that some wicked and ill-disposed People have told you many Lies; endeavored to make you believe that the good People of my Province are not well affected towards you, but intend you some mischief, and are not desirous of preserving the Chain of Friendship bright and entire between us. You may depend on it that all such Representations are false, and without the least foundation, and are made with no other View than to make a Breach between us, and the Authors must be looked on as our greatest Enemies. To assure you that I am desirous and sincere in my Intentions to live always in the strictest Harmony with you, and to remove every uneasiness that may be lodged in your Breasts, I have impowered and instructed my Commissioners to confer with you on any matters which immediately relate to my Government, and to hear what you have to say to me with regard to all such things as may contribute to preserve the Peace and strengthen that Band of Friendship in which you are united with the good People of this Province; and that I make no doubt but you have the same good Dispositions that I have to promote that End, and that all

Things will be freely communicated to one another in these Conferences; I desire, therefore, that you will fully inform my Commissioners of everything that gives you the least uneasiness, that I may know it and endeavour to remove all Cause of Discontent among you.

A Belt.

Brethren:

I have told you every thing I had to say to you relative to the unhappy Murder committed by two of our wicked People on some of your Brethren, and as I am and have been doing every Thing in my Power to bring those Offenders to Justice, I cannot help reminding you of the Number of People I have lost in the Indian Country by some of your foolish young Men; And as I am determined that the strictest Justice shall be done you, I must let you know that I expect the same Justice from you for the Loss of His Majesty's Subjects entrusted to my Care. This is agreeable to the Treaties of Friendship long subsisting between your several Nations and Us, and if we both unite in attending strictly to those Treaties, we shall be able to preserve the Chain of Friendship bright and without Rust.

It was likewise agreed at those Treaties, that whenever any Accident should happen, that might give the least Uneasiness, or in any Manner endanger the Friendship subsisting between us, We should immediately inform each other of it. Now, you see that I have not forgot those ancient Treaties, for as soon as I had Knowledge of those unlucky Accidents which have happened in my Province, I immediately sent you Notice of them by a Speech and Belt, to be delivered to you by Mr. McKee; and I now send my two Commissioners to Condole with you on that Melancholy Occasion.

I must now inform you of such English Subjects belonging to my Provinces as have been Murdered in the

Indian Country, and have come to my Knowledge, viz't: Henry O'Brian, Peter Brown, and eight other Men, in proceeding down the Ohio last August, with two large Batteaus, loaded with Goods, were murdered by the Indians, and part of the Goods taken away, near the Falls of that River. Thomas Mitchell a Trader, was likewise Murdered in one of the Shawanese Villages last Fall. John McDonald was also Murdered near Fort Pitt in December last, by a Delaware Indian.

A Belt.

Brethren:

With this Belt I renew, brighten and make strong the Chain of Friendship that Subsists between us, I have still fast hold of one End of it, and desire you will also keep fast hold of the other End, and let us both for ever hold it fast, that We may hereafter continue as one Man, and act together in all Matters relating to our mutual Welfare as Brothers, who have the same Interests and Concern for each others Peace and Happiness.

A Belt, representing a Chain held by a hand at each end, of 11 Rows.

JOHN PENN.

Dated at Fort Pitt, the 29th day of April, 1768.

By his Commissioners,

JOHN ALLEN, [L. S.]

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jun'r, [L. S.].

Proclamation directing the arrest of the robbers of the House of the Treasurer of the Eastern Division of New Jersey.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears to me by the Deposition of Stephen Skinner, Esquire, Treasurer of the Eastern Division of New Jersey, transmitted to me by his Excellency Governor Franklin, that the House of the said Stephen Skinner, at Perth Amboy, was, in the Night of the twenty-first Day of July last past, robbed of Money to the Amount of seven Thousand Pounds, and upwards, by some Person or Persons unknown, Part of the said Money being in Dollars, a small Part in Gold, and the rest chiefly in new Bills of Credit of that Province.

I have, therefore, by and with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and enjoining all Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all other Officers of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties on Delaware, to use their utmost Endeavours to discover and apprehend the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the said daring Villainy, and to secure the said Money, and for that Purpose strictly to examine all Persons who, from being possessed of an unusual Sum of New Jersey Currency, or from other Circumstances, there may be Reason to suspect being concerned therein.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning his Honor's expected absence to attend a treaty at Fort Stanwix, and a message received from the Earl of Hillsborough.

AS I AM OBLIGED TO ATTEND A TREATY shortly to be held with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, for the important purpose of settling a general Boundary Line between them and this, and the neighbouring Colonies, it will not be in my Power to meet you at the Time to which you last adjourned. But, it being not usual at this Season to enter upon any other Business than the Settlement of the Public Accompts, I am in hopes my absence will not prove in any sort detrimental to the Interest of the Province.

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you a Letter which I received since the last Session, from the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Secretary of State for America, which I recommend to your most Serious Consideration, and doubt not but you will conduct yourselves on the Occasion in such a manner as to confirm our Gracious Sovereign in the favourable Opinion he is pleased to entertain of you. JOHN PENN.

September the 7th, 1768.

To the Assembly Concerning the result of the treaty lately held by Sir William Johnson at Fort Stanwix, respecting the general boundary line established between the Indian Country and the colonies, also making known the terms of a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough regarding certain alterations in the plan for the management of Indian affairs in the Colonies.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ACQUAINT YOU that at a General Congress held last Fall at Fort Stanwix, by Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Northern Dis-

trict, with the Indians of the Six Nations, and their Nephews, the Delawares and Shawonese, a General Boundary Line was happily settled between those Indians and His Majesty's Middle Colonies, and that a Purchase was made by the Proprietaries of this Province, of a large Tract of Country lying within the General Boundary, and contained within the following Limits, Viz't:

Beginning in the said Boundary Line, on the East side of the Each Branch of the River Susquehanna, at a place called Owegy, and running with the said Boundary Line down the said Branch, on the East side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a Creek called by the Indians Awandae, and across the River, and up the said Creek on the south side thereof, and along the Range of Hills called Burnett's Hills by the English, and by the Indians on the north side of them to the Head of a Creek which runs into the West Branch of Susquehanna, which Creek is by the Indians called Tiadaghton, and down the said Creek on the south side thereof, to the said West Branch of Susquehanna; then, crossing the said River and running up the same, on the South side thereof, the several Courses thereof, to the Fork of the same River, which lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio, called Kittanning, and from the said Fork, by a strait Line to Kittanning, aforesaid, and then down the said River Ohio, by the several Courses thereof, to where the western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same River; and then, with the said Western Bounds, to the south Boundary thereof, and with the south Boundary aforesaid, to the East side of the Alleghany Hills, and with the same Hills, on the East side of them, to the West Line of a Tract of Land purchased by the said Proprietaries from the Six Nation Indians, and confirmed by their Deed, bearing Date the twenty-third Day of October, one thousand seven

hundred and fifty-eight; and then with the Northern Bounds of that Tract to the River Susquehanna, and crossing the River Susquehanna to the Northern Boundary Line of another Tract of Land purchased from the Indians, by Deed bearing Date the twenty-second Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; and then, with that Northern Boundary Line to the River Delaware, at the North Side of the mouth of a Creek called Lechawacsein, then up the said River Delaware, on the West Side thereof, to the Intersection of it by an East Line, to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid, to the said River Delaware, and then, with that East Line to the Beginning, at Owegy aforesaid.

I am also to inform you, that The Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the American Department, hath signified to me that His Majesty, in his Wisdom, has been pleased to alter part of the Plan heretofore adopted for the management of Indian Affairs, and to Order that the Regulation of the Indian Trade shall be left to the respective Colonies, whose Legislatures must be the best Judges of what their several situations and Circumstances may require; And as the unjust settlements made on the Lands unpurchased of the Indians, and the abuses committed by the Traders, were the principal Causes of the Disaffection of the savages, it is His Majesty's Royal Expectation that a due attention will be given by the Colonies to these important Objects, and that they will frame proper and adequate Laws, not only for preventing any settlements being made on the Indian Lands beyond the General Boundary Line, but also for the Controul and Punishment of those atrocious Frauds which have been practised by the Indian Traders.

As the Grounds and Reasons of His Majesty's Resolutions upon these Subjects, are in General set forth

in a Report of the Board of Trade, transmitted to me by the Earl of Hillsborough, which points out what His Majesty expects of the Colonies in these matters, and explains what will be hereafter the Nature of the Office of Superintendent, which is not wholly to be laid aside, I have ordered the Secretary to lay that Report before you.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, I need not labour to convince you of the reasonableness of His Majesty's Expectations, nor to shew how greatly both the Interests and Safety of the Colonies depend upon a close Attention to the Objects recommended; nor can I doubt of your earnestly setting about, and prosecuting with all possible Dispatch, a work of so much Consequence to the Colonies in General, and this Province in Particular.

JOHN PENN.

January the 16th, 1769.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland Concerning the riotous acts of several inhabitants of that colony, and requesting that they be brought to justice.

Philadelphia, February the 4th, 1769.

Sir:

BY THE PAPERS INCLOSED, YOU WILL FIND that several Riots, which I am informed were attended with very aggravating Circumstances, and other Offences have lately been committed in the County of Chester, within this Province, by People who are Inhabitants of Maryland. The Delinquents are out of the reach of our Process, and there is no way of bringing them to Justice but by your Assistance, for which I the more chearfully apply, from a persuasion of your good Disposition to promote and establish an

Harmony between the two Provinces, and that you will at once see the propriety of the Application, and the Necessity there is that neighbouring Governments should concur in their Endeavors to punish the Crimes committed by the Borderers on both Sides. And I cannot doubt but you will give immediate Orders to the Magistracy of Cecil County, where, I am told, the Offenders reside, to issue Warrants against them, and when apprehended, to cause them to be delivered to the Peace-Officers of Chester County, or to hold them to sufficient Securities to appear at that County Court, to answer the charges exhibited against them. At the same Time, I beg you will be assured that I shall always think it my Duty, as it is my Inclination, to show the utmost Respect to any Application you may at any time have occasion to make to me.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Governor Sharpe, at Annapolis.

Letter to the Governor of Connecticut, Concerning the designs of certain people of Connecticut of making an immediate settlement on the Susquehanna lands and requesting interposition in the matter.

Sir:

I HAVE RECEIVED CERTAIN ADVICE THAT IN Consequence of Resolutions entered into by a Society of people in your Province, who call themselves the Susquehanna Company, a number of them are set out with a Design to enter upon and settle a part of the River Susquehanna, which is within the Bounds of the Charter of this Province, and the General Boundary Settled last fall with the Indians of the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix, and which at that Treaty

was purchased of those Indians for a very large Sum of money by the Proprietaries of this Province. It is given out, too, that a greater Number are Soon to follow, and that these Adventurers have the Countenance of your Government in their very unjust and illegal Undertaking; Yet, when I consider that like attempts have been made heretofore, and how often the same wild Scheme has been disavowed by your predecessors, as will appear by the Correspondence had between the Governors of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in the Years 1754, 1755, 1761, and 1763, upon the Subject of the Claims and pretensions of these Intruders, I cannot give Credit to this part of the Report.

It is alleged that these imprudent People found their unjust Claim partly in the Extent of the Original Charter of Connecticut, and partly on purchases made of the Indians. But when it is considered that the Province of New York, in the hands of the Dutch, at the Time of the Connecticut Charter, lay between that Colony and Susquehanna, it cannot be conceived how that Charter can operate to affect the place which is now the subject of Contest.

Yet, if there could possibly at first have been any Doubt of the Extent of that Charter, from the Words of it, the settlement of its Western Limits by the Commissioners appointed between the Crown and that Colony so early as the year 1664, has entirely cleared it up. Nor is any Claim which these Intruders can set up under Indian purchases, better founded than their pretentions under the Extent of the Charter. It is well known that the Indians never sell their Rights but in public Council, and it cannot be pretended that any Deeds made to the People of Connecticut were attended with that solemnity. Nay, it is notorious that at the Time these pretended purchases were made, the Indians of the Six Nations refused in public Council, at the Treaty of Albany, in the year 1754, to sell these

Lands to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to whom alone they could sell them consistent with their prior Engagements entered into many years before, and confirmed at that Treaty, and also at the late Treaty at Fort Stanwix. These purchases were therefore, always looked upon by the Six Nations as private and fraudulent, and inconsistent with their prior Engagements to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania; and accordingly, the settlements made by the people of your Province in 1755, at Wyoming, were highly resented and complained of by the Indians, who at length proceeded to the most fatal Extremities. But if their Claims under those Deeds were not liable to these Objections, yet they were void by the Laws of this Province, made many years ago, which prohibit the making of purchases of the Indians by any but the proprietaries. So that in whatever Light the matter is considered, it is against these rash and inconsiderate people who, by their lawless Intrusions, would again disturb the peace and Tranquility of this Government. You may well imagine, that after the proprietaries have paid so large a Consideration for this Country, so evidently within the Limits of their Charter, and have settled a Number of people upon it, which I must inform you is truly the case, this Government cannot be tame spectators of an illegal forcible possession, taken by People who have not the least Colour of Right.

The Consequence therefore, of these deluded People's persisting in their unwarrantable Designs, must be a scene of violence and confusion, which all good Men would wish to avert, and which it is the peculiar Duty of those who are in public stations to prevent. I cannot suppose that the Government of Connecticut would encourage a procedure so unreasonable and illegal, and big with mischievous Consequences, which I would rather hope they would use the utmost of their power to prevent; and it is under this Expectation that I now

apply to your Honour, requesting you to enquire into the Matter, to place it in a proper Light to the people of your Colony, and to use your power and Influence to prevent the many fatal Consequences which must flow from their pursuit of any illegal or violent Measures.

I am, Sir, with great Regard,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

The Hon'ble William Pitkin, Esquire.

To the Assembly Recommending a provision for the salaries of Commissaries, Interpreters and Smiths at Fort Pitt and the Illinois.

YOU WILL PERCEIVE BY A LETTER I HAVE received from General Gage, which I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you, that Sir William Johnson, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, is under a Necessity of discharging the Commissaries, Interpreters, and Smiths, appointed by him at the Posts in the Interior Country, where the Indian Trade is carried on, and that the General expects I shall be able, without Delay, to appoint Officers to succeed those at Fort Pitt and the Illinois. This, Gentlemen, cannot be done until Provision is made for adequate Salaries for those Officers; And as the Regulation of the Indian Trade is a Matter of public Concern, I doubt not but you will make the necessary Provisions for enabling me to answer the above Requisition.

JOHN PENN.

May the 16th, 1769.

Letter to the Sheriff of Northampton County Concerning the designs of a party of New Englanders of settling on the Susquehanna.

Philadelphia, May 16th, 1769.

Sir:

I SUPPOSE MR. STEWART HAS WROTE YOU the bad State of our Affairs at Wyoming. You will receive herewith a Proclamation, with which I desire you will immediately proceed to Wyoming, with a few reputable people to accompany you, and there publish it to the Connecticut People, in a peaceable and quiet manner. If they should carry the Matter so far as to attempt removing our People by Force, their numbers, I am afraid, are to great to resist, and that they will be obliged to give way for the present, rather than run the hazard of shedding Blood without a probability of Success. I desire you will reduce all you know of the proceedings in the Affair from the beginning to an affidavit, in drawing up which, I desire Mr. Stewart may assist, and you may make it before him. This will be necessary to send to England in order to institute a proceeding there against these rash intruders, and to lay before General Gage. I would have you and Mr. Stewart endeavour to penetrate as far as you can into their designs, how far they pretend a Right to the Southward, and what their Intentions are as to the West Branch, and that you will get as many of their Names as you can, especially of the Leaders, or most active amongst them.

I am, with Regard,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To John Jennings, Esquire, Sheriff of Northampton County.

Letter to Charles Stewart Concerning the design of a party of New Englanders of settling on the Susquehanna.

Philadelphia, May 16th, 1769.

Sir:

I RECEIVED YOURS OF THE 12TH INSTANT BY Express, and am sorry to hear those rash and inconsiderate people of New England still persist in their design of settling on the Susquehanna, and that their Numbers are such as nothing less than a Military Force can remove; As to any attempts to remove them immediately by Civil Authority, it seems impracticable, and I would not have you attempt it. The most you can do for the present is to keep your Possessions as well as you can. I have wrote to the Sheriff of Northampton to proceed to Wyoming, and there publish a Proclamation, and give any assistance he can in keeping our possessions. I have also wrote to Colonel Francis, and the Officers on the Susquehanna, to give you their Aid, if necessary, to secure your Settlements, and to be ready at Shamokin, or thereabouts, in order to receive any intelligence you may give them. If you think there is any probability that they can be of any Service, You will write to them on the Occasion.

At the same Time that I approve of your intentions of holding your Possessions, by all lawful and prudent Measures, I would not have you attempt impossibilities, or expose your persons in resisting even a lawless Superior Force, who may be mad and wicked enough to remove you at all events. This is all which at present appears necessary to say to you, but I shall apply to the Proprietaries for Orders from home, and to General Gage, for any assistance it is in his power to give us, and shall inform you what further steps I shall take with these people, as soon as I shall resolve upon them. I am, with regard,

Your very humble Servant,

To Charles Stewart, Esquire. JOHN PENN.

P. S. Pray assist Mr. Jennings in drawing the affidavit I have instructed him to make.

May 16, 1769.

Letter to Colonel Francis at the Forks of the Susquehanna Concerning the designs of a party of New Englanders of settling on the Susquehanna.

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1769.

Sir:

BY EXPRESS FROM WYOMING, DATED THE 12th Instant, I have an account that 146 New-Englanders had that afternoon passed by the Settlement there, and encamped on the East Side the River, a little below, that as many more were expected there the next Day, and that it was thought they would soon be five hundred strong. The account further informs that they expected to be joined by an hundred people, from the lower parts of the Susquehanna, chiefly from Lancaster, and that they were meditating a Settlement on the West Branch I doubt not, but your own Interest, as well as that of the Proprietaries, will excite you and your Corps to give any assistance in your Power to our People at Wyoming, as well as to prevent, if possible, any of our People from joining them.

I would have you explain in the best manner you can, the folly as well as injustice of the proceeding, which, however it may succeed for a little Time, must at last be submitted to the laws of the Country, which will sooner or later be enforced, either by Civil or Military authority. Besides, it seems scandalous in the People of the Country who have long experienced the indulgence of the Proprietaries, to join a parcel of Rob-

bers, who are come to seize upon their Lands by violence.

The Numbers of the Rioters are such, that it is in vain to think of removing them at present, for anything I can see. A force necessary for this purpose, would be too great an Expense to the proprietaries, if it could be raised. All that can at present be done is to attempt keeping the possessions we have got. In this respect, you and your Associates, with such as you may influence to accompany you, may be of service, and I have wrote to Mr. Stewart, that if there is any probability of retaining the possessions by the Assistance of the officers and their People, who will be at or about Shamokin, to write to them on the Occasion; and this he will the more readily do, as when lately at Shamokin, Captains Hunter, Plunket, and others, promised him to give any assistance in their power when called upon. What I write to you in General is to the other officers also. If your Health is such as that you can safely venture a Journey, I should be glad you could go yourself to Wyoming, if it appears expedient when you are at Shamokin, from which place you may write to Mr. Stewart to know if you can possibly be of any service to him.

Whatever services you or your Associates can render the Government on this occasion, will be properly considered by the Proprietaries, as well as by,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

Colonel Turbutt Francis.

Proclamation warning the unlawful Settlers on Lands about Wyoming and on the Susquehanna to immediately relinquish them.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Number of persons, chiefly belonging to the Colony of Connecticut, have lately, as well as at different Times heretofore, without any License or Grant from the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, made attempts to possess themselves of and settle upon a large Tract of Land within the Limits of this Province, lying at and between Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, and Cushietunk, on the River Delaware; and by the intelligence I have this Day received, a large Number of the Inhabitants of the said Colony, in defiance of all Law and Justice, are, at this Time, with Force and Arms, actually possessing themselves of and seating the Lands at and near Wyoming, and other parts of the North East Branch of Susquehanna, which have lately been purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of this Province; And Whereas, divers people belonging to the said Colony, have also, at different Times, endeavoured to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in such their illegal Designs, and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by a strong Hand: Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, as to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this

Government from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in prosecuting their illegal settlements, I have judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons already settled or residing on the said Lands, without the Licence of the Proprietaries or Authority from this Government, immediately to evacuate their Settlements, and to depart and remove themselves off and from the said Lands without Delay; And I do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the aforesaid Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without the express permission of the Proprietaries or this Government, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril, and on Pain of being Prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. And I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves and use their utmost Endeavours to Prosecute and bring to Justice all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth Day of May, in the ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning the bill entitled "An Act for striking the sum of 120,000 pounds in bills of credit, to be emitted on loan."

I FIND BY YOUR VERBAL MESSAGE OF YESterday sent up to me, with your Answer to my reply, respecting the Bill entituled "An Act for striking the Sum of £120,000 in Bills of Credit, to be emitted on Loan," &ca., that the only material Points in which we disagree are the Disposition of the Interest Money, and the appointment of the Trustees of the General Loan Office. All I contend for is, that the Governor, who is the King's Representative here, shall have a share with the Representatives of the People in the Exercise of both these Powers. But You insist on reserving to yourselves the sole and exclusive Right of nominating all the Trustees, and of applying the whole Interest Money. I offer to divide with you those Rights, which, by the English Constitution, are allowed to be the undoubted Prerogatives of the Crown; but you are not to be satisfied without assuming the whole. To save Time, Gentlemen, I must tell you in a few Words, that your Claims appear to me so unreasonable that I cannot accede to them. At the same Time I cannot help expressing my Concern, that a Bill which you agree to be of so much Importance to the Country, should miscarry by your insisting that the Assembly should be invested with Powers which I cannot allow consistent with my Duty to the Crown.

May 26th, 1769. JOHN PENN.

To the Assembly of the Lower Counties Recommending the framing of a bill by the Legislature for regulating the fishery in the River Brandywine.

I AM TO INFORM YOU THAT IN FEBRUARY, 1768, I passed a Law presented to me by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, "for regulating the Fishery in the River Brandywine," which, however, will not

be of any Force or Validity, nor answer the good purposes intended by it, until an Act of a similar kind be passed by the Legislature of this Government. I therefore recommend it to you, to frame such a Bill as will effectually remedy the same Mischiefs and Inconveniences which are intended to be remedied by that Law; for which Purpose I have directed the Secretary to lay a Copy of it before you.

JOHN PENN.

New Castle, the 5th of June, 1769.

Letter to Colonel Francis at Fort Augusta Concerning measures for the removal of the New England settlers on the Wyoming lands.

Philadelphia, the 24th of August, 1769.

Sir:

AS THE NEW ENGLAND MEN HAVE NOT thought proper to observe their agreement made at Easton, but soon determined to retain their unlawful Possessions at Wyoming, I must desire you to exert your Influence in raising as good a Party as you can, in order to assist the Sheriff of Northampton in executing the King's Writ on the New England People at Wyoming who were indicted at Easton, and I hope you will find the People in your Neighbourhood as willing to embark in the affair as they have heretofore shewn themselves. When you can know what number you can procure, you will send an Express to Wyoming, informing Mr. Stewart or Mr. Ogden of it, that they may transmit the Account to the Sheriff of Northampton, and fix a Time of meeting at Wyoming, in which you will take Care to allow Time enough.

I send you £ , to defray the Expense of the Expedition.

It is hoped you will be able to procure the People to go without Pay, as they have already manifested a very good Disposition to bring the Intruders to Justice, and to support the Civil power of the Government under which they live.

If the Persons Indicted have all left Wyoming, you will be made acquainted with it by Mr. Stewart or Mr. Ogden, and in such Case you need not proceed. I have a Confidence in your activity and Resolution, as well as in your Prudence, in this Service, and am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Colonel Turbutt Francis at Fort Augusta.

Letter to Messrs. Stewart and Ogden Concerning measures for the removal of the New England settlers on the Wyoming lands.

Philadelphia, the 24th August, 1769.

Sir:

AS THE NEW ENGLAND MEN SEEM DETERmined to remain at Wyoming, there is a Necessity that the Government should take proper Measures to bring the People Indicted at Easton to Justice; And for that Purpose I desire you will immediately repair to Wyoming, in order to carry on a Correspondance with Colonel Francis, who is desired to assist in this matter, and also with Mr. Jennings, the Sheriff of Northampton, who is properly instructed in the manner of executing the King's Writ against the Offenders.

If, upon going to Wyoming, you find that all the Persons Indicted have left the place, you are immediately to advise both Colonel Francis and the Sheriff of it, that the Expence of bringing up their Parties may be avoided. If any thing particular should occur, which

you may think proper for the Government to be apprized of, you are to send Expresses for the Purpose.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Charles Stewart or Amos Ogden, Esquires.

Instructions to the Sheriff of Northampton, relative to his Conduct in executing the King's Writ upon the New England Men at Wyoming, Indicated for Forcible Entry, &c.:

YOU ARE TO SUMMON TO YOUR AID AS MANY of the Inhabitants of the County as you may judge necessary.

It is expected that a Number of People from the West Branch of Susquehanna will join you in the Neighbourhood of Wyoming, whom you will also take to your assistance; but of this you will receive further and more particular Intelligence, either from Wyoming or Philadelphia, and you are to wait till such further information is given you.

As you are a Stranger to the Persons Indicted, you should take with you such of the Persons settled at Wyoming, under Pennsylvania, as are acquainted with them, to shew or point out to you those named in the Writ.

You are to be Cautious not to arrest any who are not named in the Writ, except they oppose you in the legal execution of your Duty, or attempt a rescue, or otherwise commit a Breach of the Peace; in either of which Cases, you may arrest and detain them, until they can be carried before a Justice to Answer for their Offence.

If the Persons named in the Writ, or any of them, retire to any House and refuse to admit you, you are first to demand Entrance, and inform those within that you have the King's Writ against the several Defendants,

and if they afterwards refuse to open the Doors, you will be justified in breaking them open and entering to make the arrest; but, before you proceed this length, it is absolutely necessary you should know that one or more of the Defendants are within the House; but in this Case, it would be well if, before you use Force, you would parley with the wrong-doers, and urge Arguments to induce them to desist from their illegal Purpose.

As the New England Men threaten to oppose You in the execution of your Duty with Force and Violence, it is prudent that You and Your Party should furnish yourselves with Arms for your Defence and Preservation only, but not to make use of them unless reduced to the necessity of doing it by an illegal and violent resistance, in which Case you may oppose Force with Force. It is, however, warmly recommended to You to exercise on this unhappy Occasion the utmost Discretion and Prudence, to avoid the effusion of Blood, and that neither You or Your party strike, fire at, or Wound the Offenders, unless you are first stricken, fired on, or Wounded.

At the same Time that it is required of you to act a spirited and resolute Part in using your utmost Endeavours to arrest the Offenders, it is not expected or desired that you should expose yourself and your Party to unnecessary Danger, or run great Hazards, if you should be opposed by Numbers so greatly Superior to You that there is no probability of succeeding in the Attempt, which must be left to your own Judgement and Observation on the Spot; but in such Case you are to return and make Your Report to me, in Order that I may apply to General Gage to furnish me with the Military Force to support the Civil Power, & enforce the execution of the Laws. JOHN PENN.

To John Jennings, Esq'r, Sheriff of the Cot'y of Northampton.

Philadelphia, August 24th, 1769.

Proclamation for the continuance of all Magistrates and other officers in the Province and lower Counties till the Governor's further pleasure be made known.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased, by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals, bearing Date the twenty-fourth day of August last, to constitute and reappoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, with all necessary powers and Authority for the well governing of the same, which said Appointment the King's most excellent Majesty, in a Council held at St. James's the fifteenth Day of September last past, was graciously pleased to allow and approve of: Therefore, in pursuance of the said Trust in me reposed, having a special Regard to the Safety of the State and Government of the said Province and Counties, and to prevent Failures in the administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the Advice of the Council of the said Province and Counties, thought fit to Ordain, and do hereby Ordain and declare, that all Orders and Commissions whatsoever relating to the Government of the said Province and Counties, heretofore lawfully and rightfully issued, which were in force on the thirty-first day of October last, shall be, continue, and remain in full

Force, power, and Virtue, according to their respective Tenors, until my further pleasure shall be known therein; and that all Persons whatsoever, who on the thirty first day of October last, held or enjoyed any office of Trust or profit in the said Province and Counties, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same until they shall be determined by me, as aforesaid, or by other sufficient Authority; And I do hereby further command and require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners, whatsoever, in whom any public Trust is reposed in the Government of the said province and Counties, that they diligently proceed in the Performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the safety, peace, and well being of the same.

Given under my Hand & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the tenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Seventy.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Concerning a joint plan for regulating the Indian trade in the provinces and matters connected therewith.

I HAVE ORDERED THE SECRETARY TO LAY before you a Letter I received from Sir Henry Moore, deceased, late Governor of New York, inclosing a Plan framed by the Assembly of that Prov

nce for regulating the Indian Trade, which they propose to carry into Execution, provided the Legislatures of this province and Canada approve the same, and will concur with them in passing Laws for that purpose. This Regulation I apprehend, was framed in Consequence of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter of the 15th of April, 1768, to the several Governor's inclosing a Report of the Lords of Trade upon Indian Affairs, and his Majesty's declaration thereon, to transfer the management of those matters from the Superintendents to the Legislatures of the several Colonies, which I laid before the Assembly in my Message of the 16th of January, 1769, and to which I refer you. It was late in Session before I had it in my power to lay them before that Assembly, which I conclude was the Reason they did not then take any Steps towards answering the Royal Expectation. I have since that time received from his Excellency, Major General Gage, Commander in Chief in America, two Letters upon the same Subject, the one dated the 24th March, 1769, & the other the 16th April, 1769, which I have also ordered to be laid before you, by which you will perceive that Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendent for the Northern District, in pursuance of His Majesty's Commands, has found himself under a necessity of discharging the Commissaries and other offices by him appointed in posts and Forts in the interior Country; so that the Indian Trade at present remains entirely without Regulation, for want of proper Officers to superintend it.

I am persuaded, Gentlemen, I need not labour to convince you of the Importance of this Object, nor how necessary it is for the Welfare of the Province to cultivate a pacific and friendly disposition in the Indians towards us; nor can I doubt but that You must be thoroughly sensible that proper Regulations of our Trade with them, in order to prevent Impositions on

them, must be the most likely means of preserving a good Understanding with them; Indeed, the present interruption of Commerce getween this Province and the Mother Country, has, in a great measure, put a stop to our Trade with the Natives, and may be productive of very unfavourable Alarms and Apprehensions on their side, unless some Steps be taken by the Legislature to restore the Trade.

Another Source of Indian Disturbance is, the making of Settlements, marking Trees, and Surveying upon their unpurchased Lands; and as a general Boundary has lately been Settled between those People and his Majesty's Subjects, it will be very proper, in my Opinion, to secure a due regard to it by Laws to restrain and punish such offensive Proceedings.

I flatter myself, Gentlemen, that you will at once see the Importance of the matters I have touched upon, and that You will take them into Your immediate and most serious Consideration, and proceed to the framing of Laws adequate to the Evils intended to be remedied, in which you may be assured of my hearty Concurrence.

JOHN PENN.

January 15, 1770.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of Joseph Billings charged with counterfeiting the bills of credit of the Province.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information from the Chief Justice, that a certain Joseph Billings stands charged before him with feloniously forging and counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of this Province, and passing the same, to the great Injury and Deceit of His Majesty's liege Subjects. And whereas, the Endeavours hitherto used for apprehending the said Billings have been ineffectual, and it is highly expedient for the Discouragement of such pernicious and villainous Crimes, that the said Joseph Billings should be brought to exemplary punishment. I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby promising and engaging to pay the Public Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Person or Persons who shall discover apprehend and secure the said Joseph Billings, so that he be prosecuted to Conviction. His person is very remarkable, being six feet five inches high, long necked and raw Boned; he is about fifty years of Age, and a Silver Smith or Watch-maker by Trade, but often passes by the name of Doctor Billings. He has formerly been committed to several Prisons in this and the neighboring Provinces, for practices of the same kind. And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and Enquiry after the said Joseph Billings, and to use all possible means to apprehend and secure him in one of the Public Gaols of this Province, that he may be proceeded against according to Law.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven

hundred and seventy, and in the tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly Recommending that a small present be given to Newaleka, a Delaware Chief.

A FEW DAYS AGO CAME TO TOWN NEWAleka, one of the Delaware Chiefs, with a number of his Indians, in Order to pay a friendly Visit to this Government. As he is a Person of Distinction and Influence among the Indians, and has on all occasions shewn himself a Friend to the English, and never was in Town before, I think it might be prudent to secure his Attachment to our Interest by making him a small present, which I should be glad you would enable me to do.

JOHN PENN.

February 20th, 1770.

Proclamation warning all persons who have made settlements on the Wyoming lands without license or permission immediately to relinquish the same.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Number of Persons, chiefly of the Colony of Connecticut, have lately, as well as at different Times heretofore, without any License or Grant from the Honorable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government, made Attemps to possess themselves of and settle upon a large Tract of Land within the known Limits of this Province, lying at and between Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, and Cushietunk on the River Delaware; And Whereas, I have lately received Intelligence that divers People of the said Colony of Connecticut have persuaded and enviegled many of the Inhabitants of this Province to join them, and with their Assistance have, with Force and Arms, in the most hostile and warlike manner, not only possessed themselves of the Lands at and near Wyoming on the said River Susquehanna, within the known Bounds of this Province, but have, also, in the same hostile and warlike Manner, driven and expelled from their lawful settlements and possessions divers Persons there settled by lawful Authority under the said Proprietaries, burned their Houses, killed their Cattle, and other Stock, destroyed their other Effects, and imprisoned the Persons of many of them, in open Defiance of all Law and Justice; Wherefore, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, as to warn and Prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in prosecuting their illegal Settlements, I have, by and with the Advice of the Council, judged it proper to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons

already settled, and residing on the said Lands, without the License of the Proprietaries or Authority from this Government, immediately to evacuate their Settlements and to depart and remove themselves off and from the said Lands without delay. And I do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the aforesaid Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without the express Permission of this Government, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of Law. And I do hereby declare, that all and every Person or Persons who have joined or shall join the said Intruders in supporting or holding their present illegal and unjust Possessions, or in making further Settlements within this Province, shall not only be deprived of the Benefit of taking up any Lands within this Province, but shall be treated with the utmost strictness in respect to any Lands they have heretofore taken up, or do possess under the said Proprietaries, which have not been fully paid for. And I do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs and other officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Veto of a bill for vacating a part of a road in the township of Passyunk, and for laying out and making a new road instead thereof.

FROM THE BEST JUDGMENT I HAVE BEEN able to form of the Bill now before me, entituled "An Act for vacating a Part of a Road in the Township of Passyunk, and for laying out and making a new Road instead thereof," it is proposed that a new Road shall be laid out for public Use, to intersect the River Schuylkill in a Point opposite to a Place on the other side of that River from whence a Provincial Road has been applied for, by a Petition to me and the Council, to intersect the old Road leading to Chester at Cramm Creek. It may be proper to inform you, that in Consequence of this Petition an Order of Council has been made, appointing a number of Gentlemen on their own view to judge of the Utility of that Road, and to make their Report accordingly. As, therefore, the necessity of laying out the Road proposed by the Bill, seems to me wholly to depend on what may be done in the Case of the other Road with which it is intended to have communication, I think there would at present be great impropriety in passing the Bill under Consideration; Besides, Gentlemen, the Acts of Assembly of this Province having established proper Judicatories for laying out both Provincial and private Roads, I cannot see what Occasion there is for the Legislature to interpose in these cases. For these Reasons, I am under the disagreeable necessity of returning you the Bill with a Negative.

JOHN PENN.

September 29th, 1770.

Proclamation directing the recapture of Lazarus Stewart, charged with arson and escaped from custody, and offering a reward for his apprehension.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the Deposition of John Philip De Haas, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, that a certain Lazarus Stewart, who, among others, stands charged with the crime of Arson, was on the 15th day of last Month legally apprehended for the same, in virtue of a Warrant issued for that Purpose by one of the Judges of the Supream Court of this Province; And whereas, the said Stewart, in defiance of all Law and Authority, did, on the same Day, with the Assistance of a number of lawless People who joined him, rescue himself from the Custody of the Constable who arrested him, and not only beat the Constable with great Severity, but abused and threatened the said De Haas in the Execution of his Office as a Justice of the Peace, in the most insolent manner:

And whereas, it is highly expedient for the Preservation of the Public Peace, and enforcing a due Execution of the Laws, that the said Lazarus Stewart should be brought to Justice, as well for the Crime for which he was arrested, as for the daring Insult he has shewn to the Authority of Parliament; I have, therefore, by and with the Advice of Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and com-

manding all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's Subjects within this Government, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the said Lazarus Stewart, and to use all lawful means for apprehending, securing, and bringing him to Justice. And as an Encouragement for that Purpose, I do hereby promise and engage that the public Reward of fifty Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Lazarus Stewart in one of the Public Gaols of this Province, so that he be brought to his Trial, and proceeded against according to Law.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the third day of October, in the tenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning a conference with some Munsey Indians regarding a treaty with the Six Nations, and recommending the provision of a fund to defray the expenses of Indians visiting the city.

I HAVE ORDERED THE SECRETARY TO LAY before you a Conference I had on the sixth Instant with some Munsey Indians, charged with a Message from the six nations, informing me that they have a great deal to say to me, and requesting that I would hold a Treaty with them some Time next Spring. I have not been able to collect what particular Business they have to transact with us. Should it relate

to matters which concern this Province only, and are not merely Objects of Negotiation between His Majesty and them, which, by the late Royal Regulations, fall within the Department of the Superintendants of Indian Affairs, Justice and good Policy, in my Opinion require, that we should comply with their Request, in an Affair of such Importance, and which in its Consequences may be attended with a considerable Expence to the Public. I should be glad Gentlemen of your Advice and Assistance, and shall detain the Indians till I receive your Answer, which I request may be as soon as possible.

During my Administration I have often been put to great Difficulties for want of Money to defray the Expences of such Indians as have applied to me from Time to Time in the Recess of Assembly, and have sometimes been under the Necessity of detaining them longer than I should have done on that Account, which has greatly enhanced the Public Expence. I think it would be to the Honor, as well as Interest of the Province, that a permanent Fund should be established for this Purpose. I therefore earnestly recommend this Matter to your Consideration, and hope you will make such Provision as you judge may be adequate to the Occasion, without Loss of Time.

JOHN PENN.

October 16th, 1770.

To the Assembly Concerning a conference with the Six Nations regarding the abuses and violences committed by traders and frontier settlers and recommending measures to remedy the same.

IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMANDS lately signified to me by the Earl of Hillsborough, I am now to acquaint you that at a Congress held at the German Flatts in July last, by Sir William

Johnson, with the Six Nations, their Confederates and Allies, they loudly complained of Abuses and Violences committed by the Traders and frontier Inhabitants of the Colonies, strongly intimating that unless they are speedily redressed, and effectual Measures taken in future to prevent the like mischiefs, it will be impossible to restrain their young Men and Warriors from Acts of Revenge.

I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you an Extract of one of the Conferences at the Congress, and of Sir William's Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough on this Subject, he transmitted me by his Lordship, which will make known to you the particulars of the Indian Complaints.

You must be sensible Gentlemen, that the cultivating a lasting Friendship with the Indians, and the conciliating their Affections by all possible Means, are objects of the greatest Importance to His Majesty's Interest in General, and the Peace and Welfare of the Colonies in particular.

Motives of Justice and good Policy alone would, I am persuaded, incline you to take this Matter into your most serious Consideration. But when you are informed that his Majesty has been pleased expressly to Order me without Delay, to represent it to you in the strongest Manner, and urge you in his Name to fall on some Means of putting Indian Affairs under such regulations as may have the Effect to prevent the Abuses of the Trade, and those Violences and Encroachments of the frontier Inhabitants which the Indians so justly complain of, you will, I make no doubt, hold yourselves bound by the Ties of Duty and Respect to your Sovereign, to give this Business the first Place in your Deliberations.

JOHN PENN.

January 28th, 1771.

Proclamation directing the arrest of Lazarus Stewart and his accomplices, perpetrators of a riot at Wyoming and offering a reward for their apprehension.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by the Depositions and Examinations, that a certain Lazarus Stewart (who was some Time since apprehended for a Capital Crime with which he stood charged, and afterwards made his Escape), being joined by a Number of other lawless People from Hanover, in Lancaster County, and other Places, armed with Guns and Clubs, proceeded in an hostile Manner to Wyoming, where a Number of Families were seated by Authority of this Government, and on the eighteenth day of December last, in open defiance of Law, they violently broke open the Doors of their Houses in the Night Time, and beat and abused them in the most inhuman and cruel Manner, turning all the Men, Women and Children out of Doors, and then took Possession themselves of the Houses, where they afterwards remained.

And Whereas, it further appears from the aforesaid Depositions, that the Sheriff of Northampton having raised the Posse of the County, proceeded, on the eighteenth of January last, to Wyoming, in order to execute the King's Writ and Warrant against the said Stewart and some of his Associates, who had there shut themselves up in a Fort; and that on the Monday following, the said Lazarus Stewart and his Party, bidding defiance to all lawful Authority, and setting themselves in opposition to the Sheriff in the

Execution of his Duty, refused him Admittance into the said Fort to serve the said Process on divers Persons therein named, who were then within the said Fort, and threatened to put him and his People to Death; and in the end, the said Stewart most wickedly and treacherously, without any Provocation, murdered Nathan Ogden, one of the Sheriff's Posse, who had come to the Fort at the said Stewart's Request, to parly with him in a friendly way, and at the same Time the rest of the said Stewart's Associates, by his Orders, fired upon others of the Sheriff's Posse, who were unarmed, and wounded three of them; that they continued firing the remainder of the Day, at every Person that appeared within reach of their Guns, and in the Evening, abandoning the Fort, fled to the Woods and made their Escape.

And Whereas, public Justice, and the Peace and Tranquility of His Majesty's liege Subjects, require that the Perpetrators and Abettors of such atrocious crimes should be apprehended and brought to condign and exemplary Punishment;

I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the said Lazarus Stewart and his principal Accomplices, Viz't: James Stewart, William Stewart, John Simpson, William Speedy, John McDaniel (alias Donnel), William Young, and Richard Cook, as well as all others of his Accomplices, and to use all lawful Means for apprehending, securing, and bringing them to Justice; And, as an Encouragement, I do hereby promise and engage, that the Public Reward of three hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Lazarus Stewart, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff

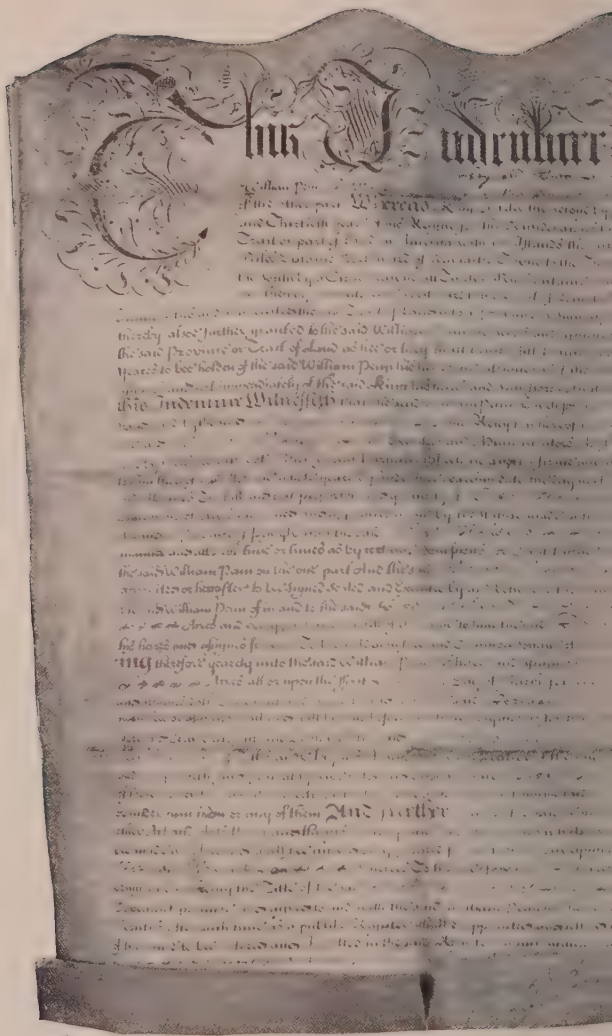
of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Gaol of the said County; and also a Reward of fifty Pounds for apprehending and delivering to the said Sheriff in the same Place, each of his said principal Accomplices, James Stewart, William Stewart, John Simpson, William Speedy, William Young, John McDaniel (alias Donnel), and Richard Cook.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of February, in the eleventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

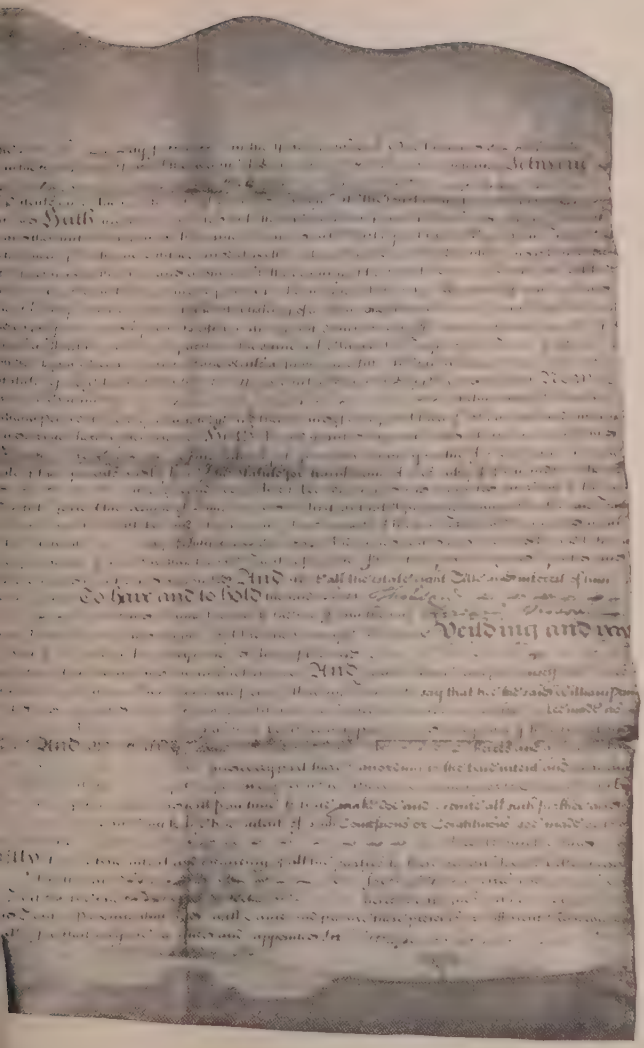
JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



DOCUMENT BEARING
Reduced Fac Simile from the Ar



TURE OF WILLIAM PENN.
the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN PENN.

Proprietor and Governor.

(Second Term.)

1773-1776.

Chapter III.

JOHN PENN.

Proprietor and Governor,

(Second Term)

1773-1776.

Proclamation continuing all Magistrates and Other Officers in their respective Offices.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, one of the true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province and Counties, as well in his own Right, as by the appointment of the Honorable Thomas Penn, Esquire, the other true and absolute Proprietary of the said Province and Counties.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is necessary on my accession to the Government of this Province, in order to prevent Failures in the administration of Justice, to continue the several persons holding Commissions under this Government in the exercise and enjoyment of their respective Offices; I have, therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare, that all orders and Commissions whatsoever, relating to the Government of the said Province, heretofore lawfully and rightfully

issued, which were in Force on the twenty-ninth day of August Instant, shall be, continue, and remain in full Force, Power, and Virtue, according to their respective Tenors, untill my further Pleasure shall be known therein; And that all persons whatsoever, who, on the said twenty-ninth day of August, held or enjoyed any office of trust or Profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall Continue to hold and enjoy the same, untill they shall be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other Sufficient Authority; And I do hereby further Command and require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any Public Trust is reposed in the Government of the said Province, that they Diligently Proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective duties therein for the Safety, Peace and well being of the same.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the thirtieth day of August, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation commanding all persons who have settled upon lands not purchased from the Indians immediately to relinquish the same.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information that several Ill disposed Persons, in Disobedience to His Majesty's express orders, and in direct Violation of the Laws, have Lately presumed to seat themselves upon Lands within the limits of this Province, not as yet purchased of the Indians; And whereas, the making such Settlements doth greatly tend to irritate the minds of the Indians, and may be productive of dangerous and Fatal Consequences to the Peace and Safety of His Majesty's good Subjects: And Whereas, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, passed in the ninth year of his Majesty's Reign, for preventing Persons from Settling upon Lands not purchased of the Indians, it is enacted, "that if any Person or Persons, after the Publication of this Act, either singly or in Companies, shall presume to settle upon any Lands within the Boundaries of this Province, not purchased of the Indians, or shall make, or cause any Surveys to be made of any part thereof, or mark or cut down any Trees thereon, with design to settle or appropriate the same to his own, or the use of any other Person or Persons whatsoever, every such person or persons so offending, being legally Convicted thereof, in any Court or Quarter Sessions of the County where such Offenders shall be apprehended, (in which said Court the said offences are hereby made Cognizable,) shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Five hundred Pounds, and suffer twelve Month's Imprisonment, without Bail or Main-Prize, and shall moreover find Surety for his Good Behaviour during the space of twelve Months from and after the Expiration of the Term of such Imprisonment. I have therefore thought Proper, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoying and requiring all and every Person and Persons, already set-

tled or Residing on any Lands beyond the Boundary Line of the Last Indian Purchase, immediately to evacuate their illegal Settlements, and to depart and remove themselves from the said Lands without Delay, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. And I do hereby prohibit and forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this, or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, Settle or Possess any of the aforesaid unpurchased Lands, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril. And I do also hereby strictly command and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Peace officers within this Province, to enforce and Carry into strict execution the said Act of General Assembly, as well against the present offenders in the Premises, as all others who may hereafter Transgress the same.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of September, in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly assuming them of the Governor's inclination to promote harmony between the two branches of the Legislature.

I ACCEPT WITH PARTICULAR PLEASURE your kind Congratulations, and the assurances you are pleased to give me, that you will support ye Honor and dignity of my Government, for which I most heartily return you my warmest thanks.

As it was ever my sincere Inclination to Cultivate Harmony between the two Branches of the Legislature, during my former administration, so you may be assured it shall be my future Care, while I have the Honor to Preside in the Government of this Province, to Cherish the same good Dispositions, as the surest means of Contributing to the Happiness and Prosperity of the People committed to my care, with which I am thoroughly Sensible the Interest of my Family is inseperably Connected.

The Representatives of the Freemen of this Province may, therefore, rely on the Sincerity of my Professions, when I assure them that while my duty calls upon me to support the just Prerogatives of the Crown and Rights of the Proprietaries, I shall be happy in promoting the welfare of the People, and protecting them in the enjoyment of their invaluable Liberties and Privileges.

September 22d, 1773. JOHN PENN.

Proclamation of reward for the Apprehension of Joseph Richardson and Samuel Ford charged with counterfeiting the bills of credit of the province.

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by sundry affidavits taken before one of the Judges of the Province of New Jersey, that Joseph Richardson, late of the County of Philadelphia, and a certain Samuel Ford, stand charged with Feloniously Forging and Counterfeiting the Bills of Credit of this Province, and passing the same, to the great injury of His Majesty's Liege Subjects: And Whereas, the endeavours

hitherto used for apprehending them have been ineffectual, and it is highly expedient, for the Discouragement of such pernicious and atrocious Crimes, that the said Joseph Richardson and Samuel Ford should be brought to Condign and exemplary Punishment. I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to Issue this my Proclamation, hereby Promising and engageing that the Public Reward of Three hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Joseph Richardson, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Gaol of the said County; and also that the lie reward of Three hundred Pounds shall be paid to any person or Persons who shall apprehend the said Samuel Ford, and deliver him to the said Sheriff in the same Gaol. And I do hereby strictly Charge, enjoin, and require, all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other His Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within my Government, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the said Joseph Richardson and Samuel Ford, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them, so that they may be brought to Justice.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-three, and in the thirteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation publishing His Majesty's Veto of two laws passed by the Assembly.

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, His Majesty, by an Instrument of Writing under the Privy Seal, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of April Last, Lately Transmitted to me by one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has been pleased to adjudge and declare void an act of Assembly of this Province, passed in March, 1772, intituled "An Act to dissolve the Marriage of George Keemple of the City of Philadelphia, Barber, with Elizabeth, his wife, late Elizabeth Miller, and to enable him to marry again." And Whereas, his Majesty, by a like Instrument, under the Privy Seal, bearing date the eighth day of June last, did also adjudge and declare void one other act of Assembly of this Province, passed in March, 1772, intituled "An Act to enable William Hembell of the City of Philadelphia, Taylor, to hold lands, and to invest him with the Privileges of a natural Subject of this Province." I have therefore thought fit to signify and make known the same to all persons within this Government, in order that they may take notice thereof, and Govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and the great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third,

by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command.
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Reply to a Congratulatory Address of the Assembly of the Lower Counties.

I AM VERY SINCERELY THANKFUL FOR THE kind and respectful Expressions of your address, which give me the highest Satisfaction, as they afford me an agreeble testimony not only of your approbation of my former administration, but of your Confidence in my future Conduct.

I have a pleasing remembrance of the Harmony which subsisted between me and former Assemblies of these Counties, and shall always Chearfully concur with you in promoting the Continuance of so great a Public Advantage.

As you cannot be more sensible than I am of the Intimate connection between the true Interests of the Proprietaries and your Constituents, I flatter myself you will always find me equally Solicitous to preserve it; and being sincerely disposed to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of the People you represent, I hope your expectations from the Personal Government of one of your Proprietaries will not be disappointed.

JOHN PENN

October 22d, 1773.

To the Assembly recommending measures for the protection and relief of the inhabitants of Northumberland County and the apprehension of the rioters.

THE DISTRESSES OF THE INHABITANTS OF the County of Northumberland expressed in their Petition, which will be delivered to you by the Secretary, appear to be of a very alarming Nature, and justly to call for the particular attention of this Government.

The Insolent Outrages of a set of Men who have long bid defiance to the Laws of the Country, and have afforded Protection to Offenders of the most Henious kind, ought not, Certainly, in a Well regulated Society, to be suffered to pass with Impunity; but when these men embody themselves, sally forth with arms in their Hands, and in a Warlike Manner attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of the County lately laid out and Established by act of Assembly, within the known bounds of the Province, it is a procedure of so dangerous a Tendency as not only to threaten the Destruction of that Infant County, but strikes at the Peace of the whole Province.

I think it therefore Incumbent on me, Gentlemen, to recommend this Matter to your most serious Consideration, and to request you will Fall upon such Measures as will Strengthen the Hands of Government on this Extraordinary and alarming Occasion, repel the Violence of these lawless Intruders, and afford the Petitioners that Immediate Protection and Relief which their Necessities and Situation Require.

JOHN PENN.

December 14th, 1773.

Letter to a Committee from the Colony of Connecticut concerning the claims of that Colony to Lands within the Province.

Philadelphia, the 15th of December, 1773.

Gentlemen:

I HAVE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION THE Letter you have this day delivered me from Governor Trumbull, and the act of Assembly and the several Resolves of the Governor and Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut, respecting their Claim of Lands within the Province of Pennsylvania, and appointing You a Committee, with power to treat with me and the Proprietary Agents, respecting an amicable Settlement of That Claim.

As a step previous to my treating with you on this Subject, it appears to me necessary and proper that you should lay before me in Writing, the precise extent of their Claim, which I request you will favor me with as soon as possible, and am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson, and Jedediah Strong, Esq'rs, a Committee from the Collony of Connecticut.

Further correspondence concerning the claims of the Colony of Connecticut to lands within the Province.

Philadelphia, ye 17th of December, 1773.

Gentlemen:

I YESTERDAY RECEIVED YOUR FAVOR IN answer to my Requisition that you would lay before me the precise Extent of the Claim of the Colony of Connecticut, But must own I am much dis-

appointed to find that, instead of Complying with my Request, you have only in General referred me to the Expressions of your Charter of 1662, which are by no means determinate, and you yourselves admit to be of doubtful Interpretation.

The uncertainty in the Bounds and Extent of that Charter, as well as of other of the New England Grants, occasioned a Royal Commission to issue so early as within two years after the Date of your Charter, for the declared Purpose of settling the Bounds and Limits of their Several Charters and Jurisdiction. In Consequence of which a North North-West line drawn from Mamoroneck River to the line of the Massechusets, was declared and expressly fixed and Established to be the Western Bounds of the Colony of Connecticut, which Boundary was then Solemnly assented to, ratified, and Confirmed by the Governor and Commissioners of the Colony.

After this Settlement of your Western Boundary, the Grant of Pennsylvania was made to William Penn. The Duke of York also relinquishing his Claim to the Lands comprized therein, and it was never understood by the Crown, at that time, nor by the Grantee, William Penn, nor by any other persons, for near eighty years, so far as I have heard, that the Grant of Pennsylvania any way intrenched upon or approached near any of the New England Grants, till the late Claim was set up on the Part of your Collony.

Being Clearly of Opinion, for these and many other Reasons, that the present Claim made by your Government of any Lands Westward of the Province of New York, is without the least Foundation, you cannot reasonably expect that I should accept of the Proposal of "Settling and ascertaining the Boundaries between the Collony of Connecticut and this Province," or enter with you into a Negotiation on that Subject, nor can I

with any propriety agree to the alternative in the act of Assembly of your Colony which you have laid before me viz: "that if we cannot agree amicably to ascertain those Boundaries, then to join in an application to his Majesty to appoint Commissioners for that Purpose, because in either of these cases I should admit a Claim on the part of your Colony, which the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania are well advised, cannot be Supported without giving your Charter a Construction different from what has been determined to be the sense of other Charters of the like kind, nor without allowing your Limits to extend far beyond those heretofore fixed by the Royal Authority.

But if your Colony, Gentlemen, should still apprehend they have a just Claim to Lands within the Grant of this Province, and should adhere to their late resolve to assert and support it, you may be assured that the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania most ardently wish to have the matter brought to the most speedy Issue possible, and that upon a Petition to be preferred by your Government to his Majesty in Council, which it is apprehended is the Proper Constitutional Tribunal to apply to on this Occasion, they will appear on the first notice and answer such petition, and give all the Dispatch in their power to bring the Matter to a Final Decission.

It gives me the greatest Concern when I call to mind the Repeated Outrages which have been committed by a number of lawless people from your Colony, who without any Warrant or authority from the Government of Connecticut, have for some years past forcibly, and in an Hostile Manner, dispossessed the Tenants who were settled on Lands under Warrants and by the Licence of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

I shall however, be ready to hear any reasonable proposals you may have to offer for putting an end to such

Violences, and restore the Public Tranquility in future, and shall chearfully Join with you in any proper and Equitable Measures to effect so valuable a Purpose.

I am, Gentlemen, your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson, and Jededia Strong, Esquires, a Committee from the Collony of Connecticut.

Further Correspondence concerning the claims of the Colony of Connecticut to lands within the Province.

Philadelphia, 23d Decem'r, 1773.

Gentlemen:

I DO ASSURE YOU I DID NOT DECLINE YOUR Proposal of an amicable Settlement of the Controversy between your Colony and the Proprietarys of Pennsylvania, or of a joint application to the Crown to appoint Commissioners to settle Boundaries between them, with a view either of protracting the time or enhanceing the Expence of a Decision; nor can I be of Opinion that an adversary Suit in which both sides are desirous of a Speedy Conclusion, can be attended with any extraordinary Delay or Expence.

In the Case of Commissioners to settle Boundaries, they must probably be chosen in different Colonies, and their Meeting and attendance would be both difficult to obtain and in itself very expensive; and perhaps after much time spent in bringing the matter to a Period, the Determination might not be satisfactory to all parties, and only prove the foundation of an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Had I been inclined to an amicable Settlement of the Matter, I was not at Liberty, being concerned, as I told

you in our Conference of Saturday last, only one-fourth of the Province, and being without Powers from the other Proprietor, who could not foresee, when I left England, that the Colony of Connecticut would have taken up this dispute, or adopted a Claim which they had hitherto declined to meddle with.

I am sorry to find myself misapprehended when I speak of the admission of a Claim, which I meant to guard against; I well know there is a clear distinction between a bare Claim and a Right, but a just Claim and a Right I take to be the same Idea; and upon the whole of my Expression, I think I must be understood to mean the admission of a just Claim; and as in my Opinion, the Colony of Connecticut, in its Western extent, can never be advanced beyond the Eastern Limits of New York, I conceived there would have been an impropriety in my agreeing to a joint application for Commissioners to Settle Boundaries, that carrying with it an implied Acknowledgment that your Claim ought to extend so far as to join upon, or interfere with the Province of Pennsylvania.

You apprehend I was mistaken in imagining that the Settlement of the line between the Colony of Connecticut and the Grant to the Duke of York, was in any degree occasioned by the uncertainty of the Bounds and extent of the Charter of Connecticut, and the other New England Grants, and attempt to Explain the Motives of the Settlement, and then you proceed in a Course of Reasoning upon the Merits of your Claim.

I am still of opinion that a supposed uncertainty in the Bounds of the New England Grants, is clearly to be inferred from the Terms of the Commission under which the Settlement of 1664 was made; but I do not conceive it at all material at this time to enter into any Debate upon the Inducements to the making the Settlements of 1664, or the extent of your charter, or that

of the Plymouth Company, or what Construction may at this time of Day be put upon the Terms of them. The mode of Decision I consider as our Principle object, not the Merits of the Dispute.

Were it expedient or proper on this occasion to have entered into a Discussion of the Right, I should not content myself with pointing out the Settlement of 1661, conclusive as I esteem it to be; the several Purchases made from the Indians by the Proprietaries, without any Objections on the Part of your Colony; The sales made by them, and the Settlement and long Occupation of the Purchases under those Sales without opposition; the Impracticability of exercising a Jurisdiction over the vast Territory which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the South Sea; The Interjacency of two Provinces between your Seat of Government and the places to which you would now extend your Jurisdiction, together with the acquiescence of Your Colony under the Grant of Pennsylvania, ever since the year 1681 to the Present time, and many other Transactions and Circumstances attending the Case, afford abundant Matter for insuperable Objections to your Claim, and no doubt will be urged before the Tribunal which is to decide the Controversy between us.

I am now to consider your proposed Method of establishing Peace and good order, by drawing a Temporary Line of Jurisdiction; and to this too there appear to me objections which cannot be got over.

The Legislature of this Province have erected that Part of the Country where the Connecticut People are Settled into a County There exists a Legal Jurisdiction, which it is not in my power to restrain, much less can I transfer it to another Government. Great quantities of Land have been Granted under this Province before your Government took up this matter, which

will fall within any Line that can be devised, and it is not in my Power to Prohibit the Purchasers from Settling them, nor can I, with Justice, take any steps to Restrain them.

These are difficulties which unavoidably obstruct Your Proposal.

Moreover, Gentlemen, you are in the Prosecution of a Claim which has long lain Dormant, and Surely that Claim ought to be established by proper Authority, before yau can, with any Degree of Propriety, think of extending your Jurisdiction over a Country which hath been Legally Possessed, and where the regular Jurisdiction of another Government hath taken place long before your Colony had concluded to prosecute their claim to it.

As I cannot, for the Reasons assigned, accede to your proposal of a Temporary line of Jurisdiction, so neither can I forsee any means that appear to me likely to effectuate Peace and order, and to prevent for the future such Violent Outrages as have been lately perpetrated in that part of the Country where the People of Connecticut are now settled, but their entirely vacuating the Lands in their Possession, untill a legal Decision of our Controversy may be obtained.

And when it is considered that this Possession was effected by armed Bodies of People in an hostile Manner, expelling from their lawful Possessions those who had purchased their Lands, and Settled them under the Sanction of this Government, and that this was done without any Warrant or authority from the Collony of Connecticut, nay, long before that Colony had ever avowed a Claim to those Lands, I cannot but think it highly reasonable that such a tortious and unjustifiable Possession should be relinquished by the Colony at a time when they are pursuing a Claim on the Principals of Right, and in a legal way.

Indeed, I cannot conceive, from the Measures that have been adopted by the Colony of Connecticut since they have made their Claim, that they can wish to avail themselves of a Possession extorted by such lawless and Violent Proceedings; or that they can imagine themselves under the least Obligation to support or abet a Set of People who have been capable of acting in so outrageous and unjustifiable a manner. I am, therefore, induced to Hope, Gentlemen, that when this Matter comes to be coolly considered by your Government, if their Views are like mine, directed to a steady and Peacable Dicision of this Dispute, they will use all possible means to withdraw the People thus settled in the most expeditious and effectual Manner.

I observe, Gentlemen, you have not thought proper to say any thing in answer to that part of my Letter where I propose you should exhibit a Petition to His Majesty, and that, on the first Notice, the Proprietors would appear and answer such Petition, and expedite a Decision. I therefore think it necessary to inform you that, in case there should be any Delay on your part to exhibit such Petition, as your Colony have at length adopted, a Claim which they have always heretofore declined, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania will immediately make their application to his Majesty to take the Matter under his Royal Consideration. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson, and Jedediah Strong, Esquires, a Committee from the Colony of Connecticut.

To the Assembly recommending further provision for the completion of the fortifications on Mud Island.

I AM TO INFORM YOU THAT THE COMMISSIONers appointed by the Act of General Assembly, passed in the eleventh Year of his present Majesty's Reign, and empowered with the Consent and Approbation of the Governor to apply and dispose of the Sum of fifteen thousand Pounds theretofore granted, for and towards the building such Fortifications as might be necessary for the Security and Defence of the City of Philadelphia, have lately laid before me their Accompts, by which it appears to me, that they have expended the whole Sum appropriated to that Use in the Purchase of a small Island, about eight miles down the River, most conveniently situated for the Purpose intended, and in constructing a great Part of such a Fortification, as by the Opinion and Advice of a Skilful Engineer, recommended by General Gage, was absolutely necessary to answer the End proposed. You will, on enquiry, find that the Work, so far as it has been executed, is done in a Masterly Manner, and that Materials, to a considerable Value, are on the Spot, ready to continue it as soon as the Season will admit it. The plan of the Fort and the Commissioners Accompts will be laid before You, by which you will perceive how much remains to be done, in what Manner the Money has been disposed of, and how much is yet in arrear to the Workmen, &ca. From hence you will be enabled to judge what further Sum will be wanting to compleat a Work which has for many years been considered by the Legislature of this Province as an Object of the greatest Importance for the Defence and Protection of this flourishing and populous City against His Majesty's Enemies in Time of War.

I think it incumbent on me, Gentlemen, to recom-

mend this Matter to your most serious Consideration, and to request that you will make the proper Provision for carrying on and compleating this important Work in the most speedy and effectual Manner, in which you may be assured of my hearty Concurrence.

JOHN PENN.

January 20th, 1774.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia concerning the proceedings of Dr. Conolly with regard to Virgina's jurisdiction over certain parts of the Province.

Philadelphia, 31st January, 1774.

My Lord:

A FEW DAYS AGO I RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, from the Western Frontiers of this Province, the inclosed Copy of an Advertisement, lately set up at Pittsburg and divers other Places in that Quarter of the Country, by one John Conolly, who has taken upon him as Captain Commandant of the Militia at Pittsburg, and its dependencies, by virtue of your Lordship's Commission, as he says, to command the People to meet him there as a militia on the 25th Instant, and to exercise Jurisdiction over them, as Settlers under your Government within the Dominion of Virginia.

A Step so sudden and unexpected could not but be a matter of great Surprise to me, as well as very alarming to the Inhabitants of those Parts, who have taken up, improved, and hitherto peaceably enjoyed their Lands under Grants from the Proprietaries of this Province.

Being, however, too well acquainted with your Lordship's Character, to admit the least Idea that you would countenance a measure injurious to the Rights of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, or which might have a tendency to raise Disturbances within their Province, I flatter myself that the laying before you

a short state of the Limits of this Province, so far as regards the present Question, and acquainting you with the steps which have been taken to ascertain its Western Extent, and the Situation of Pittsburg, will be abundantly sufficient to satisfy you that that Place is, beyond all doubt, within this Province.

The Western Extent of the Province of Pennsylvania, by the Royal Grant, is five Degrees of Longitude from the River Delaware, which is its Eastern Boundary.

In the year 1768, an East and West Line was run from Delaware, at the mouth of Christiana Creek, to the crossing of Dunkard Creek, a Branch of the Monongahela, by Messieurs. Dixon and Mason, two Surveyors of Distinction, who were sent over from England to run the Division Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. These Artists fixed the Latitude and Extent of that Line with the utmost exactness and precision, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners on both Sides. From the 233d mile Stone on this Line, a North Line hath been since carefully run and measured to the Ohio, and from thence up to Fort Pitt; the several Courses of the River have been taken with all possible Care. From the Line of Dixon and Mason to a known Point in the South Line of the City of Philadelphia, the true Course and Distance hath been discov'd by actual Survey, as also from the Point aforesaid, to that part of the River Delaware which is in the same Latitude as Fort Pitt; and from these several Data, the most exact Calculations have been made by Dr. Smith, Provost of our College, Mr. Rittenhouse, and our Surveyor General, in order to ascertain the difference of Longitude between Delaware and Pittsburg, who all agree that the latter is near six miles Eastward of the Western extent of the Province.

The better to illustrate this Matter, and enable your Lordship to form a Judgment of the accuracy with

which the work has been done, and the Calculations made, I have inclosed a Map or Draught of the several Lines above mentioned, with explanatory Notes, as delivered by them to me. Should your Lordship, however, contrary to my Expectation, still entertain any doubt respecting this matter, I hope you will at least think it reasonable for avoiding those mischiefs which must naturally arise in Cases of clashing and disputed Judisdiction, to defer the appointing of Officers, and exercising Government in that neighbourhood, and suffer the People to remain in the quiet and undisturbed Possession of the Lands they hold under this Province, till some temporary Line of Jurisdiction can be agreed on by Commissioners, to be appointed by both Governments, to confer on this subject, or until the Affair can be settled by His Majesty in Council, before whom a Petition, exhibited by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, for the Settlement of their Western as well as other Boundaries is now depending.

I shall hope to receive your Lordship's Sentiments of this matter by the first Opportunity, and am, with great Regard,

Your Lordship's most Obedient
Humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To The Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, Governor & Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Virginia.

Letter to the Governor of Connecticut concerning the Claims of certain people of Connecticut to lands within the Province.

Philadelphia, 24th February, 1774.

Sir:

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF THE 31ST January last, informing me of the proceedings of your Government with respect to the Colony's Claim

of Lands within the Province of Pennsylvania, and particularly of your having erected a Town within certain Boundaries, and annexed it to your County of Litchfield. In my turn, I must acquaint you that the jurisdiction of this Province hath been extended over this Town by Acts of our Assembly, and a very great Part of it hath been granted to the Inhabitants of this Province, and paid for long before your Colony ever determined to set up their Claim. Some of the People who purchased have settled their Lands, and the others have a right to settle them; so that, however your Proceedings may be intended to preserve Peace and Good Order, and to prevent Hostilities, Animosities and Contentions, I fear they will have a contrary Effect. In my Opinion, a much more probable Method of promoting those valuable Ends, would have been a forbearance to exercise Acts of Government in that part of the Province of Pennsylvania, until your new Claim had been heard and adjudged to have any real Foundation, by His Majesty in Council, before whom you say you are preparing to lay your Case.

I shall do everything in my Power to avoid Contentions and Disorders among His Majesty's Subjects. At the same Time both my Duty and Interest will prompt me to assert the Rights of this Government, and support its lawful Jurisdiction; and if any disagreeable Consequences shall follow the Proceedings your Colony have adopted, I shall not look upon myself to be at all chargeable with them.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To The Honorable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq'r, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Connecticut, Lebanon.

Proclamation warning certain settlers from Connecticut to relinquish their claims to lands within the Province.

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Assembly of this Province in their last Sessions made the following Resolves, vizt:

"Resolved, that a number of Persons emigrating from the Colony of Connecticut, under a pretence of Right to Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the Royal Grant to the Proprietaries of this Province, without prosecuting their Claim before His Majesty in Council, the only proper Place of Decision, have in a riotous and tumultious Manner, taken Possession of a Tract of Country within the said known Limits and Boundaries, and have held, and still retain their said Possession, in an hostile Manner, to the great disturbance of the Peace of the Province.

"Resolved, that the said Emigrants, together with a number of ill-disposed Persons with whom they have confederated, have, in defiance of the Laws of the Country and executive Powers of this Government, afforded Protection to offenders of the most heinous kind, and have, moreover, embodied themselves, and in an hostile manner attempted to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants, Settled far within the Limits of this Government.

"Resolved, that this House will concur with the Gov-

ernor in every reasonable measure to strengthen the Hands of Government, in preserving the Peace and suppressing all Riots and Tumults, and illegal attempts whatsoever, to disturb the Inhabitants of this Province in their peaceable Possessions.

"Resolved, that the Governor be earnestly requested to give special Directions to all the Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers concerned in the administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their Duty within their several Jurisdictions, and to exert themselves in suppressing all acts of Violence, and every illegal Attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province."

And Whereas, the said Assembly, in order the more effectually to restrain those lawless disturbers of the Peace, and preserve the Public Tranquility, did also, at their last Sessions, frame a Bill "for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy punishing the Rioters," which has been enacted into a Law; In compliance, therefore, with the said Requisition of the House of Assembly, and to promote the Salutary Ends proposed by the said Resolves and Act of General Assembly, I have thought proper, with the advice of the Council, to issue this, my Proclamation; And do hereby strictly enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other Officers concerned in the administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their Duty within their several Jurisdictions, and to exert themselves in quieting and suppressing all acts of Violence, and every illegal attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province, and also to enforce and carry the said Riot Act into strict Execution.

And Whereas, I have received information that a certain Zebulon Butler, under pretence of Authority from the Government of Connecticut, hath lately presumed to issue and disperse through the Counties of

Northampton and Northumberland, in this Province, a summons or Advertisement, setting forth that the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut had appointed him a Justice of the Peace for the County of Litchfield, and in a Town lately made and set off by the Assembly of the said Colony, called by the Name of Westmoreland, beginning on the West side of Deleware River, at the Bank of said River, extending westerly fifteen miles from Wyoming, North and South, as the Grant of the said Colony extends, requiring all the Inhabitants of the said Town to meet at Wyoming on a Day therein mentioned, to chuse the several Town Officers, by the laws of the said Colony, to be chosen at their annual Town Meeting, and to do any other Business proper to be done at the said Meeting. Now I do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid the Inhabitants of the said Counties of Northampton and Northumberland, and all other the Inhabitants of this Province, to yield any Obedience, or pay the least Regard whatsoever to the aforesaid Summons or Advertisement, or to any Orders which may be hereafter given or issued by the said Zubulon Butler, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall presume to act under his authority, or exercise any Jurisdiction within the said Counties of Northampton or Northumberland, or any other Parts within the Limits of this Province, by virtue of any Powers or Instructions from the Government of Connecticut; And I do, in His Majesty's Name, Charge and Command all Persons whatsoever, within the said Counties, as well as all other Inhabitants within the Limits of this Province, to yield due Submission and Obedience to the Laws of this Government, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril: And I do hereby, also, strictly forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province, or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, Settle, or possess any Lands within the said Counties of North-

ampton or Northumberland, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without a Grant or Licence obtained from the Proprietaries of the said Province; And I do further hereby enjoin and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other HisMajesty's Liege Subjects within this Province to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command.
Joseph Shippen, Jr., Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Further Correspondence with the Governor of Virginia concerning the right of Virginia to jurisdiction over certain parts of the Province.

Philadelphia, 31st March, 1774.

My Lord:

I WAS FAVORED WITH YOURS OF THE 3D OF this Month by Express, which arrived when several of the Gentlemen of the Council were out of Town; and it being also my Rule to consult the Council upon all Occasions of a Public Nature, I could not possibly give your Lordship's Letter an Answer by the

return of your Messenger, who stayed but a very short Time in Town.

I am sorry the Papers I enclosed you had not the desired effect. I never expected they would be taken as decisive of the Boundaries of Pennsylvania, or conclusive upon your Government, but I had reason to hope they contained such information as would shew at least a very strong probability that Pittsburg, the Place of dispute, was within this Province, and not Subject to the Government of Virginia, and from thence I concluded you would be convinced of the Impropriety of a Step which I conceived must have been taken upon a Supposition that that Place was certainly beyond our Limits. But I perceive your Lordship hath taken up an opinion that it is not material whether it be within our Charter Bounds or not, and that the Right of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to the Country about Pittsburg, must be founded on better Authority than the Royal Grant. And as your Lordship seems to imagine yourself supported in this Sentiment by our own Principles, in Lord Cambden's Opinion, upon our Case with Connecticut, the Transactions of the late War, and the declarations of our Assembly some Time ago, I will take the Liberty of endeavouring to set you right in some matters which you do not seem to be fully informed of, being persuaded that if I can be so happy as to place them in a different Point of Light from what you have hitherto viewed them in, you will be candid enough to change your sentiments.

In the year 1752, the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, understanding that the Government of Virginia were about to erect Forts upon the Ohio, in order to repel the Encroachments of the French on the Properties of the Subjects of His Britannic Majesty, they instructed their then Governor, Mr. Hamilton, to assist in any

Measures of that sort, taking an acknowledgment from the Governor of Virginia, that such settlement should not be made use of to prejudice their Right to that Country, and at the same time allowed him to give Assurances that the People should enjoy the Lands they bona fide settled on the common Quit Rent. Of this Instruction Mr. Hamilton, not long after, gave notice to Governor Dinwiddie.

In the year 1754, Mr. Dinwiddie came to a Resolution of raising Men and building Forts to the Westward, in order to repel the invasions of the French. He had fixed upon the Forks of Monongahela as a proper Situation for one of these Forts, supposing it to be on His Majesty's Lands, and issued a Proclamation expressing his purpose of erecting a Fort at that Place, and inviting the People to enlist in His Majesty's Service against the French and as an Encouragement, promising that the quantity of 200,000 acres of Land should be laid out and divided amongst the adventurers, when the Service should be at an end, 100,000 Acres of which to be laid out adjoining the Fort, and the other 100,000 acres on the Ohio.

Upon the appearance of this Proclamation, Mr. Hamilton wrote to Governor Dinwiddie the 13th March, 1754, reminding him of his former Intimation respecting these Lands, and inclosing an abstract of the Proprietaries' Instructions, and also requesting from him such an acknowledgement as the Proprietaries expected; to which Mr. Dinwiddie, in his letter of the 21st March, 1754, answers, "Your private Letter of the 13th current I have duly received, and am much misled by our Surveyors if the Forks of Mohongialo be within the Limits of your Proprietors' Grant. I have for some time wrote home to have the Line run, to have the Boundaries properly known, that I may be able to appoint Magistrates on the Ohio, (if in this Government,) to keep the Traders and others in good order,

and I presume soon there will be Commissioners appointed for that service. In the mean Time, that no hindrance may be given to our intended Expedition, it is highly reasonable, if these Lands are in your Proprietor's Grant, that the Setlers should pay the Quit Rent to Mr. Penn, and not to His Majesty, and therefore, as much as lies in my Power, I agree thereto, after the Time granted by my Proclamation to be clear of Quit Rent ceases."

From this Correspondence between the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, it appears beyond a doubt, that the Terms upon which Forts were built, and Settlements made in that country, by the Government of Virginia, were well understood, and the Rights of Pennsylvania carefully guarded, and these Transactions entirely exclude the Idea of that kind of Settlement, and Acquiescense, or Agreement, of which Lord Cambden speaks, and which are the only Principles in his Opinion, from which your Lordship can draw any Conclusions in favor of the Right of Virginia.

From this view of the matter, I flatter myself your Lordship will readily perceive, that the Principles of Lord Cambden's opinion do not at all apply to the present Case.

As to the opinion of our Assemblies, on which you seem also to rely, the case is shortly as follows:

When Governor Dinwiddie resolved to erect Forts on the Waters of the Ohio, and to carry on an Expedition against the French, who had fortified themselves in several Parts of the Country to the Westward, he applied to Governor Hamilton to procure him the Assistance of this Province. Unfortunately at this Time, there was no very good Understanding between the Government and the Assembly; and when Mr. Hamilton laid Mr. Dinwiddie's Requisition before them, they declined complying with it, and urged for Reasons that, by the Royal Orders to the several Governors, they

were not to act as pricipals out of their own Governments; that they (the Assembly) would not presume to Determine upon the Limits of the Province; and that, by the Papers and Evidences sent down to them and referred to by the Governor, the Limits of this Province had not been clearly ascertained to their Satisfaction.

It is to be observed, that at this Time there had been no real Mensurations from Delaware to the Westward, except the Temporary Line between this Province and Maryland, which extends only 144 miles from Delaware. From this Line, and from sundry Informations of Indian Traders, founded on computed Distances, over Mountains and crooked Roads, Mr. Hamilton concluded that the French Forts were considerably within this Province, and it hath since appeared with certainty that the Fact was so, though the Assembly were not satisfied with those Proofs; and it appears by a Report of a Committee of Assembly, appointed to examine those Evidences, that they laid no great Stress upon the Opinions of Traders, founded on computed Distances.

Upon the whole, I cannot find that the Assembly ever made any thing like formal Declarations "that Pittsburg was not within this Government," but that they rather declined making any Determination upon the extent of the Province; but, if their Declarations had been ever so formal or positive, I cannot conceive how any proceedings of theirs could affect the State of the Province, controul the Jurisdiction, or prejudice the Rights of the Proprietors.

Your Lordship is pleased to say "with respect to the Right of this Colony to that Country, the Transactions of the late War sufficiently shew what was ever the Sense of the Government of Virginia with regard to it."

I do not know to what particular Transactions you

allude, nor can I apprehend upon what Principle the sense of the Government of Virginia can prejudice the Right of Pennsylvania, especially when the Governor of this Province was so far from concurring in any such Sense, that he took the most effectual measures to guard against any Conclusions which might be drawn from it; and I may say, with the strictest Truth, that the Government of Virginia, with great Justice, concurred in this precaution.

Upon the whole then, My Lord, I hope the Papers I heretofore had the Honor of sending you, when properly attended to, will satisfy you that Pittsburg is at least probably within the Charter Limits of this Province, and I flatter myself that what I have now urged will be sufficient to convince you that nothing can be inferred from the Transactions of the late War, the Correspondence between the Governors of the two Provinces, the proceedings of our Assembly, or the Principles of Lord Cambden's Opinion, to contract the Extent of our Charter Bounds, or establish the Right of Virginia to any part of this Province. I therefore, still hope that your Lordship will, upon a review of the Subject, be induced to defer attempting to extend the jurisdiction of Virginia within the Bounds of this Province, and thereby avoid the Occasions of Disturbances and Dissentions amongst His Majesty's Subjects, which will probably ensue such a Step, however prudent and cautious the Magistrates on each Side may be inclined to be, and the rather as a Petition for a Commission to run out, and mark the Boundaries between us, is now depending before His Majesty; And to prevent the setting up claims and making conclusions of Right by the Government of Virginia from the Circumstances of Settlement on the one side and non-Claim on the other, I must take this Opportunity of notifying to your Lordship, that the Proprietaries of

Pennsylvania do claim, by their said Petition, as part of their Provine of Pennsylvania, all the Lands lying West of a South Line to be drawn from Dixon and Mason's Line, as it is commonly called, at the Westermost part of the Province of Maryland, to the beginning of the fortieth Degree of North Latitude, to the Extent of five Degrees of Longitude from the River Delaware, and I must request your Lordship will neither Grant Lands nor exercise the Government of Virginia within those Limits, till His Majesty's pleasure be known.

I am truly concerned that you should think the Commitment of Mr. Conolly so great an insult on the authority of the Government of Virginia, as nothing less than Mr. St. Clair's dismission from his Offices can repair.

The Lands in the Neighborhood of Pittsburg were surveyed for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania early in the Year 1769, and a very rapid Settlement under this Government soon took Place, and Magistrates were appointed by this Government to act there in the beginning of 1771, who have ever since administered Justice without any interposition of the Government of Virginia, 'till the present Affair; It, therefore, could not fail of being both surprising and alarming, that Mr. Conolly should appear to act on that stage under a Commission from Virginia, before any intimation of Claim or Right was ever notified to this Government; The Advertisement of Mr. Conolly had a strong Tendency to raise Disturbances, and occasion a Breach of the Public Peace, in a part of the Country where the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania hath been exercised without objection; and, therefore, Mr. St. Clair thought himself bound, as a good Magistrate, to take a legal Notice of Mr. Conolly.

Mr. St. Clair is a gentleman who, for a long Time, had the Honour of Serving His Majesty in the Regulars

with Reputation, and in every Station of Life has preserved the Character of a very honest, worthy man, and though perhaps I should not, without first expostulating with You on the subject, have directed him to take the step, yet you must excuse my not complying with your Lordship's requisition of Stripping him on this Occasion of his offices and Livelihood, which you will allow me to think not only unreasonable but somewhat dictatorial.

I should be extremely concerned that any misunderstanding should take place between this Government and that of Virginia; I shall carefully avoid every occasion for it, and shall always be ready to join You in the proper Measures to prevent so disagreeable an incident, yet I cannot prevail on myself to accede, in the Manner you require, to a claim which I esteem, and which I think must appear to every body else, to be altogether Groundless.

I am Your Lordship's
Obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's province of Virginia, Williamsburg.

Further correspondence with the Governor of Connecticut concerning the claims of Connecticut to lands within the Province.

Philadelphia, 11th April, 1774.

Sir:

I HAVE YOUR LETTER OF 24TH MARCH LAST, by the Post. My sentiments of exercising the Jurisdiction of this Government in every part thereof, and the impropriety of extending your Jurisdiction

within our Bounds, before you have laid your Claim before His Majesty, are so plainly expressed in the several Letters I have wrote you, and in those which passed between your Commissioners and me, that they need not be repeated; and I cannot but think it strange that you should persist in attempting to support a Possession gained from the People of this Province in a course of absolute Hostility, before your Government had made any Claim to Lands within the Bounds of this Province.

It appears to me that your taking the Latitudes at or beyond Delaware, within the Bounds of this Province, is premature, and that no Act of your Assembly can authorize any such proceeding. I therefore, cannot concur in that Step, but, on the contrary, must protest against it, and desire it may not be done, lest it should produce Effects which may be injurious to the Public Peace.

I am, with due Regard,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To the Honorable Jonathan Trumbull, Esq'r, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Connecticut, Lebanon.

Letter to certain Justices of the Peace of Westmoreland County on their arrest on Warrants issued by Dr. Conolly under authority of the government of Virginia.

Philadelphia, 22d April, 1774.

Gentlemen:

I RECEIVED YOUR SEVERAL LETTERS INforming me of your Arrest and Confinement, on Warrants issued by Doctor Conolly, and cannot but greatly approve your Spirit, and the Attachment

you have shown to the Interests of this Province. But as the Confinement of your Persons, at so great a Distance from your Homes, must be very injurious to your private Concerns, if you can procure your enlargement by finding Bail, I shall by no means disapprove such a Step. I shall, with all possible Expedition, send Commissioners to my Lord Dunmore, to apply for your Discharge; and as Colonel Wilson is so obliging as to offer to call at Stanton in his way home, I have instructed him to procure for you any Security or Credit you may stand in need of, and shall do every Thing in my Power to free you from your disagreeable Situation, or to make it as comfortable as may be.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Aeneas Mackay, Devereux Smith, and Andrew McFarlane, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the County of Westmoreland.

Letter to the Justices of Westmoreland County concerning the measures taken by the government of Virginia in support of its claim to certain parts of the Province.

Philadelphia, 22d April, 1774.

Gentlemen:

THE PRESENT ALARMING SITUATION OF OUR Affairs in Westmoreland County, occasioned by the very unaccountable Conduct of the Government of Virginia, requires the utmost Attention of this Government, and therefore I intend, with all possible Expedition, to send Commissioners to expostulate with my Lord Dunmore upon the Behaviour of those he has

thought proper to invest with such power as hath greatly disturbed the peace of that Country. As the Government of Virginia hath the Power of raising a Militia, and there is not any such in this Province, it will be in vain to contend with them in the way of Force; the Magistrates, therefore, at the same Time that they continue with steadiness to exercise the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania with respect to the distributions of Justice and punishment of Vice, must be cautious of entering into any such Contests with the Officers of my Lord Dunmore, as may tend to widen the present unhappy Breach; and therefore, as Things are at present circumstanced, I would not advise the Magistracy of Westmoreland County to proceed by way of criminal prosecution against them for exercising the Government of Virginia.

I flatter myself that our Commissioners to Virginia will succeed according to our expectations, and that our Affairs to the Westward will soon be put upon a peaceable and quiet Footing.

I am Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To William Crawford, Esquire, and his Associates, Justices of Westmoreland County.

Commission and Instructions to James Tilghman and Andrew Allen to treat with the Governor of Virginia concerning disturbances in Westmoreland County occasioned by his extending the jurisdiction of his government within the western limits of this Province.

JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE PROPRIETARIES of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

To James Tilghman and Andrew Allen, two of the Council of the said Province and Counties, Esquires, Greeting:

Whereas, His Majesty, King Charles the Second, by his Letters Patent bearing Date the Fourth day of March, Anno Domini, 1681, did for the Consideration therein mentioned, Give and Grant the Province of Pennsylvania, by the Bounds and Limits therein particularly set forth and described, to William Penn, Esquire, his Heirs and Assignes forever, constituting him and them Proprietary and Proprietaries thereof, with divers powers, Franchises, and Jurisdictions, for the better Government thereof, as by the said Letters Patent may at large appear: And Whereas, the Western Lines and Bounds of the said Province, specified in the said Letters Patent, having never yet been regularly and precisely run, marked out, or ascertained, divers Differences and Disputes have of late arisen between the Right Honorable The Earl of Dunmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, &c., of His Majesty's Colony or Dominion of Virginia, and the Honorable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, their respective Grantees, Tenants, and Officers, respecting the Western Bounds and Limits of the said Province, and the Jurisdiction of the said Colony or Dominion and Province, which have been productive of Great Trouble and Disquiets to the Settlers and Inhabitants there, and endanger the King's Peace and the public Tranquility. To the End therefore, that the Evils which have already arisen, and which are likely to arise in the Premises, may be remedied and prevented, I have nominated and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate and appoint you, the said James Tilghman and Andrew Allen, Esquires, to be Commissioners on the Part of the Proprietaries of

this Province, to confer and treat His Excellency, The Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, of and concerning the Premises, and to agree upon such measures as you shall judge most expedient for Settling and composing the said Differences, Troubles and Disquiets, either by a temporary Line or Boundary of Jurisdiction, or otherwise, as may best answer the good Purposes of preserving His Majesty's Peace, and quieting the Minds of the Inhabitants on or near the Borders of the two Colonies or Provinces, until the final Settlement of the said Boundaries shall be effected; hereby ratifying and confirming whatever you shall do in the Provinces.

In Testimony whereof I have set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, the seventh day of May, 1774.

JOHN PENN.

Instructions to James Tilghman and Andrew Allen, Esquires, Commissioners appointed to treat and agree with the Right Honorable John Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, concerning the Settlement of the Western Bounds and Limits of the Province of Pennsylvania, and preserving the Public Peace and Tranquility on the Borders 'till a final Settlement of the said Lines.

1st. You are to proceed without loss of time to Williamsburg, the Place of His Lordship's Residence in Virginia, and enter upon the Execution of your Commission as soon as possible after your Arrival. Should his Lordship be from Home, and not gone to too great a Distance, you will wait his Return, or send an Express (as you judge most proper), to acquaint him with your being sent from this Government to treat with him on Public Business and request his return.

2d. Your first Point should be to prevail with him to join with the Proprietaries of this Province in a Petition to His Majesty in Council to appoint Commis-

sioners to run and mark out the Boundary or Division Line, such as His Majesty shall please to order and direct, between this Province and Virginia, the expence of which to be equally borne by the two Colonies.

3d. Whether his Lordship should accede to the above Proposal or not, you should urge every Argument in your power to induce him to agree to the settling a Temporary Line of Jurisdiction between the two Colonies, 'till the said Boundary Lines shall be settled, or His Majesty's Orders and Directions can be obtained respecting the same.

4th. Should His Lordship come into the last mentioned Measure, you will no doubt endeavour to fix the Temporary Line of Jurisdiction as favorably as possible for this Province, and as near to the Charter Bounds as you can; and in Order thereto, you will refer yourselves to the Map, or plan heretofore transmitted by me to him, which shews to Demonstration that Fort Pitt is near six miles to the Eastward of our five Degrees of Longitude. At any Rate, however, you are not to accede to any proposed temporary Line which shall give Jurisdiction to Virginia over any Lands lying to the Eastward of the River Monongahela.

5th. Whatever may be the temporary Line agreed on, you should take Care to insert a Clause in the Articles to be drawn up, containing a saving of the Rights on both sides to the Lands up to the true Lines or Boundaries, where they shall be finally settled.

6th. If the Business is not carried on by the interchange of Letters or written Proposals between you, You should take private Notes or Minutes, by way of Diary, of every Thing material that passes, not only to enable you to make an exact Report of the whole Transaction, but to found Affidavits on, to be sent to England if necessary. As great reliance is had on your Knowledge and Abilities, any further Instructions are unnecessary. JOHN PENN.

Philadelphia, 7th May, 1774.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia concerning the disturbance occasioned by the extension of the jurisdiction of Virginia within the western limits of this Province.

Philadelphia, 7th May, 1774.

My Lord:

BY ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE WESTward since my last Letter to Your Lordship, I find that the Disorders in that Quarter are greatly increased by your Lordship's extending the Jurisdiction of Virginia to Pittsburgh, and the Country thereabouts, and that Doctor Conolly's Proceedings have been such as are very alarming, and have a tendency to put the whole Country beyond the Allegheny Mountains into a State of Confusion.

The Consideration of these unhappy Circumstances have induced me to send two Gentlemen of my Council, Mr. Tilghman and Mr. Allen, to wait on your Lordship, in order to confer with you on this important Subject, and, if possible, to conclude with you upon such Measures as may restore and establish the Public Tranquility until the Lines and Boundaries of this Province can be finally settled by His Majesty's Authority, for which good Purpose I flatter myself your Lordship will not hesitate to join with us in representing to His Majesty the necessity of such a Settlement. In the mean Time, I am in hopes such Temporary Expedients may be fallen upon as may put an End to the present Disturbances, secure the Public Peace, and quiet the Minds of the People concerned in the unhappy differences which at present subsist between the Governments of Virginia and this Province.

I am, with great Respect,

Your Lordship's most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Virginia, Williamsburg.

Letter to Sir William Johnson concerning the danger of a general Indian war owing to the hostilities between the inhabitants of Virginia and the Western Indians.

Philadelphia, 28th June, 1774.

Sir:

BY THE REPEATED ACCOUNTS WHICH I AM daily receiving from Pittsburg, and other Parts of our Western Frontier, there seems little room to doubt but the mutual Hostilities which have unhappily taken Place between some of the Inhabitants of Virginia and the Western Indians, particularly the Shawanese, will end in a general War, unless some prudent Measures are speedily taken to prevent it.

The occasion of this unfortunate Breach, as well as the particulars of the Murders which have been committed on both sides, have no doubt been communicated to you, by the Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs at Pittsburg. It will therefore be only necessary for me to inform you in general, that a great Part of the Settlers in our back Country have fled from their Habitations, and that the Panic is daily increasing, to such a Degree that there is just Reason to apprehend a total Desertion of that Country.

I have been induced from a Representation of the Distresses of these People, to Issue Writs to call our Assembly to meet at Philadelphia on the 18th of next Month, to enable me to afford them the necessary Relief.

As it is of the utmost Consequence that this Affair should be properly represented to the Six Nations, and that they should, if possible, be induced to become Mediators between us and the Shawanese and Delawares, I must request you will take such Measures as you shall think most proper to satisfy them that any Injuries which the Shawanese may have received and may consider as a Provocation for the Hostilities com-

mitted on their Part, were by no Means done by the Orders or Consent of this Government, but that on the contrary, we have been ever sincerely disposed to preserve Peace and Friendship with them, and are now very willing, notwithstanding what has happened, to listen to Terms of Accommodation, and to renew our Friendship and forget every Thing that is past. Your interposition and influence in this Matter may very possibly have the most salutary Effects. If a Rupture can be prevented, it appears to me it must be through the Six Nations; however, I submit the Matter entirely to your Consideration, and am, Sir, with great Regard,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

Sir William Johnson, Baronet.

Letter to the Governor of Virginia concerning the danger of a general Indian war and of remonstrance against the conduct of Dr. Conolly.

Philadelphia, 28th June, 1774.

I AM VERY UNHAPPY TO FIND MYSELF under the necessity of writing to your Lordship on so disagreeable a Subject as an Indian War, which is now like to become general, unless the Governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania, by some prudent and timely Interposition, may happily prevent the further progress of Hostilities which have unhappily taken Place. I have taken the best Measures in my Power to keep the Settlements, from breaking up, and have called the Assembly upon the Occasion, in order that every proper Step may be taken, either to compose the Differences between His Majesty's Subjects and the Indians, or to defend the Frontiers if pacific Measures should fail.

I have so many Complaints of the Behaviour of

Doctor Conelly, that I am obliged to wish your Lordship to make some enquiry into his Conduct, which, if my Information be true, is extreamely oppressive and tyrannical with respect to our People, and what is still worse, there is a great Reason to fear his Military Operations may have a dangerous tendency to involve the Colonies in general in an Indian War. He seizes upon the Property of the People without reserve, and treats the Persons of our Magistrates with the utmost Insolence and disrespect, and with Menaces not only of imprisoning them, but even of pulling down their Houses, and it is said he has sent out, or is to send out Parties against the Indians, with orders to destroy all they meet with, whether Friend or Foe. These Matters may be exaggerated, but I cannot doubt but that Mr. Conolly has afforded some Ground for these Complaints, and altho' your Lordship hath been pleased to claim the Jurisdiction of Pittsburg and the country thereabouts, I would fain hope that you would not encourage Mr. Conolly in such exhorbitances and Outrages as are laid to his Charge.

I have the Honour to be,
your Lordship's most Obedient,
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To the Right Honorable The Earl of Dunmore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Virginia, Williamsburg.

Letter to Arthur St. Clair concerning the danger of a general Indian war and measures to prevent the same.

Philadelphia, 28th June, 1774.

Sir:

THE ACCOUNTS WHICH YOU HAVE TRANSmitted of the Temper of the Indians, and the Murders they have already perpetrated, are truly

alarming, and give every Reason to apprehend that we shall not long be exempt from the Calamities of a Savage War. The Desertion of that Country, in consequence of the Panic which has seized the Inhabitants on this Occasion, must be attended with the most mischievous Effects, and prove ruinous to the immediate sufferers, and distressing to the Province in general. Every Measure therefore, should be attempted to stop the Progress of this Evil, and to induce those who have already gone off, to return to their Habitations, and I must rely on you to exert all your Prudence and Activity for this Purpose. The Steps which have been already taken appear to me very proper, and I have no doubt but that you will continue your Endeavors to restore the drooping Spirits of the People, and inspire them with a Resolution to stand their Ground, at least 'till they are satisfied of the Intentions of the Indians towards this Province. You may assure them that Government sensibly feels the Distresses of their Situation, that it will be attentive to their Interests, and afford them every Assistance and Protection in its Power to give. With this Disposition, I have issued Writs for convening the Assembly on the 18th of next month, and shall immediately on their Meeting lay this Matter before them, and have Reason to expect that such Measures will be adopted as may effectually enable the Government to extend to them a Relief adequate to its wishes and their wants. In the mean Time, I shall give orders for such further supply of ammunition to be sent up as will be sufficient for the present Occasion.

I have wrote to Sir William Johnson, informing him of the Intelligence we had received of these Transactions, and requesting his Interposition with the Six Nations, to use their Influence with the Shawanese and Delawares, to prevent further Hostilities on their Part, and to assure them of the sincere Intentions of this Government to continue their pacific Disposition

towards all our Indian Brethren. I have also wrote to Lord Dunmore, complaining of Conolly's outragious and tryannical behaviour at Pittsburg, and representing the dangerous tendency his Military operations may have to involve the Colonies in a general Indian War.

I am, Sir, your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To Arthur St. Clair, Esquire,
at Ligonier, in Westmoreland County.

P. S. My Commissioners who attended Lord Dunmore, could not induce him to come into any reasonable temporary Line of Jurisdiction, and therefore Things must remain in the disagreeable Situation of Intertering Jurisdictions. In this unhappy Situation, I am satisfied you and the other Magistrates will act a prudent Part. It is impossible in such a Case to give particular Directions. With respect to the keeping up the Rangers you have raised for the Security of the Inhabitants, I shall recommend it to the Assembly to defray the Expence that shall accrue in that necessary Measure; and I cannot have the least doubt that they will approve of what has been done on this Occasion, as also the continuance of the same Forces, until their Sentiments can be known.

To the Assembly concerning the danger of a general Indian war and recommending measures to prevent the same.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MATTER I HAVE to lay before you will, I am persuaded, make it unnecessary to apologize to you for calling you together at a Season of the Year of all others the most inconvenient for you to attend the Public Business.

I am to inform you that in the latter end of April last, about eleven Delaware and Shawanese Indians were barbarously murdered on the River Ohio, about ninety Miles below Pittsburg, by two Parties of White Men, said to be Virginians. As we were at that Time in a State of perfect Amity with the Western Indians, and it does not appear that those who were killed by the above Parties had given them the least Provocation, I am at a loss to conjecture what could be the Inducement to acts so cruel and inhuman.

As soon as this unfortunate Affair was known on the Frontiers of this Province, Messages were dispatched to assure the Indians that these outrages had been committed by wicked People without the Knowledge or Countenance of any of the English Governments, and requesting they might not be the means of disturbing the Friendship which subsisted between us. This Step had so far a good Effect as to quiet them for the present, and prevent their coming to a Resolution to enter into a general War with us. It did not however, restrain the particular Friends and Relations of the Deceased, who, it seems, contrary to the advice of their Chiefs, in a short Time afterwards took their Revenge by murdering a number of Virginians, settled to the Westward of the River Monongahela. Alarmed at this proceeding, the out Settlers left their Habitations and fled with their Families into the interior Parts, and the Panic soon became so universal that a great Part of the Western Frontier of this Province was totally deserted, and it is impossible to say when the Mischief would have stopped, had not a number of Rangers been raised by the Magistrates and others in the County of Westmoreland, who were stationed in proper Places, to protect the Inhabitants, and act defensively in case of an Attack. This Measure I esteemed a very salutary one, supplied the men with Arms and Ammunition, and ordered them to be kept up 'till the Meeting of the Assembly, under a full persuasion that you would chearfully defray the necessary Expence attending it.

It would be too tedious to relate the several occurrences which have happened from Time to Time since the first Act of Hostility committed, but I refer you for more particular Information thereon to the Letters and Papers I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you. You will thereby perceive that the Delawares and Shawanese repeatedly made the strongest Professions of a pacific Disposition, and their Desire that Matters should be accommodated; and, as an Earnest of their Sincerity, they not only protected the Persons and Goods of our Traders among them from the Violence of some of their Young Warriors, but actually escorted many of them back to their Friends near Pittsburg, at the Risque of their own Lives. Hence we had great Reason to believe that, by a just and discreet Conduct a Rupture with them might have been avoided, but I am sorry to inform you that I have received Intelligence that the very Indians who thus generously escorted our Traders home were, Contrary to all Faith, pursued on their Return, attacked, and one of them wounded by a Party of Virginians sent out for the purpose of one Conolly, a Militia Captain, appointed by the Government of Virginia, at Pittsburg, who has lately taken Possession of that Place under pretence of its being out of the Province of Pennsylvania and within the Colony of Virginia. By this unhappy Step, there is great Reason to apprehend it will be difficult to persuade the Indians further to confide in any Overtures that can be made, or Assurances given them, and that we shall be involved in the Calamities of an Indian War. Nothing in my Power has been neglected which I thought might have a Tendency to avert so great an Evil. I have wrote to Sir William Johnson, requesting he would Interest himself on the Occasion, and use his Influence with the Six Nations to assist in healing the Breach with their Western Brethren; and have dispatched a Letter to Lord Dunmore, representing the misconduct of Conolly, and the Dangerous Con-

sequences of his unjust and Violent Proceedings. In this dark and uncertain State of things, what will be the Event Time only can discover, but I think it my Duty most earnestly to recommend it to you to make Timely and effectual Provision for the Security of our Frontier Settlements, that in Case of a War with the Savages, they may have that immediate Protection and Assistance which they look for, and have a Right to expect from the Government under which they live, and that you will also provide for the discharging such Expences as have hitherto arisen by my Orders for their Defence, in which I will readily concur with you.

Could you devise any other probable Method by which this unhappy Difference with the Indians can be accommodated, it would give me infinite Satisfaction, and nothing could afford me more Pleasure than the being instrumental in accomplishing so desirable an End. JOHN PENN.

July 18th, 1774.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Joseph Wipey, a Delaware Indian.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received information that some Time in May last, a certain friendly Indian Man, called Joseph Wipey, was barbarously murdered in the County of Westmoreland; And Whereas, there is great Reason to believe that John Hinkson, and James Cooper, of the same County, were concerned in the perpetration of the said Murder; And Whereas, it is at all Times, but more especially in the pres-

ent Situation of our Affairs with the Western Indian Nations, of the utmost Consequence to the Peace of the Province, that the Perpetrators of such atrocious Offences, not only against the Authority of Government, but in direct Violation of the Treaties with those Indians, should be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment; I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, And do hereby strictly charge and Command all Judges, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said John Hinkson and James Cooper, and to use all lawful Means for apprehending and securing them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law. And I do hereby promise and engage, that the Public Reward of one hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said John Hinkson and James Cooper, and deliver them into the Custody of the Keeper of the Gaol of either of the Counties of Lancaster, York, or Cumberland, or the Sum of fifty Pounds for either of them.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to Arthur St. Clair concerning measures for preserving peace with the Indians.

Philadelphia, 6th August, 1774.

Sir:

I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS OF THE 22d and 26th Ulto., inclosing several Depositions and Letters relative to the present Situation of Affairs in Westmoreland.

As I find by all the Intelligence you have from Time to Time communicated to me, that the Shawanese, as well as Delawares, have discovered a strong Aversion to entering into a War, either with Virginia or this Province, and, on the Contrary, have given repeated Proofs of their sincere Disposition to live in Peace and Harmony with both Colonies, I have with the Advice of my Council, thought it expedient to send Messages to those Tribes, expressing the great Concern of this Government at the late unfortunate Disturbances between them and some of His Majesty's Subjects belonging to the Colony of Virginia, at the same time declaring our Resolution to preserve the Treaties of Peace and Friendship subsisting between us inviolate, and earnestly advising the Shawanese not to strike the People of Virginia, as they, as well as the People of this Province, are all Subjects of one and the same Great King, who will be as much offended at any Injury committed against any one Part of his Subjects as another, but to exert their best Endeavours to settle the Differences that have arisen between the Virginians and them, and to continue to live in Friendship with all his Majesty's Subjects.

As to the Proposal of engaging the Service of the Delawares to protect our Frontiers, I would only just observe that it is a Matter, in the present Situation of Indian Affairs, too delicate for me to intermeddle in.

Since my last Letter to you, I have considered of what you mentioned in a former Letter, and now repeat, re-

specting the Establishment of some Place of Security for carrying on the Indian Trade, as you say that Pittsburg will certainly be abandoned by all our People; and I am now to acquaint you that I approve of the Measure of laying out a Town in the Proprietary Manor at Kittanning, to accommodate the Traders and the other Inhabitants who may chuse to reside there; and, therefore, inclose you an Order for that purpose. But I cannot, without the Concurrence of the Assembly, give any Directions for erecting a Stockade or any other Work for the Security of the Place, which may incur an Expence to the Province.

With respect to the Continuance of the 200 Rangers in the Service, it must altogether depend upon the Intelligence we receive of the Situation of our Affairs with the Indians. At present I think it very improper to discharge them; and it is not improbable that if the Commotions between the Virginians and Indians should not soon be at an End, it may be necessary to keep them on foot for the Protection of our People 'till the Meeting of the Assembly on the 19th of September.

I herewith send to your Care the Messages above mentioned, with a Belt of Wampum accompanying each, and desire you will engage some trusty, intelligent Person to carry them, and interpret the Messages to the Indians. A young man of the name of Elliot, who has been trading at the Shawanese Towns, and lately came from thence, has offered his Service to carry any Messages from Government to the Indians, and may probably be a very proper Person to employ on this Occasion. He was to leave this Place Yesterday on his return to Westmoreland. I should be glad to have his Deposition taken as to what he knows respecting the late Disturbances between the Virginians and the Indians, from the beginning of them.

You hint something in your last Letter about making Presents to the Indians, but, though such a Step

at some future convenient Time might be very useful and proper, I am of Opinion it would be very unadvisable under the present Circumstances.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To. Arthur St. Clair, Esq'r, at Ligonier.

Letter to the Shawanese Indians Concerning their Difficulties with the People of Virginia.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

A Message to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Shawanese Indians.

Brethren:

When I heard that you had taken Care of our Traders, and had sent some of your young Men to conduct them Home in Safety, it made my Heart glad, because I was satisfied that you kept fast hold of the Chain of Friendship which was made between our Fore Fathers, and renewed by us, and you may be assured that I shall always remember this Instance of your kindness, and that I shall hold fast that End of the Chain which is in my Hands, so long as you hold yours. But, Brethren, it gives me great Concern, and my Heart is grieved to hear of the Difference between you and our Brothers, the People of Virginia. If any of the wicked People of Virginia have murdered any of your People, you should complain of it to the Governor, and he will have them punished. You should not, in such Cases, take Re-

venge upon innocent People who have never hurt you. It is a very wicked Thing to kill innocent People, because some of their Countrymen have been wicked, and killed some of you.

Brethren:

If you continue to act in this Manner the People of Virginia must do the same Thing by you, and then there will be nothing but War between you. Consider, Brethren, that the People of Virginia are like the Leaves upon the Trees, very numerous, and you are but few, and although you should kill ten of their People for one that they kill of yours, they will at last wear you out, and destroy you. They are able to send a great Army into your Country and destroy your Towns, and your Corn, and either kill your Wives and Children, or drive them away. Besides, Brethren, the Virginians, as well as our People and you, are the Children of the Great King who lives beyond the Great Water; and if his Children fall out and go to War among themselves, and some of them are wicked, and will not make Peace with the others, he will be very angry, and punish those who are in fault. Therefore, Brethren, let me advise you to forget and forgive what is past, and to send to the Governor of Virginia, and offer to make Peace.

I shall write to the Governor of Virginia, and endeavour to persuade him to join with you in mending the Chain of Friendship between you, which has been broken, and to make it so strong that it may never be broke again; and I hope Brethren, if he be willing to do this good Thing, that you will be of the same Mind, and then we shall all live together like Friends and Brothers.

A Belt.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of August, in the Year of our Lord, 1774.

JOHN PENN.

Letter to the Delaware Indians Concerning the recent Difficulties between them and the People of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A Message to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delaware Indians.

Brethren:

I was grieved at my Heart when I heard that some of our foolish young Men had killed our Brother Joseph Wipey, and that the Virginians had killed some of your People below Fort Pitt. I was fearful that you would suffer your young Men to take Revenge upon our innocent People, But when I heard that you had a good Heart, and viewed these Things in their proper Light, and that you remembered the Chain of Friendship made by our fore fathers, and would not take revenge upon us, for what the Virginians or some of our foolish Young Men had done, it gave me the greatest Satisfaction, and made my Mind easy.

Brethren:

You may depend that so long as you are inclined to Peace and Friendship you shall find me in the same Mind, for why should we fall out and go to murdering one another for what our foolish young People do, and what neither of us approve of? In such Cases let us endeavour to find out such foolish young men and punish them for their Wickedness. I have offered a Reward of fifty Pounds a piece for those two wicked People who it is said murdered Joseph Wipey, and if they can be taken I shall do every thing in my Power to have them punished.

I am very sorry to hear that your Grand Children,

the Shawanese, have a Difference with our Brothers the Virginians, and I wish I could make them Friends. I shall write to the Governor of Virginia, and recommend it to him to endeavour to make Peace with them; and I would advise you to go to the Shawanese, and persuade them to forget every thing that is past, and make up all their Differences with the People of Virginia, so that we may all live together in Peace and Quietness like Friends and Brothers, for what can they get by being at War with one another; whoever of them gets the best, both will be very much Hurt.

Brethren:

I live a great way from You, and have a great deal of Business to do with my People at home, otherwise I would go to see you and shake Hands with you, and smoak a Pipe with you, under the Tree of Peace, as we and our fore-fathers used to do. By all Means Brethren, be Strong, and keep fast hold of one end of the Covenant Chain, and you may be assured I will keep fast hold of the other, and when any of our People are so wicked as to kill any of yours, or do you any Harm, let me know it, and I will do every Thing in my Power to have Justice done.

A Belt.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixth day of August, in the Year of our Lord, 1774.

JOHN PENN.

Proclamation establishing the lines of jurisdiction between the Province of Maryland and the Province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In Pursuance of certain Articles of Agreement made the tenth day of May, Anno Domini 1732, between Charles Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, and the Honorable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, and of the Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1750, for the specific Performance and Execution of the said Articles; and also in pursuance of certain other Articles of agreement made the fourth day of July, Anno Domini 1760, between the Right Honorable Frederick Lord Baltimore, Son and Heir of the said Charles Lord Baltimore, and the Honorable the Proprietaries of the said Province and Counties, and of one other Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing date the sixth day of March, 1762, for the specific performance of the said last mentioned Articles; the several Lines mentioned and described in the said Articles, and thereby finally agreed upon and settled by the said Parties, to be and for ever remain the Boundaries and Division Lines between the said Provinces and Counties, have been run by Commissioners for that Purpose appointed and authorized by the said respective Proprietors, and marked out in exact conformity to the said Articles, with visible Stones, Pillars, and other Land marks, as by the said Articles and Decrees, and the Return of the said Commissioners, under their Hands and Seals, and an exact Plan or Map of the Lines, so as aforesaid by them run and marked, may at large appear: And Whereas, in the Year 1771 a joint Petition was preferred to His present most gracious Majesty, by the said Frederick Lord Baltimore and the Proprietaries of the said Province

and Counties, reciting the above mentioned Articles and Decrees, and setting forth that their Commissioners were then proceeding in the Work; that they the said Proprietors were desirous, as much as in them lay, to quiet the Minds of all His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting in the lately disputed Parts of the said Provinces and three lower Counties, and to promote the Peace and Welfare those Parts; and in order to give a further Testimony of their firm Agreement, and that a final end and Period had been put to all their Contests and Litigations by the said Agreement of 1760, they, by their said Petition, most humbly prayed his Majesty that he would be most graciously pleased to give His Royal Allowance, Ratification and Confirmation of the several and respective Articles of Agreement, and enrolled Decrees above mentioned, and every Article, Clause, Matter, and Thing in them, and each of them, contained, and that the same might be for ever established between them, Whereupon His Majesty, by his Order in Council, dated the eleventh day of January, 1769, was pleased to signify his Royal Approbation of the said Agreements and Proceedings mentioned in the Petition of the said Proprietaries; Whereof, as well the Proprietaries of the said Provinces, as all others whom it might concern, were ordered to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly, as by the said Petition and Royal Order may more at large appear. I have therefore thought fit, by the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, to publish and make known all and singular the Premises to all whom it may concern, hereby requiring all Persons dwelling and residing to the Northward and Eastward of the Lines and Boundaries so as aforesaid run and marked under the aforesaid Articles and Decrees, between the Province of Maryland and the Counties aforesaid, and to the Northward of the said Lines and Boundaries, as aforesaid, run and marked between

the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, as far to the westward as the Province of Maryland extends, to wield obedience to the Laws of the said Province and Counties, and govern themselves according thereto. And I do also require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, appointed or to be appointed, in the said Province and Counties, to put in Execution the respective Laws thereof against all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforesaid, as they will answer the Contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. The Land Office is not yet open for taking up Vacant Lands in the Lower Counties, or receiving Application for the same. Whenever it is thought proper to open the Office for that Purpose, public Notice thereof will be given.

To the Assembly recommending the keeping of the troops, employed by the government, in pay until the settlement of the disturbances on the frontiers.

AS IT DOES NOT APPEAR TO ME THAT THE Causes of the unhappy Indian Disturbances are yet at an End, but on the contrary, that the Governor of Virginia is still prosecuting an Expedition

against the Shawanese, I cannot avoid recommending to your Consideration the Expediency of keeping the Troops employed by this Government, or at least a part of them, in pay, till our Affairs upon the Frontiers may happily have a more favourable Aspect.

JOHN PENN.

September 24th, 1774.

Proclamation directing the arrest of persons engaged in a plot to prevent the payment of duty on a cargo of sugars.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an Information hath been made to be by John Patterson, Esquire, Collector of His Majesty's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, supported by Depositions taken before one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Philadelphia, that in the night of the twenty-second day of last month, a considerable Number of Hogsheads of Foreign Sugars, were taken from on board the Schooner Felicity, Allen Moore, Master, lately arrived from Hispaniola, and put into a Store in the Northern Liberties of this City, the said Sugars not having been first entered in the Custom House, nor the Duties thereof paid before they were landed, and that on the next Day, a great number of People armed with Clubs and Staves,

appeared at the said Store, and prevented the Officers of the Customs from breaking open the Doors of the same, in order to make Seizure of the said Sugars, and that afterwards, in the Evening of the same Day, the said Sugars were violently and forcibly taken from the said Store and carried away. I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and all civil Officers, as well as all others His Majesty's Subjects within this Province, to use their utmost Endeavors, by all lawful Ways and Means, not only to bring to Justice all offenders in the Premises but to discountenance and discourage all such Violent, outrageous and illegal Proceedings for the future; and also upon all Occasions, to afford the most speedy and effectual Aid and Assistance to the Officers of His Majesty's Customs in the legal discharge of their Duty.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of October, in the fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly recommending measures to protect the frontiers in view of the present troubles with the Indians.

BY THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE Westward, The Earl of Dunmore was sent out on an Expedition down the Ohio against the Shawanese Indians, and it is very uncertain as yet whether

the Troubles on the Frontiers may subside. I therefore find it incumbent on me to recommend to your Consideration the Propriety of keeping in pay, for a longer Time, the Rangers employed by this Government, or taking such other Measures as you may judge on this Occasion most proper for the Public Security.

JOHN PENN.

October 17th, 1774.

/

To the Assembly recommending the passage of a law for establishing divisional lines between the counties on Delaware and Maryland.

AS THE JURISDICTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT is now extended to the Provincial Lines run and marked between these Counties and Maryland, in pursuance of Agreements between the respective Proprietaries and of Decrees of the high Court of Chancery in England, founded on those Agreements, and as the newly acquired tract of Country is not properly within any particular County, there seems to be a Necessity of a Law for establishing divisional Lines between the Counties, from the Western termination of the late reputed Boundaries to what is called the Tangent Line. I must, therefore, recommend the Matter to your immediate Consideration.

JOHN PENN.

New Castle, 21st October, 1774.

A Proclamation suspending orders for extending the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania beyond the places where it has been usually exercised, until the present difficulties on the part of Maryland shall be removed or His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known.

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Cammander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have just received a Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, informing me "that it had been represented to His Majesty that the Government of Pennsylvania had taken a Resolution to extend its Jurisdiction up to the Line settled by Commissioners between that Province and Maryland, although the Guardians of the Heir of Lord Baltimore had declared their incapacity in point of Law to concur in a Ratification of that Line, and consequently their Inability to take the like Step on their Part; And it being apprehended that such a partial Extension of Jurisdiction might have the Effect to disturb the Peace of the King's Subjects settled on the Frontiers of both Provinces, and might occasion Violence and Bloodshed, he was commanded by the King to signify to me His Majesty's Pleasure, that I should desist from issuing any Orders for extending the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania beyond those Places where it had been usually exercised, until the present Difficulty on the part of Maryland shall be removed, or until His Majesty's further Pleasure should be known;"

I have, therefore, in Compliance with His Majesty's Commands, thought proper to issue this, my Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding and enjoining all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, to desist from exercising the Jurisdiction of the Government of Pennsylvania, or the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, beyond those Places where the same hath been usually exercised until the present Difficulty, on the Part of Maryland, shall be removed, or until His Majesty's Pleasure shall be known in the Premises, any thing in any former Proclamation contained, to the Contrary notwithstanding. Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the second day of November, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy four, and in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to one of H. M. Principal Secretaries of State concerning the Governor's proclamation with regard to the disputed boundaries between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, 3d November, 1774.

My Lord:

I HAVE JUST HAD THE HONOR OF YOUR LORDship's Letter No. 5, of the 26th of August last, signifying His Majesty's Commands, "that I should desist from issuing any Orders for extending the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania up to the Line settled by Commissioners between that Province and Maryland, until the present Difficulty arising from the Minority

of the Heir of the late Lord Baltimore shall be removed, or until His Majesty's further Pleasure be known." I am to inform your Lordship that before the Receipt of your Letter, I had issued the inclosed Proclamation for exercising the Jurisdiction of this Province up to the Boundary Line run and marked out by Commissioners under the Authority of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in consequence of Articles of Agreement executed by them for that Purpose, and the Decrees of the Lord Chancellor for the specific execution of those Articles. As the Commissioners had compleatly finished the running and marking the Lines in the Life Time of the late Lord Baltimore, and the Articles of Agreement between the Proprietaries for settling the Boundary, as well as the Proceedings of the Commissioners had, on the joint Petition of the respective Proprietaries, been ratified by His Majesty in Council, I conceived that a final End and Period had thereby been put to a Controversy which had been agitated for ninety Years, at an immense Expence to the Parties, to the great detriment of the Settlement of this Infant Country, and that nothing was wanting to validate or enforce a Transaction so solemnly established. But I was not induced, my Lord, to take this Step solely on Motives founded on the Interest of my Family. The People living between the antient temporary Line of Jurisdiction, and that lately settled and marked by the Commissioners, were in a Lawless State. Murders, and the most outrageous Transgressions of Law and Order were committed with Impunity in those Places. In vain did Persons injured, apply to the Government of Maryland for Protection and Redress. In this Situation they have of late repeatedly Petitioned to be taken under the Protection of this Province, into which they fell by the Lines run under the Articles and Decrees. Apprehensive lest some Disturbances might possibly arise by my issuing an ex

parte Proclamation for extending the Jurisdiction, I applied to the Government of Maryland to join with me therein, and I deferred the Measure 'till I found there was no Hopes of a Compliance with my Request; and so far, my Lord, has this partial extension of the Jurisdiction been from having the apprehended Effect of disturbing the Peace of the King's Subjects on the Frontiers, and occasioning Violence and Bloodshed, that it has had quite contrary tendency, and, as I have been well informed, has quieted the Disturbances there, and given universal Satisfaction to the People. His Majesty's Commands, however, it is my Inclination as well as Duty, on this, and every other Occasion, strictly, and without hesitation to obey. I have therefore issued a Proclamation, a Copy of which I inclose your Lordship, to counteract that lately published, and shall take no further Steps in the Affair, unless His Majesty on this State of Facts, and re-considering the Matter, shall be graciously pleased to permit me.

I have the Honor to be, with great Respect,

Your Lordship's most Obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To the R't Hon'ble the Earl of Dartmouth, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, Whitehall.

To the Assembly recommending the repair of the Barracks in the Northern Liberties.

I AM INFORMED BY THE BARRACK MASTER that the Apartments of the Barracks in the Northern Liberties, and the necessary Furniture and Utensils are extreamely out of Order, and in great need of Repair. I must therefore recommend the matter as worthy of your Consideration.

JOHN PENN.

December 20th, 1774.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Edward Carey.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears by an Inquest lately taken before the Coroner for the City and County of Philadelphia, that on the twenty-fifth day of December last, about eight o'clock in the Evening, a certain Edward Carey, late of the Northern Liberties, was inhumanly shot, and murdered in his Waggon on the Germantown Road, within three Miles of this City, by some Person unknown: And Whereas, all Endeavours hitherto used for the discovering the Murderer have proved ineffectual, and it is of the utmost importance to the safety and well being of His Majesty's Liege Subjects, that the Authors of such atrocious Crimes should be detected and brought to condign and exemplary punishment, I have, therefore, thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent search and enquiry after the Author and Perpetrator of the said Murder. And as an Encouragement for the discovering and bringing the Offender to Justice, I do hereby promise and engage that the public Reward of one hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover, apprehend, and secure him, so that he be prosecuted to Conviction, according to Law. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said

Province at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the fifteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, J'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning the growing difficulties between the Colonies and Great Britain.

AT A TIME WHEN THE DISPUTES BETWEEN Great Britain and her Colonies are drawing towards and alarming Crisis, I cannot consistent with my Duty to His Majesty, or a proper attention to the true Interests of the People over whom I preside, avoid recommending to you any Measure which occurs to me as proper for the Representatives of the Province to pursue, or which in my Opinion, may have a Tendency to compose those unhappy Differences.

You will agree with me, Gentlemen, that in all Cases, Wisdom dictates the use of such Means as are most likely to attain the end proposed; On the present Occasion it is conceived that any Grievances which his Majesty's Subjects in America apprehend they have reason to complain of, should be humbly represented to His Majesty by the several Assemblies, as the only proper and constitutional mode of obtaining Redress, and I have the best Reason to believe that a proper attention will be paid to such Representations, and to any Propositions that may be made through that Channel, on the present State of American Affairs.

This Mode therefore, I earnestly recommend to you to adopt, and I most ardently wish that the proceed-

ings of this, as well as the other Colonies, may be of such a temperate and dutiful Nature as to afford a Foundation for a Re establishment of that Harmony with the Mother Country which is so essential to the Happiness of both.

JOHN PENN.

February 21st, 1775.

Further correspondence with the Governor of Virginia concerning the disturbances between the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania regarding boundaries.

Philadelphia, 1st March, 1775.

My Lord:

WHEN YOU REFLECT HOW MANY OF MY Letters to your Lordship, on public affairs, remain unanswered, you must be sensible it cannot be very agreeable to me to write to You on the present Occasion, yet I find myself under the necessity of troubling you once more on the Subject of the Disturbances in the Western Parts of this Province.

The inclosed Copies of several Depositions will inform your Lordship what recent Outrages have been committed in the County of Westmoreland, under the sanction of your Government, as those who have been active in them publickly declare; and my Intelligence informs me that your Lordship has set up an Office for granting Lands far within the Limits of this Province, and that Lands already patented by me have been granted by your Lordship, which cannot fail to produce the utmost Confusion.

The Justice due to myself and the other Proprietor, and the Protection I owe to the People who have taken up Lands under this Province, and settled them long

before your Lordship thought fit to disturb its Peace by extending the Government of Virginia within our Charter Bounds, oblige me to apply to your Lordship to know if these violent proceedings are the effect of your Orders, or have your Countenance, that in Case they have, I may take the proper Measures for Redress, or, if they have not, that they may receive your Discouragement. Your Lordship well knows that Petition is depending before the Crown for settling the Bounds and running the Lines of this Province, which, when done, will put an End to the unhappy Disputes between the two Governments. You must remember that you have engaged to forward that good Work rather than throw Impediments in its way; and I would fain hope that your Lordship, in the mean Time, will use your Power and Influence in composing, rather than inflaming the Differences amongst His Majesty's subjects of the two Colonies, occasioned by our clashing Jurisdictions, especially when you consider that the Country which is the Seat of the present Disturbances was first settled under this Province, and that our Jurisdiction was extended there, in the time your Predecessor, Lord Botetourt, and recognized by his Lordship in his sending hither for tryal a Person who had committed a Murder at Stewart's crossings, which is Westward of the Laurel Hill.

I shall forbear to take any steps in this disagreeable Affair 'till I have the Honour of an Answer to this Letter, which I hope your Lordship will favor me with by the return of the Express.

I have the Honor to be your Lordship's
most Obedient humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To The Right Honorable the Earl of Dunmore, Governor & Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Province of Virginia, Williamsburg.

To the Assembly recommending a provision for furnishing certain visiting Indians with clothing and other necessaries.

ON SATURDAY LAST A NUMBER OF INDIANS of the Tuscarora, Nanticoke, and County Tribes, who reside on the Heads of the Susquehanna, came to Town with their Families, on a friendly visit to this Government. They have represented to me that they are very poor, and in great want of Cloathing, and other Necessaries, which they earnestly request to be supplied with; As I think Humanity, as well as good Policy, requires that we should comply with their Request, I must recommend it to you to make immediate Provision for furnishing them with a Present of such Goods as their Necessities demand, and defraying the Expences of their Journey.

JOHN PENN.

March 7th, 1775.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland announcing a proposed re-issue of a Proclamation Extending the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania to the Boundary Line marked by the Commissioners.

Philadelphia, March 16th, 1775.

Sir:

I MAKE NO DOUBT YOU HAVE BEEN INFORMed, since your return from England, that in the Month of September last I issued a Proclamation for extending the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania and the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, up to the Boundary Lines run and marked by the Commissioners appointed to that Service, and that I afterwards revoked that Proclamation by a subsequent one of the second of November, in Consequence of His Maj-

esty's Orders, signified to me by the Secretary of State, that I should desist from issuing any Orders for extending the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania beyond those Places where it had been usually exercised, until His Majesty's further Pleasure should be known therein. I am now to inform you that I have received a Letter from the Earl of Dartmouth, by the last Packet, advising me, that his Majesty "on further Consideration, is graciously pleased to approve the Arrangement made by my Proclamation of the fifteenth of September, and to permit me to recall that of the second of November;" and I propose immediately to issue a new Proclamation, to make known His Majesty's Pleasure in this Matter, and to enforce that of the fifteenth of September.

I am, with great Respect, Your Excellency's most Obedient and most humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency Robert Eden, Esq'r, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Maryland, Annapolis.

To the Assembly concerning the recall of the Governor's proclamation Revoking a previous one extending the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania to Its new Boundaries.

AT YOUR LAST SESSION, IN OCTOBER, I INformed You that the Jurisdiction of this Government had been extended to the Boundary Lines run and marked by Commissioners appointed by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and recommended it to you to establish such Divisional Lines in the Counties as the Settlement of the New Boundary might require. But soon after your last adjournment I was obliged by His Majesty's Commands, signified

to me by a letter from the Secretary of State, by my Proclamation, dated the 21st of November, to supersede that which I had issued on the 15th of September, for the above Purpose of extending the Jurisdiction, until his Majesty's Pleasure should be further known therein. I have now, Gentlemen, the Satisfaction to acquaint you that I have lately been advised by the Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth, that His Majesty, on further Consideration of the Matter is graciously pleased to approve of the Arrangement made by my Proclamation of the 15th of September, and to permit me to recall that of the 2d of November; so you are now at full Liberty to resume the Business I recommend to you at your last Session.

JOHN PENN.

New Castle, 23d March, 1775.

Proclamation Reaffirming the Extension of the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania to Its new Boundaries.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my Proclamation, bearing date the fifteenth day of September last, I did enjoin and require all Persons residing to the Northward and Eastward of the Lines and Boundaries theretofore run, and marked as Boundaries and Division Lines between the Province of Maryland and the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, by Commissioners for that purpose appointed and authorized, in pursuance of two Articles

of Agreement made between the Proprietors of the Province of Maryland and the Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, and also in pursuance of two several Decrees of the Lord High Chancellor of England, for the Specific performance of the said Articles, to yield Obedience to the respective Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties aforesaid on Delaware; And I did further, by my said Proclamation, require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the said Province and Counties, to put in Execution the respective Laws thereof, against all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforesaid, as by my said Proclamation may more at large appear; And Whereas, by my other Proclamation, bearing date the second day of November last past, I did, in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified to me by a Letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, enjoin all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, to desist from exercising the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, or the Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, beyond those Places where it had been theretofore usually exercised, until His Majesty's further Pleasure should be known in the Premises, any thing in my former Proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding; And Whereas, I am now informed by a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Dartmouth, dated the seventh day of January last, "that His Majesty, on further Consideration, hath been graciously pleased to approve of the Arrangement made by my said Proclamation of the fifteenth of September last, and to permit me to recall that of the second of November last." I have, therefore, thought proper, by the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, to make known the Premises to all whom it may con-

cern, hereby, in pursuance of His Majesty's Pleasure and permission, revoking my said Proclamation of the second of November last, and requiring all officers, and others, within the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, to yield Obedience to, and in all things observe the Orders and Injunctions in my said Proclamation of the fifteenth of September last contained, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the eighth day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-five, and in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honor's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to the Governor of Maryland concerning the measures taken with regard to the disputed boundaries between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Philadelphia, April 8th, 1775.

Sir:

I HAVE THE FAVOR OF YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Letter of the 25th of March. Considering what passed between us the last Summer, on the Subject, I rather wished than expected your Concurrence in a Proclamation, and my last Letter was only meant to give you Notice of my Intention, because I would chuse to act in the most open manner.

If any dependence is to be had on my Information, there is no probability of a Disturbance between the People of the two Provinces; They are in general satisfied that the Jurisdiction of this Government must take place, and therefore wish to have it hastened; nor can I imagine they will give an opposition to a Measure which I have His Majesty's Permission to take; and I am persuaded such an Opposition will not be countenanced by the Government of Maryland. I therefore flatter myself that your Excellency will not think me unreasonable in persisting to issue a Proclamation, agreeable to the King's permission and the advice of my Council.

I am, with great Regard,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN PENN.

To His Excellency Rob't Eden, Esq'r, Governor of Maryland.

To the Assembly recommending the reconciliation of the Province with the Mother Country.

I HAVE ORDERED THE SECRETARY TO LAY before you a Resolution entered into the British House of Commons the 20th of February last, relative to the unhappy Differences subsisting between our Mother Country and her American Colonies. You will perceive by this Resolve, not only a strong Disposition manifested by that August Body, to remove the Causes which have given rise to the discontents and Complaints of His Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies, and the dreadful impending Evils likely to ensue from them; but that they have pointed out the Terms on

which they think it just and reasonable a final Accommodation should be grounded.

Let me most earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this Plan of Reconciliation, held forth and offered by the Parent to her Children, with that Temper, Calmness, and Deliberation, that the Importance of the Subject, and the present critical Situation of Affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the Colonies, amidst all those Complaints which a Jealousy of their Liberties have occasioned, have never denied the Justice or Equity of their contributing towards the Burthens of the Mother Country, to whose Protection and care they not only owe their present opulence, but even their very Existence. On the contrary, every State and Representation of their supposed Grievances, that I have seen, avows the Propriety of such a Measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The Dispute, then, appears to me be brought to this Point: Whether the redress of any Grievances the Colonists have reason to complain of shall precede, or be postponed to the Settlement of that just Proportion which America should bear towards the common Support and Defence of the whole British Empire.

You have, in the Resolution of the House of Commons, which I have Authority to tell you is entirely approved of by His Majesty, a Solemn Declaration, that an Exemption from any Duty, Tax, or Assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the Regulation of Commerce, shall be the immediate Consequences of Proposals on the Part of any of the Colony Legislatures, accepted by His Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, to make Provision, according to their respective Circumstances, for contributing their Proportion to the common Defence, and the support of the civil Government of each Colony.

I will not do you so much Injustice, Gentlemen, as to

suppose you can desire a better Security for the inviolable performance of this Engagement, than the Resolve itself, and His Majesty's Approbation of it, gives you.

As you are the first Assembly on the Continent to whom this Resolution has been communicated, much depends on the Moderation and Wisdom of your Councils, and you will be deservedly revered to the latest Posterity, if, by any possible Means, you can be Instrumental in restoring the public Tranquility, and rescuing both Countries from the dreadful Calamities of a Civil War.

JOHN PENN.

May the 2d, 1775.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of John M'Allister charged with counterfeiting the bills of credit of the Province.

BY THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a certain John M'Allister, a young Man about eighteen or nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine Inches high, round shouldered, bow legged, a little pitted with the small Pox, and wears his own hair, who was confined in the Public Gaol of the City and County of Philadelphia, under sentence of Death, for uttering and passing counterfeit Bills of Credit of this Province, knowing the same to be counterfeited, hath lately made his Escape from

the said Gaol, and it is highly expedient for the discouragement of such pernicious and atrocious Crimes, that the said John M'Allister should be brought to condign and exemplary Punishment, I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby promising and engageing that the Public Reward of Two hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend the said John M'Allister, and safely deliver him to the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Gaol aforesaid: And I do hereby strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriff's, Constables, and all other Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within my Government, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the said John M'Allister, and to use their utmost Endeavours to apprehend and secure him, so that he may be brought to Justice.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and in the fifteenth year of His Majesty's Reign.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly refusing the Governor's consent to "An act for the support of the government of this Province and the payment of the public debts."

IT BEING UNUSUAL TO MAKE PROVISION FOR the discharge of the Orders drawn for the payment of the Public Debts before the end of the Year, at which Time there may probably be a sum sufficient for

that purpose in the Treasury, arising from the Funds heretofore provided, I cannot think it proper to give my Consent to the Bill entituled:

An Act for the Support of the Government of this Province, and payment of the Public Debts.

JOHN PENN.

June 28th, 1775.

A Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of Fleming Elliot charged with the robbery and murder of John Faughnar.

BY THE HONOURABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received Information that on the Sixteenth day of last Month, a certain John Faughnar was robed and inhumanly murdered on the Highway near the Red Lion, in Uwchland Township, in Chester County; And Whereas, a certain Fleming Elliot stands charged on Oath, with the perpetration of the said Robbery and Murder, and it is necessary for the safety and well being of His Majesty's Subjects, that the authors of such atrocious and inhuman Crimes should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to issue this, my Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's Subjects within this

Province, to make diligent Search and enquiry after the said Fleming Elliot, and to use all possible Means for apprehending and securing him, that he may be proceeded against according to Law.

And I do hereby promise and engage that the Public Reward of Fifty Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend and secure the said Fleming Elliot in one of His Majesty's Gaols of this Province, so that he be prosecuted to Conviction.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Letter to the Justices of Northumberland directing the execution of the laws of the Province in the counties of Northampton and Northumberland.

Philadelphia, 25th November, 1775.

Gentlemen:

I HAVE JUST NOW RECEIVED A MESSAGE from the Assembly, founded on a Letter addressed to them from the County of Northumberland, respecting the Connecticut Settlers at Wyoming, requesting me to give Orders for a due Execution of the Laws of this Province in the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton. In consequence thereof, I do most chearfully order you to use your utmost Diligence

and Activity, in putting the Laws of this Province in Execution throughout the County of Northumberland, and you may depend on the Faith of the House and my Concurrence with them, that every proper and necessary Expence that may be incurred on the Occasion will be defrayed.

I am Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
JOHN PENN.

To William Plunket, Esq'r, & his Associates, Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland.

RICHARD PENN.
Lieutenant Governor.
1771-1773.

Rich.d Penn

Chapter IV.

RICHARD PENN.

Lieutenant Governor,

1771-1773.

A YOUNGER BROTHER OF GOVERNOR JOHN Penn, when that worthy succeeded to the proprietary interests of their father, he was commissioned as Lieutenant Governor. He thoroughly identified himself with the affairs of the colony, and by his genial manner and conciliatory disposition greatly endeared himself to the colonists. The trade of the province met with special attention at his hands, and his administration was characterized by a high degree of commercial prosperity. He still remained in Pennsylvania after he was superseded by his brother, married an American girl, Miss Polly Masters, of Philadelphia, and as a member of the Provincial Council contributed materially to the welfare of the province. The period from October, 1771, to August, 1773, during which his hand was on the helm of provincial affairs, may be considered as the red-letter day of the colonial calendar.

Proclamation publishing the appointment of Richard Penn to be Lieutenant Governor and continuing all officers in their respective offices.

BY THE HONORABLE RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honourable Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, have been pleased by their Commission, under their Hands and Seals, bearing date the fifteenth day of July last, to Constitute and appoint me to be their Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Counties, with all necessary powers and Authority for the well Governing of the same, which said appointment the King's Most excellent Majesty, in a Council held at St. Jame's, the sixteenth day of August last, was Graciously pleased to allow and approve of. Therefore, in pursuance of the said trust in me Reposed, having a Special Regard to the Safety of the State and Government of the said Province and Counties, and to prevent failures in the Administration of Justice therein, I have, by and with the advice and Consent of the Council of the said Province and Counties, thought fit to ordain, and do hereby ordain and declare, that all Orders and Commissions whatsoever, relating to the Government of the said Province and Counties, heretofore lawfully and rightfully Issued, which were in force on the sixteenth day of October Instant, shall be, continue, and remain in full

force, Power, and Virtue, according to their Respective Tenors, untill my further pleasure shall be known therein; and that all persons whatsoever, who on the said sixteenth day of October Instant, held or Enjoyed any Office of trust or profit in this Government, by Virtue of any such Commission as aforesaid, shall continue to hold and enjoy the same untill they shall be determined by me as aforesaid, or by other Sufficient Authority. And I do hereby further Command and Require all Magistrates, Officers, and Commissioners whatsoever, in whom any Public Trust is Reposed in the Government of the said Province and Counties, that they diligently proceed in the performance and discharge of their respective Duties therein, for the safety, peace, and well-being of the same.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the seventeenth day of October, in the eleventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one.

RICH'D PENN.

By his Honour's Command.
Joseph Shippen, Jr., Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Opening Speech to the Assembly recommending measures to suppress the riotous settlers at Wyoming and provision for subsisting His Majesty's troops in the province.

I HEARTILY THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND Congratulation on my arrival and appointment to the Government.

My former Residence among you, at the same time

that it afforded me some insight into the Circumstances of the Province, could not fail to add considerably to my Regard for it. And as I shall on all Occasions study to protect the People committed to my Charge in the full Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Priviledges, as well as to support the Prerogatives of the Crown, I flatter myself that your kind Expectations in my favor will be in some measure answered, and that my administration may be easy to myself and happy to the Publick.

Gentlemen:

I am sorry to be under a Necessity at my first arrival among you, to apply for your Assistance in a very disagreeable Affair, which I understand has given great Trouble to the Government.

It is a matter of public Notoriety that those daring Offenders, Lazarus Stewart and his Accomplices, with a number of adherents, have, in the most hostile and Warlike Manner, expelled our people from their Settlements at Wyoming, where these intruders remain, in Defiance of the Powers of Government, which have hitherto proved ineffectual to restrain their daring and Insolent Behaviour.

Your own Reflections, Gentlemen, will point out to you the fatal Consequences of suffering these lawless People to remain quiet in a possession which they have obtained as it were by Open War.

It is more than probable that, encouraged by their late Success, they may extend their Possessions to other parts of the Province, and put our frontier into a state of Disorder and Confusion.

When you come Seriously to attend to the many mischiefs with which this important Affair is pregnant. I cannot Doubt but you will readily give me your Assistance in Speedily Suppressing these disorders, and bringing to Condign Punishment a set of People who have in the most audacious manner put the Govern-

ment and its Laws at Defiance; and as one Mean proper for the Accomplishment of so desirable an end, and of Preventing Disorders of the same kind, I would remind you of Reviving the late Riot Act.

I am informed, Gentlemen, that some Provision will be wanted for Subsisting His Majesty's Troops now in the Barracks of this Province, which I likewise recommend to your Consideration.

RICHARD PENN.

October 18, 1771.

Proclamation directing the arrest of the persons concerned in the rescue of a pilot boat from the custom house officers and in an assault upon the said officers.

BY THE HONOURABLE RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, an Information hath been made to me by John Swift, Esquire, Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, Supported by the depositions of several Persons taken before the Chief Justice of this Province, That Thomas Mushet, commanding a Schooner belonging to the Custom House of the said Port, on the twenty-third day of November last, did seize, as forfeited, in the River Delaware, a certain Pilot Boat, laden with a variety of Contraband goods, and that between the Hours of nine and ten in the Night Time of the same

day, upwards of thirty men, Armed with Clubs and Cutlasses, and disguised in Sailors' dresses, with their Faces smutted, did, in a most violent and outrageous Manner, enter on Board the said Schooner, then lying at anchor together with the said Pilot Boat near Red Bank, in the River aforesaid, and Immediately attacking the people belonging to the said Custom House Schooner, did most cruelly and inhumanely beat, cut, and wound the said Thomas Mushet, and two of his People, and after Confining them and the rest of the crew in the Hold of the Schooner, they cut her sails and Rigging to pieces, and rescued and carried off the Pilot Boat with her lading, which had been seized as aforesaid; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly Charge, enjoin, and Require all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the principal Perpetrators of the said Outrage, and all others who were in any Manner concerned therein: and if any of the Offenders shall be found within this Province, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and Secure them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law. And for the better discovering the said Offenders, I do hereby Promise His Majesty's most Gracious Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned therein, who shall inform against or make known any one or more of the Principals or their accomplices, so that he or they be prosecuted to Conviction within this Province.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of December, in the twelfth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one. RICHARD PENN.

By His Honour's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning the action of General Gage upon the application made to him in behalf of the people of Cumberland and Lancaster counties on account of their demands for carriages employed by Colonel Wilkins on his march to Fort Pitt.

UPON ENQUIRY, I DO NOT FIND THAT EITHER the late Governor, or the President and Council after his leaving the Province, have Received from General Gage any further Information than what has already been Communicated respecting his proceedings upon the application made to him in Behalf of the people of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties, on account of their demands for Carriages employed by Colonel Wilkins on his March to Fort Pitt: I will, therefore, agreeable to your Request, immediately write to his Excellency upon the Subject, and when favoured with his answer, make the House acquainted with it.

RICHARD PENN.

January 8, 1772.

To the Assembly conveying a letter from General Gage respecting the application made to him in behalf of the people of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties on account of their demands for carriages Employed by Colonel Wilkins on his march to Fort Pitt.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST YOU were pleased to make at the Beginning of this Session, I immediately wrote to General Gage, desiring that I might be acquainted with the result of the application made to him respecting

the demands of the People of Lancaster and Cumberland Counties, for Carriages employed by Colonel Wilkins, in his March to Fort Pitt. I am just now favoured with his Excellency's answer, which I have Ordered the Secretary to lay before you, together with several other papers relating to the Matter, transmitted to me at the same time.

RICHARD PENN.

January 25, 1772.

To the Assembly stating the Governor's objections to the bill for Emitting the sum of £200,000 in bills of Credit on loan and providing a fund for the payment of public debts.

AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION ON THE BILL for emitting the sum of two hundred thousand pounds in Bills of Credit on Loan, and providing a fund for the payment of public Debts, I am sorry to acquaint you that I find it liable to such Objections as prevent my passing it in its present Form into a Law. Those Objections I at first intended to Communicate to you by way of amendments, but in attempting this, I found the necessary Alterations would make so very great a Change in the Frame of the Bill, that I rather chose to return it to you in this manner, with an assurance that I shall have no objections to the passing a Bill for the same purpose, provided the sum to be emitted be considerably less than what you have proposed, and the plan of it more Similar to Former Laws of this kind, the utility of which the People of this Province have had a long experience of.'

RICH'D PENN.

March 10th, 1772.

To the Assembly stating the Governor's objections to the Loan Office Bill.

AS I SINCERELY WISH TO PROMOTE THE real Interest and welfare of the Province, so I would readily and chearfully concur with you in any Measure which I conceived might effect so desirable a Purpose. When I communicated to you by my last Message the Terms on which I was willing to pass a Loan Office Bill, I imagined I had been sufficiently explicit in pointing out my principal Objections to the Bill before me, so as to enable the House to frame another within the compass of any short and reasonable amendments which might appear necessary. I am, however, very willing to give you the satisfaction you desire, of explaining myself further on the subject.

When I proposed for your Immitation the Plan of former Loan Office Laws, by which one General Loan Office was established at Philadelphia, under the direction of Trustees named in the acts, I meant to signify my Disapprobation of such a total Deviation from them as the Establishment of Offices in the several Counties, and the manner of appointing Trustees by the Commissioners of the Counties, in Conjunction with any three Justices of the Peace, a Measure which appears to me Liable to many great Inconveniences. And as a great part of the Bill relates to the duty of such Trustees, my amendments to it, had I proceeded in that way, would of course have been very numerous.

Besides these Objections to the General Plan of the Bill, I think it proper to mention another of no less Consequence; I mean the manner of Providing for the Succession of the joint Treasurers and Trustees, in Case of Death or Resignation, which appears to me very exceptionable, in excluding the Governor from a share with the Assembly in the appointment of the new Trustees.

If gentlemen, you should, on further Consideration, concur with me in these sentiments, and think proper to Frame a New Bill conformable thereto, I shall with pleasure agree to pass it into a Law.

RICHARD PENN.

March 12th, 1772.

To the Assembly concerning their request for the removal of Charles Jolly from the office of Judge of the Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace.

I SHALL TAKE SUCH NOTICE OF YOUR Address Requesting the removal of Charles Jolly from his offices of Judge of the Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace, as I hope will prove satisfactory to the House.

RICHARD PENN.

March 12th, 1772.

To the Assembly concerning the bill for granting His Majesty the sum of four thousand pounds.

AS YOU HAVE MADE THE BILL, "FOR GRANTing to his Majesty the sum of four thousand Pounds for the purposes therein mentioned," dependant upon that for altering and extending the excise laws, when you thought proper to drop the one by rejecting my proposed amendments, you put it out of my power to pass the other. I must therefore request that you would Consider of some means to raise the necessary supply for his Majesty's Troops quartered in this Province.

RICHARD PENN.

March 12th, 1772.

To the Assembly concerning the amendment of the Excise Bill.

WHEN IN MY LAST MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE, I requested that you would consider of some means to raise the Supplies necessary for the support of his Majesty's Troops quartered within this Province, I did not expect that you would again have returned to me the Bill for "extending and making the excise on Spiritous Liquors more equal. However, since you have thought proper, in so particular a manner, to recommend it once more to my Consideration, I shall not decline bestowing on it such further attention as it may Require.

I have no doubt of your being perfectly Convinced that this Bill is in all its parts founded in reason and Equity, and that it is of Great importance to the Service of the Crown and the Welfare of the Province. At the same time, give me leave to assure you that, upon the most deliberate Consideration, I can at present discover no cause to apprehend that this Bill, under the amendments proposed, would answer all its purposes less effectually than if it should continue in its Original Form.

This is at present my Candid unbiased opinion, and I cannot willingly recede from my amendments, unless the House, by communicating the reasons upon which they have formed their Judgment, may happily correct mine. As I realy wish to promote the welfare of the Province, so far from declining to receive information upon any occasion relative to this Important End, I hope the House will do me the Justice to believe that I shall ever be ready to pay a proper Regard to it.

RICHARD PENN.

March 16th, 1772.

Proclamation of Reward for the Apprehension of the author of a threatening letter addressed to Joseph Galloway, Esquire.

BY THE HONOURABLE RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, that on the Fourth of this Instant, in the evening, a Letter was left with Joseph Sellers, Blacksmith, living near the five mile stone on the Road leading from Philadelphia to Chester, by a person in Company with two or three others travelling towards Darby, with request that he would send it to Joseph Galloway, Esquire, of which Letter the Following is a Copy.

"Mr. Joseph Galloway.

"I stand in need of 50 pounds & desire you would not fail to let me have it against the 10 of this month, by leaving it Close behind the 5 Mile Stone between Philadelphia & Darby. I shall pay you in a year with Interest. Sir I shall pay you to a day. N. B. If you dont leave it you shall sorely repent it in a few days and wish you had left it; you shall be sure of it again From a

"CHESTER COUNTY MAN.

"April ye 2, 1772.

"Directed to Mr. Joseph Galloway, Esq'r. These."

And Whereas, Public Justice requires that such Dangerous Practices should be discouraged, and that the author of the Said Letter and his accomplices should be discovered and brought to condign Punishment, I have thought fit, with the advice of the Council,

to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of one hundred pounds to any person or persons who shall make known the writer of the said Letter, and any of his accomplices, so that they be Convicted thereof; And for the better discovering the Principal Offender, I do hereby promise a Pardon to any one of the Persons concerned with him who shall inform against him, so that he be prosecuted to Conviction.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the fifteenth day of April, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two, and in the twelfth year of his Majesty's Reign. RICHARD PENN.

By his Honor's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Proclamation announcing the distressed condition of His Majesty's Subjects in the Leeward Islands, due to the late hurricane, and soliciting the aid of the people in their behalf.

BY THE HONOURABLE RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, his Excellency Sir Ralph Payne, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over all his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, by his letter of the fourteenth of September last, hath informed me that on Monday the thirty-first of August last, it pleased the Almighty to visit the Island of Antigua, and all the other Islands of his Government, with a Hurricane, more violent

and dreadful than perhaps ever before happened in the Memory of Man, and (as he believed) unparalleled in its Effects by any Recorded in the Annals of History; That the scene of Ruin and Desolation which that event had laid, as well over the face of the Country, as in all their Roads and Harbours, where most if not all the shipping had perished, was not to be described; but that the Terrors of the Storm were Scarcely superior to the Miseries of its Consequences, and among the other dreadful Shapes in which those already appeared, was the Melancholy Prospect of an approaching Famine, unless that terrible disaster was averted by the early arrival of Provisions from the Continent of America; that the Legislature of the said Island of Antigua had come to the Resolution of dispatching Vessels to the neighbouring Collonies, from whence Such Succour might be expected; and on that account, he hath been pleased to request me that I would Contribute my best assistance to relieve their Distresses, by making their Distresses known throughout my Government, and by promoting a Commerce with them at this time, which is immediately and indispensably Essential to their very Existence. Wherefore, being most sincerely affected with the Distresses of our fellow Subjects in the said Islands, and anxious that no time may be lost in relieving them from their Calamitous Situation, I have thought proper, by the advice of the Council, to Issue this Proclamation, not only to make their necessities known to the Good People under my Government, but most earnestly to Recommend it to them, and more particularly to the Merchants and Traders, to give immediate assistance to the afflicted Inhabitants of the said Islands, by dispatching Vessels there with Provisions, and such other necessaries as they may be supposed to be most in want of.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of October,

in the twelfth year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

RICHARD PENN.

By his Honour's Command.
Joseph Shippen, Jr., Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To the Assembly concerning two petitions from the inhabitants of Bedford County for protection from the attacks of the Indians.

I THINK IT INCUMBENT UPON ME TO INFORM you that the late evacuation of Fort Pitt, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, hath greatly alarmed the Inhabitants of this Province settled beyond the Allegheny Mountains, who have been used to look upon that Fortress as their Safeguard against the Incursions of the Indians.

I have received from the People in that quarter several Petitions (which I have ordered the Secretary to lay before you) expressing their Apprehensions, of the dangerous situation to which they are reduced, and praying from Government a suitable Relief.

Upon the receipt of these Petitions I wrote to General Gage by Express, requesting the Continuance of a small Garrison at that Post, at least 'till the Meeting of the Assembly; But the General was of Opinion that the Execution of his Orders was too far advanced to be countermanded, Nor did he seem to think it Expedient for him to have continued any of the Troops there, had my letter been in time. It cannot be doubted but that the late Military Establishment at Fort Pitt, did very greatly Contribute to the rapid Population of the

Country beyond the mountain, and that the withdrawing of King's Troops must of course not only depress the spirits of the Present Settlers, but retard the progress of the Settlement.

I perswade myself that you will view the safety and protection of that Extensive and Flourishing district as an object of General importance, and worthy of the Public attention; And as it appears to me that the most proper, and indeed the only assistance which can be offorded these people, is the supporting a small Garsison at that Post or Place, I find myself under the Necessity of applying to you to enable me to carry that Measure into Execution.

RICHARD PENN.

January 29th, 1773.

To the Assembly recommending a garrison at Fort Pitt to protect the inhabitants from the incursions of Indians.

MY MESSAGE TO YOU OF THE 29TH OF JANUary, respecting the Propriety of keeping up a small Garrison at Fort Pitt, was not founded on any Certain Intelligence that the Western Indians had immediate designs of Committing acts of Hostility against us. The petitions now before you demonstrate that the Inhabitants of our Frontier have considered that post as their principal security against Indian Incursions, and an Assylum in Case of a sudden attack, for their Women and Children; the evacuating it has therefore filled their minds with Fears and apprehensions. When I consider, Gentlemen, the unspeakable sufferings and distress which attended those unhappy People and their Families, who were settled on the Western Frontier in the last Indian War, which was

as unexpected as it was unprovoked. I confess I cannot help being greatly affected, and do not wonder that they now apply to Government for some Assistance to protect them against the like Calamities in future, and altho' there may be no prospect of a speedy renewal of Hostilities on the part of the Indians, it may yet be good policy to guard in time against the worst that can happen, especially as the Measure Proposed will be attended with no great expence to the Public; A Garrison of 25 or 30 men to keep possession of that Important Place, being perhaps sufficient for the Present. These reasons induced me at first to lay the matter before you as an object worthy of your attention, and have still so much weight with me, that I think myself obligated again to recommend it to your serious Consideration.

RICH'D PENN

February 5th, 1773.

To the Assembly conveying the Governor's veto to the bill entitled "An act for raising County Rates and Levies."

WHEN I RECEIVED AN APPLICATION FROM the House on Saturday last, for a conference upon the Bill entituled "An act for raising County Rates and Levies," which I so readily assented to, I imagined the Committee would have offered some reasons in support of it; and, by pointing out to me the advantage and utility of such an Act to the Good people of this Government, have inclined me to alter the resolutions I had formerly respecting it; But, contrary to my expectation, the Conference desired by the House proved to be only a request that I would acquaint the Committee with my reasons for objecting to the Bill, which, with the greatest willingness, I en-

deavoured to do, in the most explicit manner I was Capable of; in consequence of which, I have this day received a very long Message, containing many observations thereon. I have since carefully examined into what the House have been pleased to call such Observations, and after the most serious considerations, I do not find any thing Contained in them that has, in the least degree, given me reason to change my opinion with regard to the Bill. I therefore return it, and cannot agree to pass it into a Law.

April 12th, 1773. RICHARD PENN.

Letter to Dr. William Plunket of Northumberland concerning the designs of the New England settlers.

Sir:

I HAVE CONSIDERED THE INTELLIGENCE you communicated in your Letter to Messrs. Shippen and Tilghman, concerning the motions of the New England People, and am both concerned and offended at their daring attempts to disturb the Peace of the Province, and Possess themselves of the Property of our People. Should they proceed to your parts, (as it seems Probable they will,) I doubt not but you and the rest of the Magistracy, with the Sheriff and other Peace officers, will exert yourselves in the execution of the Laws, in which you may be assured of all the Countenance, Protection and Support in my Power. So great a number of People appearing in arms is undoubtedly of itself a high and aggravated Breach of the Peace, and such as any Magistrate may take notice of, and cause the Partys to be arrested and bound to answer, and the Sheriff hath upon occasions of this kind, a Power to raise the Posse of his County, to assist in the Execution of the King's Process. Should the suppression of these dangerous and riotous proceedings prove beyond the ordinary power of your

County, (which however, I am in hopes they will not,) I shall certainly apply to the Assembly for their assistance. I rely upon the Spirited Conduct of the Magistracy and the People of the County upon this occasion, who will not fail to recommend themselves to the Government by shewing a disposition to support it against the Lawless intrusions of these Insurgents.

You will not fail to inform me of their further Motions, and of your Proceedings against their Hostile designs.

Should a number of them be arrested, more than can be conveniently confin'd in your Gaol, I would have you send them under a proper Guard to Philadelphia.

I am Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PENN.

To William Plunket, Esquire, President of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c., for the County of Northumberland.

June 11, 1773.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the counterfeiters of the bills of credit of the Province.

BY THE HONOURABLE RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a great number of Bills printed in the Form, Similitude and likeness of the true and genuine Bills of Credit of this Province, of the Denominations of Three Pounds and Thirty Shillings, dated the first day of March, 1769, have been forged and Counterfeited, and are now Circulating within this City and Province, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's honest and liege Subjects: And

Whereas, it is of the Greatest Importance to the Trade and Commerce of this Province, that the Credit of all such Bills as have been emitted by Law should be supported and preserved, and that the Forgers and Counterfeiters of them should be discovered and brought to Condign and exemplary Punishment; I have, therefore, thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to Issue this Proclamation, hereby promising and engaging the Public Reward of Five hundred Pounds shall be paid to any Person or Persons, other than the accomplices, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the said Forgeries, so that he or they be apprehended and brought to Justice. And I do also hereby Promise the Public reward of Two Hundred and fifty pounds, as well as his Majesty's Most Gracious Pardon, to any one of the said Perpetrators of the said Forgeries, who shall make discovery of one or more of his Accomplices, so that he or they be prosecuted to Conviction. And I do moreover, hereby strictly Charge, enjoin, and require all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other officers, as well as all other his Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves and use their utmost endeavors to discover and bring to Justice all offenders in the Premises.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

RICHARD PENN.

By His Honour's Command.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. 1775-1776.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY. 1776-1777.

Benj. Franklin

President of the Committee of Safety.

Chapter V.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

1775-1776.

THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

1776-1777.

WHILE THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY WAS organized not primarily to act as the executive branch of the government, it came to divide with the Assembly that function, although originally designed to assist in carrying into effect the request of the Congress to raise and equip a suitable force to form Pennsylvania's quota of the Continental Army. Governor John Penn continued to act as the chief magistrate of the Province until May, 1776, when in compliance with a memorial* from the people, the Assembly

---

*The protest of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania in behalf of themselves and others with regard to recognition of the British Government.

Gentlemen,

We the inhabitants of the city and Liberties of Philadelphia, in behalf of ourselves and others the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, conceive it our duty to represent unto this House as followeth ;

That whereas the Honourable Continental Congress hath, by a resolve having date of the fifteenth instant, recommended the taking up and establishing new governments, throughout all the United Colonies, under the "Authority of the People"; and as the chartered power of this House is derived from our mortal enemy, the King of Great Britain, and the members thereof were elected by such persons only as were either in real or supposed allegiance to the said king, to the exclusion of many worthy inhabitants whom the aforesaid resolve of Congress hath now rendered electors; and as this House, in its present state, is in immediate intercourse with a Governor having the said king's Commission, and who is his sworn representative, holding, and by oath obliged to hold, official correspondence with the ministers of the said king, and is not within the reach of any act of ours to be absolved therefrom; We, therefore, in this

ceased to recognize him. From that period until the Constitutional Convention of 1776, the executive authority lay, as already remarked, between the Committee of Safety—of which Benjamin Franklin was the first President—and the Assembly.

The Council of Safety was instituted as the successor of the Committee by resolution of the Provincial Convention of 1776 and continued by act of Assembly of the same year. It existed from July 24, 1776, until dissolved December 6, 1777, by proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council.

---

solemn manner, in behalf of ourselves and others, do hereby renounce and protest against the authority and qualification of this house for framing a new government.

As we mean not to enter into any altercation with this House, we shall forbear enumerating the particular inconsistencies of its former conduct, and content ourselves with declaring that, as a body of men bound by oaths of allegiance to our enemy, and influenced, as many of its members are, either by connexions with, or pecuniary employments under, the Proprietary of this Province, who is likewise the said king's representative, it is, to all good intents and purposes, disqualified to take into consideration the late resolve of Congress, and, as an House, is not within the description mentioned in the said resolve, as "An Assembly under the authority of the People" only; and because likewise, that we have very alarming apprehensions, that a new government, modelled by persons so inconsistently circumstanced, would be the means of subjecting ourselves, and our posterity, to greater grievance than any we have hitherto experienced.

In thus protesting against the authority of this House, for framing a new government, we mean not to object against its exercising the proper powers, it has hitherto been accustomed to use, for the safety and convenience of the Province, until such time as a new constitution, originating from, and founded on, "the Authority of the People" shall be finally settled by a Provincial Convention to be elected for that purpose, and until the proper officers and representatives of the people shall be chosen agreeable thereto, and qualified to succeed this House; for which purpose, an application will be made to the Committee of Inspection and Observation of the City and Liberties (whose services, on all occasions, have been applied to the support of the rights of the people) for calling a conference of Committees of the several counties of this Province, agreeable to the powers it is already vested with for that purpose, which said Conference of Committees shall issue out summonses, for electing by ballot a Provincial Convention, consisting of at least one hundred members, for the purpose of carrying the said resolve of Congress into execution: As we are fully convinced, that our safety and happiness, next to the immediate Providence of God, depend on our complying with, and supporting firmly, the said resolve of Congress,—that thereby the union of the Colonies may be preserved inviolate.

Signed in behalf of and by the direction of the inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, upon due notification met, Philadelphia May 20, 1776.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

Resolution of the Assembly Constituting the Committee of Safety.

June 30th, 1775.

In Assembly,
Philadelphia, ss:

1. Resolved, That this House approves the Association entered into by the good People of this colony for the Defence of their Lives, Liberties, and Property.

2. Resolved, That if any Invasion or Landing of British Troops, or others, shall be made in this or the adjacent Colonies, during the present controversy, or any Armed Ships or Vessels shall sail up the River Delaware in an Hostile manner, and such Circumstances shall render it expedient, in the Judgment of the Committee hereafter to be appointed, for any number of the Officers and Private Men of the Association within this Colony, to enter into actual Service for repelling such Hostile attempts, this House will provide for the pay and necessary Expences of such Officers and Soldiers performing such military Duty while in such actual Service.

3. Resolved, That the Pay of the Officers and Privates while in such actual Service, shall not exceed that of the Army raised by the Congress of the United Colonies for the Defence of the Liberties of America.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

5. Resolved, That this House do earnestly recommend to, and enjoin the Officers and Committees of each County in this Province, to select a Number of Minute Men, equal to the Arms, &c., provided for the same, to be in readiness upon the shortest notice, to March to any quarter in case of emergency.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

9. Resolved, That John Dickinson, George Gray, Henry Wynkoop, Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartho

lomew, George Ross, Michael Swoope, John Montgomery, Edward Biddle, William Edmunds, Bernard Daugherty, Samuel Hunter, William Thompson, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Roberdeau, John Cadwalader, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnson, Richard Reiley, Samuel Morris, jun., Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton, jun., & Robert White, Gentlemen, be a Committee of Safety for calling forth such, and so many of the Associators into actual Servise when Necessity requires, as the said Committee shall judge proper. For paying and supplying them with necessaries while in actual Service. For providing for the Defence of this Province against insurrection and Invasion, and for encouraging and promoting the manufacture of Salt Petre; which said Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on the Treasurer, herein appointed, for the several purposes above mentioned.

10. Resolved, That any seven or more of the said Committee shall be a Board for transacting the Business aforesaid, or any part thereof.

Advertisement published in the Newspapers Concerning the Commissions of Officers of the Military Association.

Philadelphia, 28th July, 1775.

WHEREAS, THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, have by their Resolves of the 18th instant, recommended that all Officers above the Rank of a Captain, be appointed by their Respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their Recess by the Committees of Safety, appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

The Committee of Safety appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, do, therefore, request the Committees of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and of the several Counties in this Province, to make a Return to the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, of all the Officers of the Military Association, in order that Commissions may be made out for them, agreeable to the above Resolves of the Continental Congress.

And the several Committees are farther requested to make a Return to the Committee of Safety, of the Number of the Associators, and also of the Non-Associators within their respective Districts.

Signed by order of the Committee,
(Signed) B. FRANKLIN, President.

Articles for the Regulation of the Military Association of Pennsylvania.

WE, THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, ENgaged in the present association for the defence of American Liberty, being fully sensible that the Strength and Security of any Body of Men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, Do Voluntarily and Freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the Rules by which we agree and resolve to be Governed in all our Military concerns and operations untill the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the Assembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their recess by the Committee of

Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies:

1st. If any Officer make use of any profane Oath or execration, when on duty, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence, the sum of Five Shillings. And if a Non Commission'd Officer or Soldier be thus guilty of cursing or Swearing, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the Sum of One Shilling.

2nd. Any Officer or Soldier who shall refuse to obey the Lawfull orders of his Superior Officer, may be suspended from doing duty on that day, and shall upon being convicted thereof before a Regimental Court Martial, make such concessions as said Court Martial shall direct.

3rd. Any Officer or Soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, join in, or promote any disturbance in the Battalion, Troop or Company, to which he belongs, or in any other Battalion, Troop or Company, shall be censured according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a Regimental Court Martial.

4th. Any Officer or Soldier who shall strike his Superior-Officer, or draw or offer to draw, or shall lift up any Weapon, or offer any Violence against him, being in the execution of his office, shall, upon conviction before a Regimental Court Martial, be dismissed, and shall be deemed to be thereby disgraced as unworthy the Company of Freemen.

5th. Any Commanding or other Officer who shall strike any person when on duty, shall, upon conviction before a General Court Martial, be in like manner dismissed and disgraced.

6th. Any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall make use of insolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, shall suffer such censure or fine as shall be inflicted by a Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.

7th. If any Officer or Soldier should think himself injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, & shall upon due application made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the General of the Pennsylvania Associators, or to the Colonel of any other Battalion, who is to summon a General Court Martial, and see that justice be done.

8th. If any inferior Officer or Soldier shall think himself injured by his Captain, or other Superior Officer in the Battalion, Troop or Company to which he belongs, he may complain to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who is to summon a Regimental Court Martial, for the doing Justice according to the Nature of the case.

9th. No Officer, Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed, to the place of parade or other rendevous appointed by the Commanding Officer, if not prevented by Sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the place of parade without leave from the Commanding Officer before he shall be regularly dismissed, on penalty of being fined or censured according to the nature of the offence, by the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial. But no officer or soldier shall be obliged to attend to learn the Military Exercise more than once in a week.

10. Any Officer or Soldier found Drunk when under Arms, shall be suspended from doing duty in the Battalion, Company or Troop on that day, and be fined or censured, at the discretion of a Regimental Court Martial.

11th. What ever Centinel shall be found Sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer such penalty or disgrace as shall be ordered by a Regimental Court Martial.

12th. Whatever Commission'd Officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial, of behaving in a Scandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, shall be dismissed from the association with disgrace.

13th. Every non-Commission'd Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted at a Regimental Court Martial of having sold, carelessly lost, wilfully spoiled or wasted, or having offer'd for Sale any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this Province, shall be dismissed such Battalion, Troop or Company, as an unworthy member, and be prosecuted as the Law directs.

14th. All disorders and neglects which Officers and Soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and Military discipline of the Association of this Colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a General or Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature and degree of the Offence, and be censured at their discretion.

15th. That on the first Meeting of every Battalion, after subscribing these articles of association, and from thence forward on the first meeting of every Battalion after the third Monday in September annually, there be chosen two Persons, such as are entitled to Vote for Members of Assembly, out of each Company in the respective Battalions, by the non-Commission'd officers and privates, whose duty and Office shall be for the year following, to set and join with the Officers in Court Martial, which persons so chosen shall be Styled Court Martial Men.

16th. Every General Court Martial shall consist of thirteen Members, Six of whom shall be Commission'd Officers under the Rank of a Field Officer and Six Court Martial Men, who shall be drawn by Lott out of the whole Number, and these twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field Officer and have a Casting Voice.

17th. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of Seven Members, three Officers, three Court Martial Men & a President, who is to be a Captain, and to be chosen by the Six, and also to have a casting Voice.

18th. In all Courts Martial not less than two-thirds of the Members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any Associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

19th. The President of each and every Court Martial, whether Regimental or General, shall require all witnesses in order to trial of offenders to declare on their Honor, that what they gave in as evidence is the truth, and the Members of all Courts Martial shall make a declaration to the president, and the President to the next Rank, upon their Honor, that they will give Judgment with impartiality.

20th. All non-Commissioned Officers, Drumers, Fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the Battalions, Companies or Troops, shall subscribe these rules and Regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such pentals as a Regimental Court Martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

21st. All Associators called as Witnesses in any case before a Court Martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined, at the discretion of the Court Martial.

22nd. No Officer or Soldier being charged with transgressing these Rules, shall be suffer'd to do duty in the Regiment, Company or Troop to which he belongs, until he has had his Trial by a Court Martial; and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a Court Martial can be conveniently assembled.

23rd. The Officers and soldiers of every Company of Artillery, or other Company, Troop or Party, that is or shall be annexed to any Battalion, shall be subject to the command of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of said Battalion, and the Officers, shall sit as Members of Courts Martial in the same manner as the officers of any other Company.

24th. No Penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a Court Martial, other than degrading, cashiering, or fining, the fines for the Officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier, not to exceed twelve Shillings for one fault.

25th. The Field Officers of each and every Battalion shall appoint a Person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the Sick, wounded, or necessitous Soldiers belonging to that Battalion, and such person shall account with the Field Officers for all fines receiv'd, and the application thereof.

26th. The General or Commander-in-Chief of this Association, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties order'd to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any General Court Martial; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any Regimental Court Martial, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one Officer or Soldier from another.

27th. Any Officer, non commissioned Officer, or other person, who having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any Court Martial, shall be dismissed the Service,

and held up to the publick as unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

28th. Upon the determination of any point by a Regemental Court Martial, if the Officer or Soldier concerned on either side, thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a General Court Martial; but, if upon a second hearing, the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appearing shall be censured, at the discretion of the General Court Martial.

29th. Upon the Death, resignation, promotion, or other removal of an Officer from any Battalion, Troop, or Company, (except Field Officer,) or any Court Martial Men, such vacancy is to be fill'd by the Person or persons such Troop or Company shall elect.

30th. No Officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same Offence, except in case of appeal.

31st. All Officers and Soldiers of every battalion, Troop, Company, or party of Associators, who shall be called by the Assembly, or Committee of Safety in recess of Assembly, into actual service, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves, or in conjunction with the Continental Forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the Honorable Congress for the Government of the Continental Troops.

32nd. No Commission'd, non-commission'd Officer or private, shall withdraw himself from the Company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, nor shall such person be receiv'd into any other company without such discharge.

In Testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands.

Rules for establishing Rank or Precedence amongst the Pennsylvania Associators.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, APPOINTED BY the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, being desirous of performing the important duties of their station in the most satisfactory manner to the Public, beg leave to lay before them certain resolves of the Honorable Continental Congress, dated the 18th July, which have already been published, but it is apprehended have not come to the knowledge of many able-bodied effective Men, aged from 16 to 50 years, that may be very desirous of serving their Country in the present Glorious struggle for Liberty, in the mode pointed out by said resolves, which are in the following Words:

In Congress, 18th July, 1775.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the united English Colonies in North America, that all able-Bodied effective Men, between 16 & 50 years of age, in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular Companies of Militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, One Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, One Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about Sixty-eight Privates.

That the Officers of each Company be chosen by the respective Companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good Musket that will carry an ounce Ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire, and Brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or Tomhawk, a Cartridge Box that will contain twenty three rounds of Cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the Companies be formed into Regiments or Battalions, Officer'd with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all Officers above the Rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions."

That all Officers be Commission'd by the Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the Militia take proper care to acquire Military Skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good Gun Powder, and four pounds of Ball fitted to his Gun.

That one fourth part of the Militia in every Colony be selected for minute Men, of such persons as are willing to enter this necessary Service, formed into Companies and Battalions, and their Officers chosen and Commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready at the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring Colony, and as these Minute Men may eventually be called to action before the whole Body of the Militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in Military discipline.

That such of the Minute Men as desire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforesaid, from the whole Body of the Militia, relieved once in four Months.

As there are some people who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally to the relief of their distressed brethren, in their several colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed Country which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Con-

ventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient Stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also, that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each Colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the Security and defence of their respective Colonies in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony, at their own expence, make such provision by armed Vessells or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their Circumstances and situations, for the protection of their Harbours and Navigation on their Sea Coasts, against all unlawfull invasion, attacks and depredations from Cutters and Ships of War.

That it be recommended to the makers of Arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial Muskets, with Barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce Ball, and fitted with a good Bayonet, and steel Ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any Colony, Militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ty.

And in order that all persons of every Rank, degree and station may be truely informed of the Premises, and none hereafter plead ignorance, this Board do

earnestly recommend to all Committees of Inspection and observation in this Province to cause this publication to be dispersed, read and explained within their respective districts, in such manner that every person capable of associating for mutual defence, may be made sensible it is a duty they owe to themselves and Country, to do it without further loss of time, and as it is necessary that this Board be speedily informed of the number of Associators in the Several Counties or districts, the said Committees are requested to make returns as soon as possible: First, of the several Battalions already formed, Secondly, of the several new associators not yet formed into Battalions: Thirdly, of all such Persons from Sixteen to Fifty, their names and places of abode, as may refuse to associate, not having any conscientious objections, if any such there be, and lastly of the number of men in their respective districts who conscientiously decline bearing arms, with their names and places of abode.

The several Committees of Inspection and Observation having been desired to make returns to this Board as soon as conveniently could be, of the several Battalions of Associators already formed in their districts, are now informed that it will be necessary to mention in said returns the Rank of every Battalion of a County, in regard to others in the same County, and to prevent uncertainty among the Officers of the General Association, respecting Rank or Command, and to ascertain the same with precision.

This Committee, in forming the following plan (which they propose to observe strictly in granting Commissions, and which they recommend to the general acquiescence of all the associators) have had a regard to the Seniority or priority of establishment of the several Counties, Viz:

1st. All Officers already chosen or appointed in the City & districts of Philadelphia, to take rank or pre-

cedence of all other Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other part of the Province.

2nd. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Philadelphia County, to take rank of all Officers of equal dignity chosen or appointed in any other County.

3d. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bucks County, to take Rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than the City and district and County of Philadelphia.

4th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Chester county, to take Rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Bucks, Philadelphia County & Philadelphia City and districts.

5th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Lancaster County, to take Rank of all Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia county, and Philadelphia City and districts.

6th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in York county, to Rank before Officers of equal dignity in any other than Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia County, Philadelphia City and districts.

7th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Cumberland county, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in the junior Counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

8th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Berks County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in the Counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

9th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northampton County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties.

10th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bedford County, to rank before Officers of equal

dignity in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties.

11th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northumberland County, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Westmoreland county.

12th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Westmoreland, the youngest or last made County in this province, yield up Rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity already chosen or appointed in every other County in this Province.

13th. Where Commissions of equal dignity in different Counties bear the same date, precedency to be determined by Seniority of Counties, but where they are in the same County by the Rank of the Battalion.

14th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in the city and districts, having determined their ranks, with respect to each other, by lot, their and the other field officers' commissions will be dated according to the Lot so drawn.

15th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in every County, are to determine their Rank, with respect to each other, by Lot, & Commissions for them and their respective field Officers will be dated accordingly.

16th. The Captains in every Battalion to determine their Rank in Battalion by Lot, and their Commissions, with those of their Lieutenants and Ensigns, will be dated accordingly.

17th. All Officers hereafter chosen or appointed, to have their Commissions dated at the time of such choice or appointment, and to take Rank according to said dates.

18th. All Battalions now raised to be compleated as soon as possible, and to consist of eight Companies of about sixty-eight privates each, and one company of Light Infantry, and to have for Officers a Colonel,

Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard Bearer, Adjutant, Sergeant Major, Drum and Fife Major; and the officers of each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Ensigns, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, except the Light Infantry Company, which, instead of two Lieutenants and two Ensigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngest of which are to rank as Ensigns.

19th. The standard Bearer of each Battalion to Rank as eldest Lieutenant of the Battalion.

20th. All National distinctions in dress or name to be avoided, it being proper that we should now be united in this general Association for defending our liberties and properties under the sole denomination of Americans.

21st. Companies to take post in their Battalions according to the date of their Captains' Commissions, if the Captains be present, but if absent such Companies to take post as youngest in the Battalion.

22nd. No Field Officers to have Companies.

23rd. For the better order and Government of Companies which may be raised after the completion of the several Battalions already formed in the City and Counties, such companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the most convenient battalion, after nine Companies are raised to form a new Battalion, and no number of associators are to be considered as a Company unless they consist of at least Forty Men, but it is recommended that till that number be compleated, the associators join the most convenient Battalion, exercise and do duty with such Battalion.

24th. All Battalions now formed, as well as those hereafter to be formed, are desired to make the necessary returns of their numbers and officers, with their respective ranks, to the Committee of their County,

and the Committees are desired to certify such returns, with the respective rank of each Battalion in their county, to this Board, that Commissions may be issued immediately for every officer, in conformity with these rules.

25th. And as there may happen occasions wherein it may be necessary to call out a part of the Associators to actual though temporary service, and not the whole body, and it would be extremely inconvenient and burthensome if upon every alarm where the assistance of part only may be wanted, the whole should come together, or any much greater number than the occasion required, and it would be, therefore, necessary to have such division made of the Associators, as that parts smaller or greater, may be distinctly called for, and the service as equally and fairly allotted, and dive'd as the nature thereof will admit, it is recommended not only the Battalions of each County, but also the Companies of each Battalion be by lot number'd, 1, 2, 3, 4, &ca., so that orders may issue from the Commander-in-Chief to the Colonels, either to march their whole Battalions, or to send to an appointed rendezvous the first, or second, or any number of Companies that shall be wanted, each company serving on such calls in its turn, and for such proportion of time as shall make the burthen nearly equal, and if the associators who are called forth, are not all yet provided with good arms, it is recommended to those who have such, and are not called out, to lend the same for that occasion, at the risque of the public.

Lastly. This Board having drawn up thirty-two articles of agreement for the due regulation and Government of all the Associators in the Province, which is published herewith, they do recommend the same to be adopted, Signed and agreed to by all the said Associators, in order that one general system may prevail in Pennsylvania.

Aug. 5, 1775.

Recommendation to the Associators to Make Use of Pikes.

IT HAS BEEN REGETTED BY SOME GREAT SOLdiers, particularly by Marshal Saxe, that the use of Pikes was ever laid aside, and many Experienc'd Officers of the present times agree with him in opinion, that it would be very advantageous in our Modern Wars to resume that Weapon, its length reaching beyond the Bayonet, and the compound Force of the Files (every Man laying hold of the presented Pike) rendering a charge made with them insupportable by any Battalion armed only in the common manner. At this time therefore, when the Spirit of our People supplies more men than we can furnish with Fire Arms, a deficiency which all the Industry of our ingenious Gunsmiths cannot suddenly supply, and our Enemies having, at the same time they were about to send regular Armies against undisciplined and half Armed Farmers and Tradesmen, with the most dastardly malice, endeavour'd to prevail on the other powers of Europe not to sell us any Arms or Amunition, The use of Pikes in one or two Rear Ranks is recommended to the attention & consideration of our Battalions. Every Smith can make these, and therefore the Country may soon be supplied with plenty of them. Marshal Saxe's direction is, that the Staff be fourteen feet in length, and the Spear Eighteen inches, thin and light, the Staff to be made of pine, hollowed for the sake of lightness, and yet to retain a degree of stiffness; the whole not to weigh more than seven or eight pounds. When an Army is to encamp, they may, he observes, be used as Tent Poles, and save the trouble of carrying them. The Committee of Safety will supply samples to those Battalions who are disposed to use them. Each Pikeman to have a cutting Sword, and where it can be procured, a Pistol.

Aug. 25, 1775.

Articles for the Government of the Officers and Men Employed on his Provincial Armed Boats.

WHEREAS, THE ARBITRARY AND TYRANNICAL proceedings of the British Ministry, in attempting to reduce the good people of America into a state of abject Slavery and Vassalage, has met with a righteous and Spirited Opposition from the twelve united Colonies by their Delegates in Congress, who, by their resolves of the 18th July, recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess, to the Committees of Safety, to devise & provide such means for defending the Lives, Liberties, and properties of their respective inhabitants, as may to them seem best in compliance with this recommendation; and in consequence of the powers vested in this Committee by Resolve of the Assembly of this Province, they have caused Sundry Boats to be Built and Armed for the defence of the Same, and the protection of its commerce; which Boats being now ready for service, it remains that they be immediately manned and equiped; Therefore, to encourage good and brave Men to engage freely in this Glorious Service, the following Rules and Regulations are offered by the said Committee:

1st. All Officers and Privates in or belonging to the Provincial Armed Boats, being guilty of profane Oaths, Cursing, Drunkeness or other scandalous actions, shall incur such punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

2nd. Any Officer or Private who shall strike the Commander-in-Chief or other his Superior Officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or lift up any weapon, or use any violence against him, or shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect to him, them, or either of them, being in the execution of their office shall be punished

according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

3rd. If any Person in or belonging to the Provincial Armed Boats shall raise, or endeavour to raise a Mutiny, on any pretence whatever, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his Superior Officer, he shall, on conviction thereof, suffer such punishment as shall be order'd by a Court Martial.

4th. Any Officer or Private who shall, without leave of his Commanding Officer, absent himself from the Boat or other Vessell to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the same, or shall advise or persuade any other officer or private so to do, shall be punished, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

5th. Every Person in the Fleet who shall Mutiny in time of action, or who through Cowardice, disaffection, or negligence, shall at such time withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight or Engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy any Ship, Boat or other Vessell which it shall be his duty to engage, or shall endeavour to persuade or deter others from doing their duty at such a time, shall suffer Death.

6th. Every Person who shall desert to the Enemy, or shall intice others so to do, shall suffer Death, or such other punishment as the circumstances of the offence shall deserve, and a Court Martial think fit.

7th. Any Officer or Private who shall be convicted of holding any correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the Enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer Death, or such punishment as shall be order'd by a Court Martial.

8th. Every Officer or Private who shall be convicted of having designedly or carelessly wasted or imbezzled the ammunition, arms, stores, or provisions belonging to any of the Boats, shall suffer such punishment as a Court Martial shall think proper for the offence.

9th. Whatever Officer shall be found Drunk on Guard or under Arms, shall be Cashier'd; and any Private so offending, shall be punish'd at the discretion of a Court Martial.

10th. No Person in or belonging to the Provincial Armed Boats shall sleep upon his watch, or forsake his post, on pain of such punishment as a Court Martial shall think fit to impose.

11th. Any Officer or Private who shall, by discharging Fire Arms, beating of Drums, or by any other means, occasion false alarms, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted by a Court Martial.

12th. All Officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, affrays and disorders, though the persons concern'd should belong to another Boat, and order Officers to be arrested, and Non Commission'd Officers or Privates to be confined 'till their proper Superior Officers shall be acquainted therewith, & whoever shall refuse to obey such Officer, though of an Inferior rank, or shall draw his sword, or lift up any weapon against him shall be punished, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

13th. If any inferior Officer or Private shall think himself wronged by the Commander of the Boat to which he belongs, he may apply to the Commander-in-Chief, who is to redress his grievance.

14th. All Officers shall take Rank from the date of their Commissions.

15th. All Ships and other Vessells, and their Cargoes, ammunition, Artillery, cloathing, or other articles taken from the enemy, shall be disposed of or distributed as the Provincial Assembly shall hereafter think proper.

16th. If any Officer or Private shall commit any crime deserving punishment, he shall by his commanding officer be put under arrest if an officer, or if a non-

commission'd Officer or Private, be put in confinement, till he shall be tried by a Court Martial or discharg'd by proper authority.

17th. If any Officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the Officer who confined him, or by proper authority, he shall be cashier'd.

18th. Any Officer who shall presume to discharge any Prisoner committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, or shall suffer any prisoner to escape, shall be punished, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

19th. If any commission'd Officer shall be convicted before a Court Martial of behaving in a scandalous, infamous, cruel, oppressive or fraudulent manner, unbecoming the character of an Officer, he shall be dismiss'd from the Service.

20th. All Crimes not Capital, and all disorders and neglect which officers and privates may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, though not mention'd in these articles, shall be taken notice of by a Court Martial, and punished, according to the nature of the Offence.

21st. No Person to be sentenced by a Court Martial to suffer Death, except in the cases expressly mention'd in the foregoing articles, nor shall any other punishment be inflicted, at the discretion of a court martial, other than degrading, cashiering, drumming out of the fleet, whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine Lashes, fine, not exceeding two months pay, and imprisonment, not exceeding one month.

22nd. The Commanding Officer of each Boat shall appoint some suitable person to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, which fines shall be accounted for to the assembly or Committee of Safety, and by them be ap-

propriated for the relief of the maimed and disabled in the Service, and the Support of the widows and families of such as may be killed.

23rd. No Court Martial for the trial of offences under the degree of Capital, shall consist of less than five Officers, except in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient, who are to determine on the sentence by a Majority of Voices, and in all trials for Capital Offences, the Court Martial shall be composed of thirteen Officers, and the Sentence be determined by at least two-thirds.

24th. All Persons belonging to the Boats, called as Witnesses in any case before a Court Martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be punished, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

25th. All Members of a Court Martial are to behave with Calmness, decency and impartiality, and in giving their Votes, are to begin with the youngest or lowest in Commission, and all Officers of different Boats are to rank in Court Martial according to their Commissions.

26th. All Members sitting in a Court Martial, shall be sworn or affirmed by the president of said Court, which president shall himself be sworn or affirmed by the Officer next in Rank in said Court, the Oath or affirmation to be administer'd previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz.: "You, A. B., Swear or affirm that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine the cause of the Prisoner now to be tried, according to the Rules framed for the Regulation of the Pennsylvania Fleet, (if an oath add,) so help you God."

27th. The President of the Court Martial shall administer the following Oath or affirmation to all persons called to give evidence: "You Swear or affirm that the evidence you shall give in the cause now trying,

shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth (if an oath add,) so help you God."

28th. No Person shall suffer Death, agreeable to the Sentence of a Court Martial, (except in the cases mention'd in the 5th Article), till the Sentence is confirmed by the assembly, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety.

29th. The Commander of each Boat shall, in the begining of every month, make a faithful return to the Committee of Safety, of the Men employed in his Boat, to be sign'd by himself, and upon being convicted of having made a false return, shall be discharged from the service, and if he neglect to make a return within the month, shall be fined, at the discretion of said Committee.

30th. No officer or Private shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

We, the underwritten, having seen and distinctly heard the foregoing Articles read, and fully understanding the contents thereof, Do freely and Voluntarily subject ourselves to all and every of the Rules, Regulations, and restrictions therein contained. In Witness whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names.

The Officers and Privates to enter into the Service for two Months, and until they shall be discharged by the Assembly or Committee of Safety.

Concerning the Force Employed upon the Armed Boats.

WHEREAS, THERE ARE GOOD REASONS TO suppose the Armed Boats may very soon be called into action, it is necessary to Man the same with not less than thirty nor more than fifty Men

to each Boat, Officers included, who are to be shipped for two months certain, and from that time until discharged by orders from Assembly or this Board.

Resolved, That the following be the monthly pay of the officers and Men employed in the Provincial Armed Boats.

The Commodore, ...	30	Dollars	Per	Month.
Every Captain of a Boat, ...	20	ditto	Per	do.
Every Lieutenant, ...*..*....	12	ditto	Per	do.
Surgeon of the Fleet, ...	20	ditto	Per	do.
Surgeon's Mate, ...	12	ditto	Per	do.
Every Steward of a Boat, ...	10	ditto	Per	do.
Every Captain's Clerk, ...	8	ditto	Per	do.
Every Mate and Gunner, ...	10	ditto	Per	do.
Every Carpenter, ...	10	ditto	Per	do.
Every Boatswain, ...	8	ditto	Per	do.
Every Cook, ...	6	ditto	Per	do.
Every Drummer, ...	6	ditto	Per	do.
Every Private, ...	6	ditto	Per	do.
Every boy, ...	4	ditto	Per	do.

Resolved, That every Man, Officers, and Privates, employed in the Armed Boats, shall have the following weekly allowance of Provisions and Rum, or Malt Beer:

Seven pounds of Bread Per Week, or six pounds of Flour.

Ten pounds of Beef, Mutton, or Pork.

The value of Six pence per Week, in Roots & Vegetables.

Salt and Vinegar.

Three pints — a half of Rum, or Beer in proportion.

To the Assembly concerning the Exigencies of the Period.

TO THE HONORABLE THE REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Memorial of the Committee of Safety, Respectfully Sheweth:

That the said Committee, in obedience to the orders of the House, have taken upon them the Execution of the important trust committed to them, and proceeded to such measures as appear'd to them necessary to effectuate the purposes for which they were appointed. The Minutes of their transactions, together with an Estimate of the Expences incurred for the putting this Province into a proper State of defence, are, with great deference, submitted to the Consideration of the House. From these it will appear that the Sum of Money granted by the House at their last Sessions, has been either wholly expended or remitted for the purchase of arms and ammunition. That a Considerable sum is still necessary to fulfill the engagements already made for the above purposes, and for the paying and vitualing of the Men in the Service.

It must be obvious to the House, that much yet remains to be done to accomplish their salutary intentions, particularly if the British Ministry should obstinately persist in their present arbitrary Measures. Should this be the case, (which, from the present appearance of things, seems but to probable,) this opportunity may, perhaps, be the only one we shall be poss'd of to prepare the necessary means for the defence of our just rights, for there can be no doubt that vigorous Exertions will be made to intercept future supplies; the Committee, therefore, apprehend it to be their indispensible duty earnestly to recommend it to the House, to grant such future liberal aids, at their present sessions, as may, in their wisdom, be judged adequate to the exigencies of the Province at this very important Crisis.

They beg leave, also, to represent to the House, that there appears to be an immediate necessity for constructing a magazine or Magazines to receive the

Powder already in the Province, and such as may arrive hereafter; large quantity are shortly expected, and there is no place where it can be stored with Safety, or any way guarded against accidents, which that article, from its nature, must be exposed to, and which it is of Considerable moment to prevent.

The Committee having thus laid before the House the steps they have already taken, and their opinion of some measures which appear proper to be adopted, beg leave, before they conclude this report, to submit to the House a matter interesting to the public welfare.

The Military Association enter'd into by numbers of the Good People of this Province has receiv'd the approbation of the House, & undoubtedly deserves every encouragement, as a Body of Freemen, animated by a love of Liberty, and trained to the use of Arms, afford the most certain and effectual Defence against the approaches of Slavery & oppression. It is to be wished, therefore, that this spirit could have been more universally diffused; but the Associators complain, and with great appearance of Reason, that Whilst they are subjected to Expences to accoutre themselves as Soldiers, and their affairs suffer considerably by the time necessarily employed in acquiring a knowledge of the Military Art, very many of their Country Men, who have not associated, are intirely free from these Inconveniences. They conceive that where the Liberty of all is at stake, every Man should assist in its support, and that where the cause is common, and the benefits derived from an opposition are universal, it is not Consonant to Justice or Equity that the Burthens should be partial.

The Committee, therefore, would Submit it to the Wisdom of the House, whether, at this time of general Distress and Danger, some plan should not be devised to oblige the assistance of every member of the Community. But as there are some Persons who, from

their religious Principles, are scrupulous of the Lawfulness of bearing arms, this Committee, from a tender regard to the consciences of such, would venture to propose, that their Contributions to the Common Cause should be pecuniary, and for that purpose a Rate or assessment be laid on their Estates, equivalent to the expence and loss of time incurred by the associators. A measure of this kind appears to be founded on the principles of impartial Justice, calculated to appease the Complaints which have been made, likely to give general Satisfaction, and be, of course, beneficial to the great cause we are engaged in.

Your Committee beg leave to represent, that it will be necessary to appoint a Commodore, or Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Boats, which has been delayed hitherto, out of respect to your Honourable House.

Signed, B. FRANKLIN.

September 29th, 1775.

An Estimate of Moneys already expended and to be expended for the Defence of the Province of Pennsylvania, Submitted to the Honorable House of Assembly by the Committee of Safety, September 29th, 1775:

Remitted to different parts of Europe by Sundry conveyances, for the purchase of Arms, Ammunition & Medecines, ...	20,300	0	0
Remitted to different parts of America for the same purposes, ...	8,200	0	0
Paid for Medecines bought here and now ready for the service of such as may be wounded or fall sick in the service, ...	420	0	0
13 Armed Boats or Goudolos Built, armed and equipped; Estimated at £550 each,.	7,150	0	0
17 Cheveaux De Frize, or defensive Machines, to be sunk in the River Delaware, to prevent Enemy ships coming against the City of Philadelphia, at £100 each, ...	1,700	0	0

Cannon and Grape Shot bought, ...	522	0	0
Small Arms Bought, ...	119	0	0
Pattern Musketts, &c., for the Countys,.	57	10	0
Robert Tower's Account for various Expenses & Services, ...	61	17	0
Thomas Savage's Services, &ca., ...	22	17	6
Sundry Contigent Expences, supposed not less than, ...	500	00	0
4,500 Muskets and apparatus, order'd by Asembly for Minute Men, supposed will Cost, ...	23,625	00	0
26 Howitzers for the Boats, ...	169	00	0
Swivel Guns, Small Arms, &ca., for do,..	2,500	00	0
3 months Pay and victualing 53 Men in each Armed Boat, including officers, Estimated at £202 6 3 per month each Boat, is, ...	7,890	3	9
Besides the money actually remitted for the purchase of ammunition and arms, Credits are given to the agents employed in that service to draw on London and this place to the extent of Ten Thousand pounds, if they can obtain the articles wanted, and remittances must soon be made to answer these credits, Some Members of this Committee having pledged their private credit on behalf of the Public, ...	10,000	0	0
Freight of Sundry ships employed to bring the arms and ammunition, with the Commissions of a Factor sent in each ship to make the purchase; this article cannot be exactly ascertained, but the quality being considerable may be reasonably supposed at, ...	4,000	0	0
	£87,237	8	3

Expence of building a Magazine or Magazines, with other charges and Expences that may be expected to arise if this most unhappy contest continues.

N. B.—It should be observed that the great expence appears by this Estimate to be for Arms and Ammunition, and these are worth the full sum they will cost, or might at this time be disposed of to profit.

Warrant of John Ross as Muster Master of the Pennsylvania Fleet.

YOU ARE HEREBY APPOINTED MUSTER Master of the Forces belonging to the Pennsylvania fleet, and authorized to exercise all such powers as may be necessary for the Effectual Discharge of the said office. You are to repair on Board and visit each Boat in the Fleet, once at least in every month, and oftener if occasion should require, or if directed by this Committee. You are there to require the articles signed by the Boat's Company, and carefully to call over their Names, view each of them, separately, examine whether they be actually fit for their Respective Duty, and see that their Numbers, Conditions, and abilities, agree with the Returns made by the Captains, and faithfully certify the same on the said Returns. You are also to compare all Draughts and Orders made on the Paymaster by the Captains in favour of the Officers and Privates belonging to the Boats, examine whether the time which they have been in the Service be truly stated, with their ranks, and certify the same accordingly. And all officers and others belonging to the Pennsylvania Fleet, are hereby strictly enjoined & required at all Times to admit and receive you on board the Boats, and suffer you to pro-

ceed in the Duties above specified, without Hindrance or Molestation; And for your so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Warrant of John Maxwell Nesbitt as Paymaster of the Pennsylvania fleet.

YOU ARE HEREBY APPOINTED PAYMASTER of the Pennsylvania Fleet, and impower'd to do all such Matters and things as may be necessary in the Execution of the said Office. You are regularly to pay all Draughts and orders made on you by the Captains of the armed Boats in favour of the Officers and Privates employed in the Service of the said Boats, which are properly certified by the Muster Master, having strict regard to the Rates fixed and Published by this Committee for the Pay of the said Officers and Privates respectively, And keeping exact accounts and Receipts of all sums of Money by you paid away, and the Names of the Persons to whom, & the Purposes for which they were disbursed; And for your so doing this shall be your Warrant.

Warrant of Peter Long as Ship's Husband to the Pennsylvania Fleet.

YOU ARE HEREBY APPOINTED SHIP'S HUSband to the Pennsylvania Fleet, and empower'd to do all such matters and things as may be necessary for the due Execution of the said Office.

You are to make known to all Commanders & other officers employed in the said Fleet, that they are to apply through you for all Stores and necessary's required

for the Service. You are to receive their Indents or Lists of what is wanted, Report the same as often as necessary to this Committee, and when the opprobation of the Board is obtained, You are to procure the sundry articles, of the best quality, each in its kind; and it is your particular Duty to buy them on the best terms in your power; You are to take each officers' receipt for the articles delivered to him, and you are to return the Bills or accounts of those you purchase for this Board, certify'd by you that the quantity's are what you received, and the prices what you agreed for, not being dearer than the Currant rates of each respective articles at the time of purchase.

You are empower'd to inspect and inquire on board the Fleet at least once in every month, and as much oftener as you may think necessary, whether all Stores and necessary's are taken proper care off, and not neglected, wasted or embezzled, and make Report according, as you find to this Board.

This Board, being ever desirous to serve the Public faithfully, do recommend the most prudent economy in the Outfits & Supplys of the Fleet; they must have every thing necessary, but avoid all expensive Superfluitys, and in the purchase of what is wanted, give a preference to such persons as are known to be Zealous supporters of the American cause, deviding the business amongst as many of such as can be done with conveniency, and consistantly with the public good.

General Instructions for the Commanders of the Provincial Armed Boats.

1. Every Captain or other officer shall give strict attention, that the Boat he commands be kept clean and in good order at all times.

2. The officers of the Boats are to use the crew well, and to keep strict discipline among them.

3. Each Captain shall appoint all officers under the Rank of a Commission'd officer, and oblige them to perform diligently the duties of their station.

4. Every Captain and other officer shall be punctual in observing the orders he shall from time to time receive from the Commodore, Committee of Safety, or Assembly.

5. No powder to be expended for exercising either Great Guns or small arms, without orders from the Commodore, Committee of Safety, or Assembly, and only Swivel Guns or Muskets to be fired for signals, except in cases of immédiate danger.

6. The Commodore shall order the crews, or each Captain his respective crew, to be exercised in the use of their Oars, great Guns, small arms, and pikes, as often as possible, without impeding the public service, or harrassing the Men too much.

7. The crew not to be suffered to go on Shore, or absent themselves from on board the Boats without leave from their officers, nor to disturb any inhabitants, or settlements, on any pretence whatever.

8. The Commodore or Commanding officer shall appoint proper Signals, copies of which shall be given to the Captain or Commanding officer of every Boat, to all which signals the officers are to pay due obedience and respect.

9. The Eldest officer present, where more boats are together than one, to act as Commodore, and have the Command of the whole.

10. When a Boat is below the city, the Commanding officer on board is to Examine all vessels bound up, whether the people on board are our friends or foes, and if they refuse satisfaction in these points they are to be considered as enemies.

11. The Officers of the Boats are to treat the Masters

and crews of all vessells, both foreign and others, who have no hostile intentions against us, and who do not violate the Laws of the Continental Congress, or the rules and regulations of the Committee of safety or Assembly, with decency and good manners, nor are they to put them to unnecessary delay or trouble, but if any should be in distress they are to lend them all reasonable assistance.

12. A Copy of the Articles, subscribed by the officers and men, shall be hung up in some public part of the Boat, for the perusal of the crew, to whom they are to be read once every week, in an orderly manner, all the Officers, who can conveniently attend, to be present.

13. The Boats are not to leave any particular Station assigned them out of port, or when appointed to any duty, without orders from the Commodore, Committee of Safety, or Assembly.

14. The Captain of each boat shall cause his Clerk to make out a Muster Roll of the crew of the boat which he Commands, with their names, stations on board, time of entering the Service, whether they are sickly or maimed, and what is their ailment, and if any of the crew should die or be discharged, specify the time thereof, all which is to be returned to the Muster Master of the Boats, once every month, at least, or oftener if required by him.

15. No Captain or other officer shall discharge any of the Boats' crew without leave from the Commodore, Committee of Safety, or Assembly, unless he ships an equal number to those discharged, immediately.

16. The Commander of each Boat is by ticket to certify to the Contractor, from time to time, the number of Rations that are required for his Boat's crew; the Stewart of the boat is to receive the same from the Commissary upon producing the said ticket, and is to give his receipt, and be accountable.

17. The Commander of each Boat is to examine into

the quality of the Provisions, from time to time, and see that they be good and wholesome, and that the proper quality be delivered out by the Steward, and in convenient messes.

18. If the quality of the provisions should be objected to, the Captain of the Boat is to report the same to the contractor, with a desire that they may be exchanged for such as are good and wholesome, but if the contractor is dissatisfied with the report of the Captain, they are to have a survey made by two judicious and impartial freeholders, mutually chosen, who may determine the same if they agree, but if otherwise they are to call in an umpire, who shall decide upon the quality of said provisions; if they are condemned the contractor shall supply others to equal amount in kind, but if the judgment of the referrers should should be otherwise, the men must receive them for their allowance.

19. No warrant officer or private, discharged from the service of the Boat he first ships in, shall be admitted in the service of any other Boat unless by mutual consent of the Commanders.

20. The Commanding officer of each Boat constantly to enforce a due observance of all the articles signed and agreed to by the Officers and Men, for their regulation in this service.

21. In case of making Prisoners, it is recommended by the Committee of Safety to all the Officers and Men employed in the Pennsylvania fleet, to treat them with humanity, and such kindness as the public good will admit of.

22. It is recommended by the Committee of Safety, to all the Officers and men employed in the Pennsylvania Fleet, to attend the public worship of Almighty God as frequently as in their power.

23. If any of the King's Ships, Sloops, cutters, or other armed vessels, shall proceed up the River Dela-

ware in a hostile manner, or with hostile intentions; if they attempt to pass the Machines now sunk, or hereafter to be sunk in the River Delaware, or if they attempt to weigh those that are sunk, or obstruct the sinking of others that are, or may be ordered by the Committee of Safety or Assembly, or if they seize or attempt to seize any property of the Inhabitants of the United Colonies of America, or to molest, or destroy their property or persons, in any shape or manner whatever, the Officers & Men employed in this fleet, are hereby ordered to oppose all such proceedings, and attempts, by whomsoever made, and to repel force by force, even to the taking, sinking, or destroying all such Ships, Sloops, cutters, armed vessells, or other force, employed in such designs and attempts against the peace and security of the United Colonies.

Concerning the Confinement of Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Symes and Others, supposed to be Enemies to the Liberties of America.

Philad., 30th October, 1775.

WHEREAS, THE HONORABLE THE CONTInental Congress did, on the twenty Eighth day of October, Instant, Resolve that Capt. Duncan Campbell and Lieutenant Symes, and the Men who Came with them in the Transport Rebecca & Francis, be Confined in such Gaols in this Colony as the Committee of Safety of said Colony think proper, and that the said Capt. Campbel and Lieut. Symes, be allowed for their Subsistance, one and one-third Doller each per week, and the Men one Dollar per week each, to be paid out of the Continental Treasury. And the Committee of Safety having taken the said Resolve into

Consideration, this Day have determined that the said Duncan Campbel, Lieutenant Symes, and the Men who came with them as aforesaid, be Committed to the Gaol of the City and County of Philadelphia, there to be confined until this Board shall further determine therein. These are, therefore, to require you to receive into your Custody and Strictly Confine in the said Gaol the aforesaid Capt. Duncan Campbel & Lieut. Symes. And them safely keep, without Pen, Ink and Paper, apart from the rest of your Prisoners, and that you permit no person whatever to speak to them or either of them, but in the presence of some member of this Committee, or some other Person authorized by a Member of this Committee in writing, and hereof you are not to fail, at your Peril.

By order of the Committee,

Signed, ROBERT MORRIS, Vice Presid't.

To the Keeper of the Common Gaol of the City and County of Philadelphia.

To the Honorable the Continental Congress; The Memorial of the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania, Sheweth:

That this Committee, having carried into Execution the sentence passed by Congress against Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Symes, and the Several Soldiers under their Command, by putting them into confinement in the Gaol and Work House of this City, they now beg leave to offer to the Congress, at the instance and request of Lieut. Symes, the Reasons on which he grounds his pretensions to be considered and treated as a Prisoner of War.

That he came from England to Boston, in the capacity of an army Surgeon, and afterwards was Commissioned as an officer in the Regiment of Royal Highland Emigrants.

That being order'd on board the Transport Rebecca & Francis, & placed under the absolute direction of Capt. Campbell, whom he before had never seen or heard of, he was Ignorant of the Nature of the Service he was sent on, and of the instructions jointly issued by General Gage to him and Capt. Campbell, until some days after he was at sea.

This Committee having examined into these Circumstances, have reason to believe they are consistent with truth.

Philadelphia, 1st November, 1775.

Articles for the Government of the Artillery Company.

WHEREAS, A COMPANY OF ARTILLERY BEing necessary for the Defence of this Colony, the Committee of Safety have, therefore,

Resolved, to take into pay one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Fife, one Drum, with Twenty-Five Privates, for that service, who are to be Subject to the following Rules and Regulations, viz't:

1. All Officers and Privates, belonging to the said Company, who shall be guilty of profane oaths, cursing, Drunkeness, or other scandalous actions, shall incur such punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

2. Any Officer or Private who shall strike the Commander-in-Chief, or other his superior Officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or lift up any weapon, or use any violence against him, or shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect to him, them, or either of them, being in the execution of their office, shall be punish'd

according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a Court Martial.

3. If any person in, or belonging to the Artillery Company, shall raise, or endeavor to raise a Mutiny, on any pretence whatever, or shall disobey any lawful Commands of his superior officer, he shall, on conviction thereof, suffer such punishment as shall be order'd by a Court Martial.

4. Any Officer or Private who shall, without leave of his Commanding officer, absent himself from the Company, or from any detachment of the same, or shall advise or persuade any other officer or private so to do, shall be punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.

5. Every person in time of action, who shall Mutiny, or who, through Cowardice, disaffection or negligence, shall at such time, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight or engagement, or shall endeavor to persuade or deter others from doing their duty at such times, Shall Suffer Death.

6. Every Person who shall desert to the Enemy, or shall intice others so to do, shall Suffer Death, or such other punishment as the Circumstances of the offence shall deserve, and a Court Martial think fit.

7. Any officer or private who shall be convicted of holding any correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the Enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall Suffer Death, or such punishment as shall be order'd by a Court Martial.

8. Every officer or private, who shall be convicted of having designedly or carelessly wasted or embezzled the ammunition, arms, Stores, or Provisions, with which they are entrusted for the Public, shall suffer such punishment as a Court Martial shall think proper for the offence.

9. Whatever officer shall be found Drunk on Guard or under arms, Shall be Cashier'd, and any private so of

fending, shall be punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.

10. No person in, or belonging to the said Artillery Company, shall sleep upon his watch, or forsake his post, on pain of such punishment as a Court Martial shall think fit to impose.

11. Any officer or private who shall, by discharging Fire Arms, beating of Drums, or by any other means, occasion false alarms, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted by a Court Martial.

12. All officers, of what condition soever, belonging either to the Artillery Company or the Provincial Armed Boats, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, affrays, and disorders, amongst or between any sailors or Soldiers in the pay of this Province, and order officers to be arrested, and non-Commission'd officers or privates to be confined, 'til their superior officers shall be acquainted therewith, and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer, though of an inferior rank, or shall draw his sword, or lift up any weapon against him, shall be punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.

13. If any officer or Private shall think himself wronged by his Commanding officer, he may apply to the Committee of Safety, who will redress his grievance.

14. The Captain of the said Artillery Company shall Rank with the Captains of our armed Boats, according to the Dates of their respective Commissions, and the Lieutenants of said Company shall have rank with the first Lieutenants of the said Boats in like manner, according to the date of their respective Commissions

15. All Ships and other vessels and their cargoes, ammunition, artillery, Clothing, or other articles taken from the Enemy, shall be disposed of or distributed as the Provincial Assembly shall hereafter think proper.

16. If any officer or private shall commit any Crime deserving punishment, he shall by his Commanding Officer be put under arrest, if an officer; or if a non-commission'd officer or Private, be put in confinement until he shall be tried by a Court Martial, or discharged by proper Authority.

17. If any officer under arrest shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by proper authority, he shall be Cashier'd.

18. Any officer who shall presume to discharge any Prisoner committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, or shall suffer any prisoner to escape, shall be punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.

19. If any Commission'd officer shall be convicted before a Court Martial of behaving in a Scandalous, infamous, cruel, oppressive or fraudulent manner, unbecoming the character of an officer, he shall be Dismissed from the Service.

20. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglect which officers and Privates may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order & Military discipline, though not mention'd in these Articles, shall be taken notice of by a Court Martial, and punished according to the nature of the offence.

21. No Person to be sentenc'd by a Court Martial to suffer Death, except in the cases expressly mention'd in the foregoing Articles, nor shall any other punishment be inflicted at the discretion of a Court Martial, other than degrading, Cashiering, drumming out of the Company, fine not exceeding two months' pay, and imprisonment not exceeding one month.

22. The Captain of our said Company of Artillery shall appoint some suitable person to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, which fines shall be accounted for to the Assembly or Committee of Safety, and by them to

be appropriated for the relief of the maimed and disabled in the Service, and the support of the widows and families of such as may be killed.

23. Courts Martial may be composed of Commission'd officers from our armed Boats, in conjunction with any of the officers of our Artillery Company, who shall have power to hear and determine all causes agreeable to these articles.

24. No Court Martial for the trial of offences under the degree of Capital shall consist of Less than five officers, except in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when there may be sufficient, who are to determine on the Sentence by a Majority of Voices; and in all trials for Capital offences, the Court Martial shall be composed of thirteen officers, and the Sentence be determined by at least two-thirds.

25. All persons belonging to our Boats or our Artillery Company, called as Witnesses in any case before a Court Martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be punished at the discretion of a Court Martial.

26. All Members of a Court Martial are to behave with calmness, decency and impartiality; and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngest or lowest in Commission, and all officers are to Rank in Court Martials according to their Commissions.

27. All Members sitting in a Court Martial shall be sworn or affirmed by the President of said Court, which President shall himself be sworn or affirmed by the officer next in Rank in said Court. The Oath or affirmation to be administer'd previous to their proceeding to the trial of any offender, in form following, viz't: "You A. B., swear or affirm, that you will well and truly try, and impartially determine the Cause of the Prisoner now to be tried, according to the Rules framed for the Regulations of the Pennsylvania Artillery Company, (if an Oath, add.) so help you God."

28. The President of the Court Martial shall administer the following oath or affirmation to all Persons called to give Evidence. "You Swear or affirm, that the Evidence you shall give in the cause now trying, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," if an Oath, add "so help you God."

29. No Person shall suffer Death, agreeable to the Sentence of a Court Martial (except in the cases mention'd in the 5th Article,) until the Sentence is confirmed by the Assembly, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety.

30. The Captain of the said Artillery Company shall, in the begining of every month, make a faithful return to the Committee of Safety of the Men in his Company, to be signed by himself; and upon being convicted of having made a false return, shall be discharged from the Service; and if he neglect to make a return within the month, shall be fined, at the discretion of said Committee.

31. No officer or private shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

32. And for the Encouragement of good and able bodied Men to enter into the said Artillery Company, the Committee of Safety have resolv'd to pay to the Captain of the said Company Twenty Dollers per month, to the Lieutenant Fourteen Dollers per month, and to eac Private, Fife and Drum, Six Dollers per month, with the same allowance of Provisions and Liquor as order'd for the Armed Boats.

We, the underwritten, having seen and distinctly heard the foregoing articles Read, and fully understanding the contents thereof, Do freely and Voluntarily Subject ourselves to all and every of the Rules, Regulations and Restrictions therein contained. In Witness whereof we hereunto subscribe our Names.

Philadelphia, November 6th, 1775.

Rules for the Government of Pilots authorized to Conduct Vessels between the Port of Philadelphia and Chester.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY HAVING order'd and directed that ten Pilots only, be employed in conducting all vessels between Philadelphia and Chester, whether inward or outward Bound; the following are the Rules & Regulations concerning them, vizt.:

1st. That five of the said number of Pilots be in readiness at Philadelphia to carry vessels down to Chester, and having performed that Service, are immediately to return, by Land or in their skiffs, to Philadelphia.

2nd. That the other five be at Chester to bring vessels up from thence to Philadelphia, and are to return in like manner to Chester.

3rd. That no Pilots be allowed to return to his Station otherwise than as above, unless where it happens that any vessel shall be in want of a Pilot, and there is none other on the Spot, in which case he may take charge of her.

4th. That each Sett of Pilots change their Stations every ten days, unless it be otherwise agreed amongst themselves.

5th. That such of the five Pilots at Philadelphia, as are not absent upon Duty, shall attend from 10 to 1 o'Clock every day, at the House of Clement Humphreys, on Pine Street wharf, and those at Chester, at the House of Mrs. Withy, to receive applications from Owners or Masters of Vessels.

6th. That the several Pilots be obliged to perform the services required in Rotation, according to the Number of the Ticket or certificate of their appointment that each one receives from the Committee of Safety, unless where otherwise agreed among them-

selves. And that applications made by Owners or Masters of vessels at the aforesaid Houses, be deemed due and sufficient Notice.

That none of the Pilots so employed, demand or receive any Pilotage from Owners or Masters of Vessels for such service, they being in the pay of the Committee of Safety for this Special purpose.

The following is the form of the Certificate deliver'd the ten Pilots, vizt.:

John Snyder, Pilot, is appointed by the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania, to conduct vessels between the Port of Philadelphia & Chester.

By order of the Committee,

Sign'd, ROBERT MORRIS, Vice Presd't.

Dated, Philadelphia, 22nd October, 1775.

Concerning Pay and Prize Money of the Armed Boat Force.

RESOLVED, THAT THE PAY OF THE CAPtains of the Armed Boats be increased to ten pounds per month, or 26 2-3 Dollars; & the Pay of the first Lieutenants be Seventeen Dollars per month; that the pay of the Second Lieutenants be fourteen dollars per month; to commence the first instant.

Resolved, That all ships or vessels of War, with their Boats, Guns, Tackle, Furniture, and goods on Board, that shall be taken and made prize of in the River Delaware by any of the Vessels or Armed Boats fitted, or fitting out for this Province, and be condemned as lawful Prize, shall be two third parts thereof for the use of the Captors, and the remaining one third part thereof to be applied by the Assembly, or Committee of Safety of this Province, for the maintenance and support of such officers, soldiers, and Seamen, as shall

be mainm'd or disabled in the said service, and of the widows and children of such as may be kill'd in the same, in such manner as the said Assembly or Committee shall think proper.

Resolved, That all other Ships or Vessels, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, that shall be taken by any of the Vessels or armed Boats fitted, or fitting out by this Province, and condemned as lawful prize, shall be distributed according to the Resolves of the Congress.

To the Assembly with Regard to additional Forces and Concerning the Military Association.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

THE COMMITTEE HAVE, EVER SINCE THEIR appointment, applied themselves with the greatest Zeal and Fidelity to the important trust confided to them, in providing Means for the defence of this Province; they were, however, such means only as were thought more immediately requisite for our security against the attempts made by a Naval armament, and were besides, necessarily confin'd within the Limits of the Funds alloted to them by your Honorable House, but they beg leave to represent, that as every day brings with it fresh proofs of the Violence of the British Ministry, and of their fixed purposes to subdue the free Spirit of America, that has yet given much Obstruction to all their Schemes of Tyranny and Despotism, a purpose assisted too by any obsequious Perliament, which may not speak the Genuine Sense of the Nation, that it was unhappily the direction of its Force, it truly becomes us to prepare seriously for the

Storm gathering over the Colonies, and which in the uncertainty of its course, may in a few weeks fall upon this Province; this being the Idea of the Committee, they have come to the following Resolution claiming the most earnest attention of your Honorable House thereto:

Resolved, That application be made to the Honorable the House of Representatives, praying that they will take order for raising two thousand Men to act in the defence of this Province, and this Board will represent it as their opinion, that it will be most for the Public Service, that one Battalion of Regular Troops be formed out of that number, and the remainder be a body of Rifle Men.

The Committee beg leave to solicit your attention to another Object, also of extensive importance, the Military association, the general sentiments concerning which, they have in the recess of Assembly had an opportunity of collecting, and tho' such numbers already have, and we hope will still engage in it, under its present form, as may prove a considerable addition to our Strength, yet as there are material objections made to it, and as they understand, are to be laid before your Honorable House by divers Bodies of respectable Men, they Submit to you whether it will not be highly expedient and consistent with good policy, immediately to remove every cause of dissatisfaction on this Head from the minds of the associations, who, under an apprehension of partial and unequal Burthens imposed on them, have nevertheless had the Virtue not to refuse their services to their Country. In confidence that your Honorable House will reconsider the several Provisions and Regulations complained of, and give them satisfaction therein.

Sign'd, ALEX'R WILCOCKS, Chairman.

Advertisement for Lead for Purposes of Defence.

THERE BEING A VERY PRESSING NECESSITY for a large Quantity of Lead for the public use, in the Defence now formed for the security of the Liberties of this Country, It is most earnestly recommended to all the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to send in to Robert Towers, Commissary, for this purpose, all such Lead as they may have in use in their Families and about their Houses, such as draught weights, window weights & Clock Weights, and it is hoped that this requisition will be chearfully complied with, when every individual considers that he thereby does Essential service to his Country, and that Iron weights may be procured to supply his private convenience—The Liberal Price of six pence per pound will be allowed.

In Committee of Safety, May 7th, 1776.

Instructions to Mr. John Read, Commissary, Barrack-Master & Clerk of the Check at Fort Island.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF YOUR APPOINTMENT TO the Office of Commissary, Barrack Master & Clerk of the Check at Fort Island, by this Committee, you are hereby enjoined & required to perform the duties of the several offices committed to you with care & fidelity, & for your better information of the services expected from you in those Capacities, we have sent you the following Instructions, Viz't:

1st. As Commissary you are to take an Inventory of all the Stores on Fort Island belonging to this Province, and enter it into a Book, noting carefully whose

possession they are in, and the uses they are applied to.

2ndly. All Stores that shall be Committed to your care, are to be kept an account of, and preserved by you in the best manner, only to be deliver'd by the Commanding Officer of Fort Island, or this Committee, and when deliver'd out, you to take a Receipt for the same.

3rdly. When the uses for which any of the Stores are deliver'd out are fully answered, the remainder are to be returned to you again for the use of the Province, and for which you are to be accountable.

As Barrack Master:

1st. You are to have the Barracks allways kept clean, and in order for the reception of any Troops or People that may be ordered at Fort Island by this Committee or the Assembly.

2ndly. You are to see that the necessary furniture, bedding, and Cooking Utensils be provided for each appartment.

3rdly. You are to assign the particular quarters which the Troops are to occupy, having a regard to the Interest of the Public and the convenience and health of the Men; for which purpose, not more than sixteen Men be station'd in each room while there is any vacant appartment, nor should they be suffered to occupy a greater portion of the Barracks at any time than is necessary for the purposes before mention'd, of which you are to be judge.

4thly. When any Troops are first Quartered in the said Barracks, you are to take a Receipt from an Officer of the Company for all the Furniture and Cooking Utensils that you deliver to them, for which the whole Company are to be accountable you; and in case of any embezlement or wanton destruction of them, or any part of them, the Value thereof shall be stopped out of their pay, which is forfeit for the resupply of the same.

5thly. The Keys of all the appartments while unoccupied are to be kept by you, and on any Troops quit-

ting their quarters at the said Barracks, they are to deliver the Keys of the same to you.

6thly. You are to purchase Fire Wood for all the Troops, Boatmen, & Workmen, that are employed in the Provincial service, at the cheapest rate you can, and portion it out to them in reasonable and sufficient quantities, taking care that it is not wasted unnecessarily, for which purpose the Commanding officer of the Island is to fix a Guard over it.

7thly. Your order on John Nixon & others, the Committee of Accounts for this Board, for all necessary supplies of Fire Wood, for the purpose aforesaid, will be duly paid.

8thly. On application to the sub-Committee of Fort Island for any of the stores, Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &ca., that may be necessary for the accommodation of the Troops, &ca., station'd at Fort Island, they will provide such part as they shall think proper and Usefull, and send it to your care, for which you are to be accountable.

As Clerk of the Check:

You are to keep a Regular Muster Roll of all the Workmen employed on Fort Island by order of this Committee, entering their Names and employments, Time at Work, and Wages per day of which you are to make out a correct Copy, and return it Evening to the Superintendant appointed by the sub Committee for Fort Island.

Memorial to Congress Concerning the Forces and Defensive Expenses of Pennsylvania.

To the Honorable the Continental Congress.

The Memorial of the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania, Shewing:

THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS Province, having appropriated large sums for the Defence and protection of the same, and of

the River Delaware, this Committee, who were intrusted with the application thereof, caused thirteen Arm'd Boats or Gondolas to be built, equip'd and Manned, and have since built, fitted and Man'd a large Ship, Floating Battery, Several Gun'd Boats, and a great number of Fire Rafts, erected Fortifications on deep Water Island, raised a large Artillery Company for their Defence, and sunk Chevaux de Frize in the Channel of the River; That the Assembly have raised two Battalions of Rifle Men & one of Musketry, station'd on the Banks of the River Delaware.

That the Committee perceive, after all these exertions, greatly surpass'd, as they believe, any that have been made on this Continent at an Expence merely Colonial, that their defence is still imperfect and far unequal in their Opinion, to the probable Force that may soon be employed against this Colony.

To give, therefore, additional security to this Province and City, and the navigation of the River and Bay of Delaware, the preservation of which must be of the highest importance to the Common Cause of the Colonies, This Committee conceive it necessary that some more Armed Boats or Gondolas, larger than those already built, capable of Navigating in Delaware Bay, and another Floting Battery, should immediately be build. They are also of opinion that some military works should be erected on the Eastern Shore of the River Delaware, and particularly at a place called Billingsport.

That as the moneys granted by the Assembly for the purposes of Defence must soon be exhausted in supporting the large establishment of Seaman & Soldiers in the pay of ths Province, and as the building, equipping & manning the additional Floating Battery & armed Vessels, & erecting Fortifications on the Jersey Shore, will be too heavy a Burthen for this Province singly to bear, this Committee beg leave to call the at

tention of the Congress to these important objects, and pray their aid in directing those further Defences, and such other, as in their Wisdom, shall appear requisite, to be immediately undertaken and carried into Execution at the Continental Charge.

In Committee of Safety, 21st May, 1776.

Instructions to the Ships' Husband of the Pennsylvania Fleet.

To Mr. William Richards:

YOU ARE HEREBY APPOINTED SHIPS' HUSband to the Pennsylvania Fleet, and empowered to do all such matters and things as may be necessary for the due execution of the said Office.

You are to make known to all Commanders, and other officers employed in the said Fleet, that they are to apply through you for all stores and necessarys required for the service; you are to obtain from them an Inventary of all the articles they have on Board, and an Indent of such as they are in want of, both which you are carefully to preserve, as they may serve you in regulating any future supplies that may be called for; you are to produce the sundry art.cles of the best qualitys, each in its kind; and it is your particular duty to buy them on the best terms in your power; you are to take each Officer's receipt for the articles delivered to him, and you are to return the Bills or accounts for those you purchase for this Board, Certify'd by you that the quantities are what you receiv'd and the prices what you agreed for, not being dearer than the Current rates of each respective article at the time of purchase.

You are empowered to inspect and enquire on the Board the Fleet at least once in every month, and as much oftener as you may think necessary, whether all stores and necessarys are taken proper care of, and not

neglected, wasted or embezelled, and make Report according as you find, to this Board.

This Board, being ever desirous of serving the Public faithfully, do recommend the most prudent economy in the Outfits and Supplies of the Fleet. They must have everything necessary, but avoid all expensive superfluitys, and in the purchase of what is wanted give a preference to such persons as are known to be Zealous Supporters of the American cause, dividing the business amongst as many of such as can be done with conveniency and consistently with the Public good.

To the Assembly Concerning the Need of Additional Members of the Council of Safety.

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania in General Assembly Met:

The Memorial of the Committee of Safety of the said Province, Shewing:

THAT THERE BEING ONLY NINE MEMBERS of the said Committee residing in this City who are not Members of Assembly, and several of the said Committee being Frequently out of Town on Public Business, it often happens that a Board cannot be got together, by which very important Matters are some time delayed, to the injury of the Public.

The said Committee, therefore, beg leave to represent to your Honorable House the necessity of increasing the Number of this Committee immediately, by adding more Persons residing in this City.

To the Assembly requesting an Investigation of the Responsibility for the Failure to Capture a British Ship by the Forces in the River Delaware.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Free Men of the Province of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

The Memorial of the Committee of Safety of the said Province, Shewing:

THAT ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF THIS Month, this Committee being advised that two of the King's Ships which for some time before, near Cape Henlopen, infested the trade of this Colony, had alter'd their stations there, and were proceeding up the River Delaware, they Issued orders to the officers of the armed Boats or Gondolas to stop their Progress; that in the engagements that succeeded it, some are of opinion that it was in the power of the Gondolas to have taken or destroyed the Roebuck of 44 Guns, one of the said Ships; but this was not done, and she return'd down the River to her former station. In a Variety of Opinions respecting the causes of the miscarriage, the Commanders of the Boats have, in a publication, attributed it to the Misconduct of this Committee, in not furnishing them with sufficient ammunition; by this accusation, the Committee have been in some Measure, rendered parties. Request your Honorable House will take the premises into consideration, and promote such an enquiry as shall satisfy the public where the blame & Misconduct is justly chargeable, and whatever shall be the determination respecting them, they will chearfully acquiesce in it.

Instructions to Captain John Read, Commander of the Pennsylvania Navy.

WE THINK IT PROPER TO ACQUAINT YOU that Commodore Cridwell has, by his letter of the 27th Inst., resign'd the Command of the Fleet, as his ill state of health will not admit of his giving that attendance when the critical situation of Public affairs require.

The Chief command of the Fleet, consequently, for the present devolves upon you, and you are hereby directed to see all the orders from this Board or from the Assembly strictly executed. As there is the greatest Reason to apprehend an immediate attack, we think it absolutely necessary that the whole Fleet under your command be in constant readiness.

The Barracks on Fort Island being now ready for the accommodation of the officers belonging to the Boats, you are directed to order all the Boats to be station'd at Fort Island. No officers of the Fleet are to absent themselves without your leave or the leave of the Commanding officer, and you are not to suffer more than two officers to be absent at one time without some evident necessity taking particular care that such officers return punctually at the time mention'd in his leave of absence. No officer of the Fleet is to lye out of his Boat, or other Vessel to which he belongs, without your leave or the leave of the Commanding Officer.

As the safety of this city & Province depends chiefly upon the armament under your command, we direct you to pay the strictest attention to the duties of your important station, and to establish such Regulations as will conduce to promote good order and discipline, without which no military establishment can long subsist.

May 26, 1776.

Instructions to Commodore Samuel Davison, Commanding the State Marine Forces.

THE COMMITTEE HAVING THOUGHT PROPER to appoint you Commodore-in-Chief of all the Provincial Naval Armaments in the River Delaware, which you are to notify to the Officers of the Fleet by publishing to them your Commission, It becomes necessary to give you some Instructions to Regulate your Conduct in some Points of this Important Trust.

And first, you are by all possible Means, to establish such a proper sense of Subordination in the Fleet, that all the Orders you think necessary to Issue, be punctually and implicitly obeyed, a loose and Relaxed Discipline utterly enfeebling every Military Establishment, however respectable it may otherwise be in the Circumstances of Number or Force.

Secondly, As it is the Duty and Inclination of this Committee to maintain the Fleet in a constant state of preperation to receive the Enemy, you must immediately take an exact survey of its present Condition, and whatever may be wanting in its Equipment to make Report to Capt. William Richards, who is appointed and directed by this Board to supply all its Defficiencies.

Thirdly, an attack from the Enemy being highly probable, tho' the time uncertain, it is necessary, that every part of the Fleet should have its proper station assign'd, in such way as to afford Mutual support, and that the whole may act to the best effect.

Fourthly, you must particularly attend not only to the situation of the Fleet, but take great care that the Officers and Men are not absent from their respective Vessels any length of time & at any great distance, but as it is probable that some of the Officers of the

Boats may be desirous of coming up to this City, you may give leave of absence to them, but only to six Officers at one time, and that no more than three of that number shall be Captains, who shall not be absent more than Forty Eight Hours at one time from their Respective Vessels.

Lastly, Should any accident or Circumstances happen in the Fleet that has the least Tendency to effect the service, you are to give the earliest information of it to the Committee of Safety, that, they, if they have the means of Remedy, may apply such as the nature of the Case may Require.

These being the Principal matters that have occurr'd to the Committee, they confide in your prudence and Discretion, which have directed their Choice, to supply their Omision in those Numberless Circumstances and situations in which you may be placed earnestly Recommending to you, however, that you endeavour to promote the Utmost Harmony between you and the Officers of the Fleet, and between one another, on which depends so much the success of every undertaking, where Men are to act in Concert, and Mutual Assistance is required.

By order of the Committee,

Sign'd, JNO. NIXON, Chair'n.

In Committee of Safety, 19th June, 1776.

Instructions to the Eldest Captain of the Pennsylvania Navy.

THE COMMITTEE THINK IT PROPER TO GIVE you the following Instructions to regulate your Conduct, as Eldest Captain of the thirteen Armed Boats, or Galleys, in the service of this Province:

You are forthwith to take upon you the Command of the said Armed Boats, and station them, at anchor, at the East side of Fort Island, and keep them at that station until otherwise ordered by this Board, or the necessity of the service shall require their removal.

You are to cause the said Armed Boats to be frequently exercis'd, and keep them in a compleat state of preparation to receive the Enemy: And the better to effect this immediately, take an exact survey of the present Condition of the said Armed Boats, and whatever may be wanting in their Equipments make a Report of to Capt. William Richards, who is appointed and directed to supply all their deficiencies.

The Officers must Constantly Lodge in their Respective Boats, and you are to take particular care that neither Officers or Men be absent from their respective Vessels any length of time, without your license in writing, or the leave of this Board, and you are not to suffer more than four Officers, and of that Number not more than two to be Captains, to be absent at any one time, nor any of them to be longer absent than forty-eight Hours at one time.

You are to cause fifty Rounds of Powder to be delivered from the Ammunition Vessel on Board each of the said Boats, for which the Respective Captains are to give Receipts, and all the powder now on Board said Boats to be put on Board the said Ammunition Vessel, and order her up immediately to this City, to deliver the same to the Commissary.

You are by all possible Means to establish such a proper sense of subordination in the Officers & Men of the Boats, that all the orders you think necessary to Issue be punctually and implicitly obeyed, a loose and Relaxed discipline utterly enfeebling every Military Establishment, however Respectable it may otherwise be in the Circumstances of Number & Force.

Should any accident or Circumstances happen in the

Fleet that has the least tendency to effect the service, you are to give the earliest information of it to the Committee of Safety, that they, if they have the means of Remedy, may apply such as the nature of the case may Require.

These being the principal matters that have occurred to the Committee, they earnestly Recommend that you endeavour to promote the utmost Harmony between you & the Officers of the Fleet, and between one another, on which depends so much the success of every undertaking where Men are to Act in Concert, and mutual assistance is required.

By order of the Committee,

Sign'd, GEO. ROSS, Chairman.

To Capt. Henry Dougherty.

In Committee of Safety, 27th June, 1776.

Address to the Public Concerning the Officers of the Provincial Fleet.

To the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania:

THIS COMMITTEE, TOO MUCH OCCUPIED IN the various & multiplied business of the department in which they are placed, have seldom troubled the public with addresses and indeed little occasion has been afforded for them, especially in Justification of their own Conduct, while general acquiescence in their Authority prevailed, and entire confidence in their integrity and abilities remained, but they are not so blinded by Self Love or so lost in their own importance, as not to perceive lately that both Confidence and Authority are considerably shaken and impaired; not resting on a foundation altogether popular, their existence has been beheld with Jealousiy, & by an opposition formed on mistaken or unworthy principles, their Conduct in almost every branch of the public service has been traduced & Vilified. In the Honest discharge of duty they have been obliged

to stand the unmerited reproaches of many individuals, as well as of some public bodies. After accumulated mortifications, why they still continue to keep their seats, ought to be accounted for, lest they justly be supposed insensible to the feelings of Men of Honour, but it is necessary first to state the transactions which has principally given rise to this Address.

About the beginning of last month the Committee appointed Captain Sam'l Davison Commodore, and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Armament, equipped for the defence of the River Delaware. The Motives to this appointment, at a Board of thirteen Members, when there was not one dissenting voice, were such as these:

1st. That during his Continuance in the Service as Captain of one of the Armed Boats, he was Conspicuous among the Officers for care and attention to his duty, and, while he maintained a strict discipline, he had the address to concilate the regard & affections of his Crew, and always kept his Boat well manned.

2nd. That having, on the Return of Capt. Davison from a short Voyage, in which he was spared from the service of their Province to go into that of the Congress, and while perfect harmony yet existed between this Board and all its Officers, & on a deliberate estimate of the comparative merits of each, given him, though a Younger Officer, the more important Command of the Floating Battery, in which the same superior Conduct was observable, the Committee acted but consistently with themselves in elevating him to a still higher Rank.

3rd. A Clamour having been formerly excited against a superior Officer, because, as was said, he had not been of the Fleet, & some of the Officers have since declared they would Yield Ready obedience to any Commodore, if taken from their own Establishment, even though he should be the youngest among them,

the present appointment, as it prevented the necessity of going out of the Fleet, was considered rather as Conciliatory than as administering cause of uneasiness and discontent; they were well aware of the obvious Military Maxim, to which they had Run Counter, of Advancing Men according to Seniority, but this Maxim, though perhaps proper in old establishments, where a long course of service in the lower classes are supposed to confer the necessary Qualifications for the higher, may and ought occasionally to be dispensed with in the formation of new ones, where there can be but a slender pretext for Qualifications; from this cause merit is to be sought out and prefer'd wherever to be found, though ambition should be disapoint'd, or delicacy offended. In many Instances have the Congress departed from the fundamental maxim, and their Country has been benefited by it. The Resistence of the Officers of the Armed Boats to this appointment, and their Indecent remonstrances are well known — they were countenanced and supported by Men whose decision on Publick questions influence in some degree the public Opinion. Mutiny was justified and abetted, and disobedience triumphed over Authority. The Committee thought it their duty to adhere to the appointment they had made, the Conference of Committees interposed by the following resolution, agreed to immediately before their dissolution:

That it be recommended to the Committee of Safety of this province to confine the Command of Commodore Davison to the ship-of-war and floating Battery belonging to the Province, and to Issue no orders to the Captains or other officers of the Row Gallies, Fireships or Fire Rafts, through the said Commodore, until the Convention meets, and that it be recommended to the Captain and other Officers of the Row Gallies, &c., to pay all due obedience to the Committee of Safety,

until that time, and until a New appointment shall take place."

The Board, astonished and surprised, would have remonstrated against it, not without Hope that on a fair and impartial state of the Question, those who, from the nature of their appointment, could have nothing in View but the publick hapiness, and who could not have been insensible of the benefit of good order and discipline, would have recalled this hasty determination, which may be so fatal to both, but the dissolution would not allow the necessary time.

The Committee doubt not the purity of the intention which produced this Resolution, and by which their power in so important a Branch is so greatly mutilated, if not altogether destroyed; They well know the regard due to the Representatives of the People, & are disposed to submit to the recommendation, tho' wounded and dishonoured by it. But they would have it understood that the Countenance of many of their Board under such circumstances is of necessity, as no Body of Men can at present be appointed to supply their places, and as they perhaps may, fettered in their Authority as they are, still render some small services to their Country; they however think it incumbent on them to declare that many bad Consequences may probably proceed from a divided Command. Military Authority is not of a nature to be participated, and when attempted, the greatest mischiefs commonly flow from it. Should this unfortunately prove so in our case, the Committee are not responsible; they have performed their Duty, and look forward with pleasure to the short period of a few weeks, which is to deprive them of the seats they have held, of late so much to the disatisfaction of some Men, and uneasiness to themselves.

Representation to the Committees of Inspection and Observation concerning the Need of Collecting Arms from Non-Associators.

WHEREAS, THE ASSEMBLY, IN ONE OF their late sessions, did Authorize and direct the Committees of Inspection & Observation to collect all the Arms from Non-Associators within the Province, which there is great reason to believe has not, in many places, been executed with sufficient care and diligence: And as there is a pressing and immediate necessity of Arming all the Associators in the Province, our Lives, our Fortunes, and Liberties depending probably on the Efforts made this Campaign, the respective Committees of Inspection & Observation are reminded of this important part of their duty: And the Committee of Safety most earnestly Recommend to them a Vigorous Exertion of all their Power to accomplish the Views and intentions of the Assembly in this Respect.

Call for Leaden Window or Clock Weights for Military Purposes.

THE FAMILIES WHO HAVE LEADEN WINDOW or Clock Weights, are earnestly requested to give them up immediately to the Persons appointed to Collect them. Such Families may be assured that they will be supplied as soon as possible with Weights of Iron, and it is hoped the trifling Inconvenience of being for a few days without them, will not be put in Competition with the Danger that may Arise to this Country from the want of a sufficient Quantity of Lead for our Defence.

Letter to General Roberdeau Requesting the Return of Captain Loxley and his Artillery Company to the Cannon Foundry.

Sir:

AS YOU ARE NOT UNACQUAINTED WITH theResolutions of the late Committee of Safety, to have a number of Brass Field Peices cast, and the necessity which gave rise to it, It will be needless to enlarge thereon, but as the board have not had the success they wish in their attempt to cast Iron Cannon, it becomes more necessary for this Board to Promote & forward the said Intention to the utmost of their power, but the absence of Capt. Loxley with his Artillery Company, who has the Chief Management & Superintendance of the foundary, has occasioned almost the entire Stopage of that Important business. The Council of Safety have therefore to request you to return Capt. Loxley to the Canon Foundary, as he will be likely to serve his Country more effectually in that station than any other; a day's delay in this business may be attended with the most Serious Consequences; we do therefore hope it will be done as soon as Possible.

Signed, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Chairman.

July 26, 1776.

Letter to the State's Delegates in Congress Regarding the Deficiency of Arms.

In Council of Safety, Aug't 5th, 1776.

Gent'n:

THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE HAVING BEEN all ordered out by the Hon'ble Congress, This Board finds it Impossible to supply them with arms as fast as they come in, and they seem uneasy at being detained. You will oblige this Board by applying to Congress on behalf of this Board for as many of the arms, lately brought In, as they Possibly can spare,

to be returned when the Militia is discharged, or as fast as they can be made by the workmen employed by this Board.

By order of the Council,

Sign'd, D. RITTENHOUSE, Chairman.

To the Delegates in Congress for the State of Pennsylvania.

Concerning the Dismissal of Commodore Samuel Davison from the Command of the Provincial Fleet.

THE COUNCIL HAVING HEARD THE COMplaints made against Commodore Samuel Davison, with the proofs brought to support them, and taking into consideration the situation of the Naval armaments belonging to this State, are of opinion, that most of the Charges made against the said Samuel Davison are frivolous and discover a dangerous Spirit of Licentiousness amongst the other Officers, inconsistent with The Duty they owe their Country, and not to be justified on Military Principles, which exacts a due Obedience at all times to the orders of superiors; But as it appears to the Council that the Officers of the Fleet in General, have not that respect for, nor Confidence in, the said Samuel Davison, which is absolutely necessary to give Vigour and Efficacy to the Command, and that notwithstanding the Known merit of said Davison, yet the charge of Incompetency to so important a Trust is not altogether without foundation; It is therefore

Resolved, That the said Samuel Davison, Esq'r, be no longer Continued in the Command of the naval armament of this State, and he is accordingly dismissed from the same.

Aug. 27, 1776.

Proclamation of the Act of Assembly Constituting a Council of Safety to promote and provide for the preservation of the Commonwealth.

By the Council of Safety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, in and by a certain Act made and passed at Lancaster, the thirteenth day of this instant, October, entitled "An Act for constituting a Council of Safety and vesting the same with the powers therein mentioned," have enacted and declared as follows, viz:

Whereas, The British Troops have penetrated into this State, and after much devastation and great cruelty in their progress, have seized the Metropolis. And Whereas, in times of such danger and confusion, the ordinary powers of Government cannot be regularly administered, more especially as the term for which the present Legislative Body of the Commonwealth have been chosen, will speedily expire; whereby evil-minded persons may be encouraged by open or secret practices to assist the common Enemy, and further to distress the good people of this Commonwealth: For prevention whereof, it hath become necessary, for a limited time, to vest fit persons with summary and adequate powers to punish offenders and restrain abuses:

Be it, therefore, enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, And by the Authority of the same, That the members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, together with John Bayard, Jonathan Sergeant, Jona

than B. Smith, David Rittenhouse, Joseph Gardner, Peter Grubb, Frederick James Dallam and William Henry, of Lancaster, Esquires, be constituted, and they are hereby constituted, a Council of Safety, with full power to promote and provide for the preservation of the Commonwealth, by such regulations and ordinances as to them shall seem necessary, and to proceed against, seize, detain, imprison, punish, either capitally or otherwise, as the case may require, in a summary mode, either by themselves or others by them to be appointed [illegible] persons of this State who shall disobey or transgress the laws of this State heretofore made for the purpose of [illegible] or punishing traitors [illegible] Their Council and conduct and correspondence may be observed pursuant to the constitution of this and the United States of North America.

And the said Council [illegible] empowered, by the warrant [illegible] to break and seize, where it may be necessary, provisions and other necessaries for the use of the inhabitants, and to appraise and value the same as they shall see fit, and for this end to appoint proper persons under them to take, seize, and appraise such goods. And the said Council of Safety shall have power to regulate the prices of such articles as they may think necessary, and compel a sale thereof, where they shall be wanted, with full powers also to call to their aid all officers and other persons, civil or military, in the execution of the Premises.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the President or Vice-President of the Executive Council, and any six of the said members of the said Council of Safety, shall be a quorum to do business.

Provided always, That in the exercise of the ordinary course of Justice in the trial and punishment of offend-

ers shall proceed and take its effects, and that original writs and process in the Law for debts and demands may be issued and carried on, notwithstanding this Act or any thing therein contained, and that all other civil and lawful business and actings be done and performed in the manner practised at the time of passing this Act, as far as the present condition of the state will admit, so as that the exercise of the authority and jurisdiction heretofore given and granted to the said Council of Safety, or the authority given to the Supream Executive Council by an Act of General Assembly, passed in the present year, entitled "An act to empower the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth to provide for the security thereof in special cases, where no provision is already made by law," be not obstructed or questioned.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the members of the said Executive Council, and the said John Bayard, Jonathan Sergeant, Jonathan B. Smith, David Rittenhouse, Joseph Gardner, Robert Whitehill, Christopher Marshall, James Smith of Yorktown, Jacob Orndt, Curtis Grubb, James Cannon, and William Henry, of Lancaster, or any other persons acting under their authority in the premises, or any of them, shall not at any time hereafter be liable to any suit, action, or prosecution, for anything done in pursuance of this Act or the powers hereby given and granted, but that they and each of them, shall be collectively and severally indemnified, saved harmless, and discharged of the same, and that all suits, actions and prosecutions shall be barred, abated and discontinued, by the Court before whom the proceedings shall be brought.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Supreme Executive Council of this State, may at any time during the continuance of the powers and authorities hereby granted, by Proclama-

tion or other public act, renounce, determine and extinguish the same, and every part thereof, and that thereupon the said powers and every of them, shall cease and become void, and be no longer exercised and enforced.

Provided lastly, That the powers hereby given and entrusted to the said Council of Safety, shall continue and remain in force (unless otherwise sooner determined) to the end of the next sitting of General Assembly, and no longer.

We therefore, the Members of the said Council of Safety, being convened in pursuance of the said Act of General Assembly, do give this Public notice of our said appointment, hereby Requiring all manner of Persons, as well officers Civil and Military as others, to Govern themselves according to the just laws of this Commonwealth, and the necessary provisions which have or shall be made for the protection thereof, in this time of Public danger and Calamity. We do also most expressly charge and Require, that all persons do utterly forbear from furnishing the Armies or Fleets of the King of Great Britain with provisions or other necessaries or aid, and from transporting or carrying the same provisions or other necessaries aforesaid, to any City, Town or place in the power or possession of the said Fleet or Armies, most earnestly entreating them to save us the Irksome task of punishing them with immediate death, as their crimes deserve. And, we do most solemnly charge and command all Forestallers and Ingrossers of provisions and other necessaries, by whose most horrible and pernicious practices and examples we are threatened with want in the midst of plenty, that they do wholly cease and abstain from preying on the necessitous, abusing the Publick, and aggravating the distress of their Country, lest they be overtaken in their Iniquities, and dealt with according to their demerits. And it is Recommended to all

persons possessed of Provisions and other necessaries, cautiously to avoid selling the same to such forestallers and ingrossers, but to dispose of them for the use of the American Army, or to persons who may be in want of them for their own immediate use, at a Reasonable price, otherwise this Council must interpose their Authority to prevent and Redress such abuses. And all the good people of this Commonwealth are called upon and invited to Join with us in the most speedy and Vigorous exertions for Rescuing this State from the Tyranny, devastation and oppression of her cruel enemies, that we may again see good days, and enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty and peace.

Given at Lancaster, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1777.

An Ordinance for appointing and authorizing an additional number of Sub-Lieutenants, to act in the County of Lancaster.

WHEREAS, THE INHABITANTS OF the County of Lancaster, from their great numbers and the disposition of some to oppose or delay the Operation of the Militia laws of this State, have Rendered the duties of the Lieutenant and sub-Lieutenants of the said county not only difficult, but also very extensive and burdensome, whereby it hath become necessary to appoint a greater number of sub Lieutenants than is mentioned in the Militia law. It is, therefore, Ordained by the Council of Safety of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that Curtis Grubb, Esq'r, William Ross, of the borough of Lancaster, and Simon Snyder of the said Borough, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed sub-Lieutenants of the said County of Lancaster, and

that they and each of them shall have, use, and exercise all the powers and authorities which the sub-Lieutenants appointed in the Militia Law of this State are authorized and empowered to have, use or exercise, and shall be allowed the like pay for their services as to the Sub Lieutenants appointed by virtue of the said Militia law is or hath been allowed.

By order of the Council of Safety.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

Concerning the Necessity for Troops in New Jersey.

WHEREAS, SOME DESIGNING, ILL DISPOSed persons, have spread false Reports that the number of Troops now in New Jersey is too great; that many are in Consequence discharged by the Generals; And that there is not any occasion to forward the Troops who have not yet been at Camp. The Council therefore, to frustrate the designs of such persons, and to hasten the March of the Associators to the Camp in Jersey, Make known that there is an Immediate Necessity for the Associators to hasten their March to the said Camp with all expedition, and pay no regard to any reports which do not come from this Council or other proper authority.

Order'd, That the above be published in Hand Bills & distributed about the City.

August 30, 1776.

Instructions to the Commodore of the Fleet.

In Council of Safety, Septem'r 26th, 1776.

THE COUNCIL HAVING THOUGHT PROPER TO appoint you Commodore & Commander-in Chief of all the Naval Armaments of this State in the River Delaware, which you are to notify to the Officers

of the Fleet by publishing to them your Commission, It becomes necessary to give you some Instructions to regulate your Conduct in some points of this Important Trust.

And First: You are, by all Possible means, to establish such a proper sense of Subordination in the Fleet, that all the orders you think necessary to Issue be punctually and implicitly obeyed, a loose and relaxed discipline utterly enfeebling every Military Establishment, however respectable it may otherwise be in the Circumstance of number & force.

Secondly. As it is the duty and Inclination of this Council to Maintain the Fleet in a Constant preperation to receive the enemy, you must Immediately take an act survey of its present Condition, and whatever may be wanting in its equipments to make report to Capt. Wm. Richards, who is appointed and directed to supply all its deficiencies.

Thirdly. An attack from the Enemy being highly Probable, tho' the time uncertain, it is necessary that every part of the Fleet should have its proper Station assigned, in such way as to afford Mutual Support, and that the whole may act to the best effect.

Fourthly. You must particularly attend not only to the situation of the Fleet, but take great care that the Officers and Men are not absent from their respective Vessels any length of time and at any great distance, but as it is probable that some of the Officers of the Boats may be desirous of coming up to this City, you may give leave of absence to them in such number and for so long a time as the service may admit, so that not more than one-third be absent at any one time or longer than Forty-eight Hours, from their respective Vessels.

Lastly. Should any accident or Circumstances happen in the Fleet that has the least tendency to effect the service, you are to give the earliest Information of it to the Council of Safety, that they, if they have the

Means of Remedy, may apply such as the nature of the Case may require.

These being the Principal Matters that have occurred to the Council, they earnestly recommend to you however, that you endeavour to promote the Utmost Harmony between you and the Officers of the Fleet, and between one another, on which depends so much the success of every undertaking where men are to act in concert, and Mutual assistance required.

Resolved, That the Officers of the Fleet belonging to this State be allowed the same pay that the Officers in the Continental Service have, from the first of October next.

To Commodore Thomas Seymour.

Instructions to the Captain of the Armed Boat Convention to Protect the Trade of the State.

In Council of Safety, Novem'r 18th, 1776.

THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS have informed this board that the Continental Cruicers are so employed that they cannot afford the necessary protection to the Trade of this State; you are therefore ordered to proceed to Cape May. You are not to leave that Station when any of the Enemie's Vessells are at the Opposite Cape, and to use your best endeavours to protect all trading Vessells belonging to the United States of America, and to the Islands of Bermuda or Behamas, or to any Foreign State, except under the Dominion of the King of Great Britain; and in case of their being in distress, you are to grant them all the Aid and Relief in your Power, and upon any number of the Enemie's Ships appearing off the Coast, you are to give Intelligence thereof to Mr. Henry Fisher, of Lewis Town, with the Course they

Steer, and such other Circumstances relating to them as are of any importance to us; or if you should be able to transmitt the Intelligence by express to us more expeditiously than Mr. Fisher, you are to do it.

And you are, at the same time, to use your endeavours to make Capture of and distress such of the Vessells belonging to the enemies of these States as come in your way; but if it should appear to you that the Enemy are coming with a Fleet to invade this State, you are, in that case, Immediately to return with the Convention to Fort Island.

We confide in your discretion to execute the foregoing orders, so as to answer the Intention of this board, and that you will perform such other service as the nature of your Station will require; we therefore shall omit any further Instructions.

N. B. If there are any vessels appear with an Ensign hoisted at the fore top Gallant mast Head, you may conclude it is a trading Vessel, in the Congress' Service, and you may give her any advice or assistance Accordingly: That being their signal to the Light House. Save your Salt Provisions as much as Possible, & Provide your men with Fresh, if to be had at as low a rate as of the Commissary here."

To Captain John Rice.

Action Concerning the Currency of the Continental Money.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS was directed to be inserted on the Minutes of this Council.

In Congress, December 27th, 1776.

"Resolved, That the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania be requested to take the most vigorous and Speedy measures for punishing all such as shall refuse Continental Currency, and that the General be directed to give all necessary aid to the Council of Safety

for carrying their measures on this subject into effectual execution.

By order of Congress,

Sig'd JOHN HANCOCK, President."

In Consequence of the foregoing resolve of Congress and the Intelligence received from several parts of this State, that the disaffected and enemies to the United States of America are pursuing the most dangerous schemes to destroy the Credit of the Money issued under the authority of Congress, which wicked and Mischievious practises are likely to be attended with the most pernicious Consequences, unless immediately suppressed by a speedy and Vigorous execution of the powers invested in this Council; therefore,

Resolved, That if any person or persons from and after the publication of this resolve, shall refuse to take Continental Currency in payment of any Debt or Contract whatsoever, or for any Goods, Merchandise or Commodity offered for sale, or shall ask a greater Price for any such Commodity in Continental Currency than in any other kind of money or specie, in full proof made thereof before any three members of any County Committee, or any three Field officers of Militia of this State, the person or persons so offending shall for the first offence be considered as a dangerous Member of Society, and forfeit the Goods offered for sale or Bargained for, or debt Contracted for, to the person to whom the Goods were offered for Sale or by whom they were bargained for, or from whom such Debt is due, and shall moreover pay a fine of five pounds to the State, to be levied immediately by the persons to whom forfeitures are directed to be paid by this resolve, provided such debt or Contract do not exceed that Sum; but if the debt Due or price of such goods bargained for or offered to sale exceed the sum of five pounds, then the person offending as aforesaid, shall, besides the Debt due, goods Contracted for or offered to sale, forfeit to

the full amount of said Debt, Contract or price agreed on or demanded, one third part of such forfeitures to be for the use of the informer, and the remaining two third Parts to the Use of this State, to be paid to the Committee of the County where the forfeiture is incurred, or where no such Committee exists, to the three Field officers of the Militia of the next nearest Battalion, to be by them transmitted to the public Treasury of this State, after deducting reasonable Costs, such forfeiture to be levied immediately, by the direction and authority of the said Committee or Field Officers; and every person so offending, shall for the second offence be subject to the aforementioned penalties, and be banished this State, to such place and in such manner, as this Council shall direct;

Nevertheless, if any person shall think him or herself aggrieved by the determination of any of the said Committees or Field Officers, he or she shall be allowed an appeal to this Council, provided the said appeal be made within six weeks after such determination made and information thereof given by the said Committee or Field Officers to the parties in Writing; A regular record of the proceedings in every case to be transmitted to this board in four Weeks after determination.

Resolved, That all persons whose Shops, Stores or Warehouses, have been heretofore shut up, and have been restrained from carrying on a Commercial Intercourse with the inhabitants of this State, for refusing Continental Currency, shall be released from such restraint and permitted to open their Shops, Stores or Warehouses, and that persons who are in Confinement for the same offence, be Immediately discharged from such confinement, to be subject nevertheless to the penalties described in the foregoing resolution for future offences.

January 1, 1777.

Action Concerning Certain Disaffected Associators in a Berks County Battalion.

WHEREAS, THIS COUNCIL IS INFORMED that many of the principal Associators of Col. Hunter's Battalion of Berks County, refuse to march, to join General Washington's army at this Important Crisis, when so glorious an opportunity offers of Crushing the enemy, and thereby have prevented and discouraged the rest, and proceeded even to dare to enforce the resolves of this Council upon them: therefore,

Resolved, That Colonel Hunter be directed forthwith to Collect all the well affected in his Battalion, and to seize upon the ringleaders in this defection, and send them under guard to Philadelphia, and that he do execute the Resolve; the resolve of this Council of the seventh of December last, upon all who refuse to march without favour or affection, and that they do Collect Blankets and other necessaries for the use of those who are to march, paying a reasonable price for the same; and should any person refuse to deliver such necessaries as they can spare, the Colonel is directed to take and pay for the same. Those that turn out are to march the most direct road to Head Quarters.

January 18, 1777.

Authority for the Possession and Care of the Arms of Sick and Deceased Soldiers.

RESOLVED, THAT THE COMMITTEE FOR TAKing care of the Sick Soldiers who have arrived in this City be, and they are hereby authorized and fully empowered to take into their Possession all the Arms of the aforesaid sick, also all the Arms of those

who have died in this City; all persons who shall be found secreting any Arms of the Soldiers aforesaid, or of those who have died in their Houses, will be severely dealt with by this Board.

January 22, 1777.

Concerning Deserters from the Militia of the State.

WHEREAS SEVERAL OF THE MILITIA, AFTER receiving advance Pay, and drawing Rations, have basely deserted their Officers, and returned home, without rendering their Country the least Service, but on the Contrary, their ill example will probably produce the most fatal consequences in the Army, unless such delinquents are speedily punished; Therefore,

Resolved, That the six weeks for which the militia of the State are now called forth to serve in defence of their Country, are to Commence at and shall be accountable from the time they arrive at Head Quarters; And that such of the Militia as leave their Officers before their time of service is expired, unless they are regularly discharged, shall be advertised as Deserters, and carried back to the army, there to remain until properly discharged by the Commanding Officer, and this Board will defray all reasonable expences that may attend securing such Deserters.

January 24th, 1777.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

1776.

Chapter VI.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1776.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania, as established by the general convention elected for that purpose, and held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and continued by adjournment, to September 28, 1776.

WHEREAS ALL GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE instituted and supported for the security and protection of the community as such, and to enable the individuals who compose it, to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the author of existence has bestowed upon man; and whenever these great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right by common consent to change it, and take such measures as to them may appear necessary, to promote their safety and happiness. And whereas the inhabitants of this Commonwealth have, in consideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and the said king has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced and still continues to carry on with unabated vengeance, a most cruel and unjust war against them, employing therein not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, savages and slaves, for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and abject submission to the despotic domination of the British parliament

(with many other acts of tyranny more fully set forth in the declaration of congress) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the said king and his successors are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from his ceased in these colonies. And whereas it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of said colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent states, and that just, permanent and proper forms of government exist in every part of them, derived from, and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the directions of the honorable American congress. WE, the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, for the express purpose of framing such a government, confessing the goodness of the great governor of the universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness mankind may attain by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this state, by common consent and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves, such just rules as they shall think best for governing their future society; and being fully convinced, that it is our indispensible duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this state and their posterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice against, any particular class, sect or denomination of men whatsoever, do, by virtue of the authority vested in us by our constituents, ordain, declare and establish the following *declaration of rights*, and *frame of government*, to be the constitution of this commonwealth, and to remain in force therein for ever unaltered, except in such articles as shall hereafter, on experience, be found to require improvement, and which shall by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated, as this frame of government directs, be

amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned.

CHAPTER I.

A declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania.

I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II. That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences and understanding, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry, contrary to, or against his own free will and consent; nor can any man who acknowledges the being of a God, be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of religious worship; and that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner controul the right of conscience in the free exercise of religious worship.

III. That the people of this state have the sole, exclusive and inherent right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

IV. That all power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from the people; therefore all officers of government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times accountable to them.

V. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation or community; and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish government, in such manner as shall be by that community judged, most conducive to the public weal.

VI. That those who are employed in the legislative and executive business of the state, may be restrained from oppression, the people have a right, at such periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private station, and supply the vacancies by certain and regular elections.

VII. That all elections ought to be free, and that all free men, having a sufficient evident common interest with and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

VIII. That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him or applied to public uses, without his own consent or that of his legal representatives; nor can any man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms be justly compelled thereto if he will pay such equivalent; nor are the people bound by any laws but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good.

IX. That in all prosecutions for criminal offences, a man hath a right to be heard by himself and his council; to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses, to call for

evidence in his favor, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous consent of which jury he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any man be justly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land or the judgment of his peers.

X. That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers and possessions free from search and seizure; and therefore warrants, without oaths or affirmations first made, affording a sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his or their property not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

XII. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

XIII. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves, and the state; and as standing armies in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

XIV. That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep a government free. The people ought therefore to pay particular attention to these points in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right to exact a due and constant regard to them from their

legislatures and magistrates, in the making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the state.

XV. That all men have a natural inherent right to emigrate from one state to another that will receive them, or to form a new state in vacant countries, or in such countries as they can purchase, whenever they think that thereby they may promote their own happiness.

XVI. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances by address, petition or remonstrance.

CHAPTER II.

Plan or Frame of Government for the Commonwealth or State of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. The commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter by an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same, and a president and council, in manner and form following:—

Sect. 2. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

Sect. 3. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council.

Sect. 4. Courts of justice shall be established in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this state.

Sect. 5. The freemen of this commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions and exceptions as the general assembly shall by law direct; preserving always to the people the right of choosing their

colonels and all commissioned officers under that rank, in such manner, and as often as by the said laws shall be directed.

Sect. 6. Every freeman of the full age of twenty one years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an elector: Provided always, That sons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Sect. 7. The house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by the freemen of every city and county of this commonwealth respectively, and no person shall be elected unless he has resided in the city or county for which he shall be chosen two years immediately before the said election, nor shall any member, while he continues such, hold any other office except in the militia.

Sect. 8. No person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in seven.

Section 9. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the second Tuesday in October for ever (except this present year) and shall meet on the fourth Monday of the same month, and shall be stiled *The general assembly of the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania*, and shall have power to choose their speaker, the treasurer of the state, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; they may administer oaths

or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances; impeach state criminals; grant charters of incorporation; constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties; and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth; but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish or infringe any part of this constitution.

Sect. 10. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of members elected, and having met and chosen their speaker, shall each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe as well the oath of affirmation of fidelity and allegiance hereinafter directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

I ——— ——— do swear (or affirm) that as a member of this assembly, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared in the constitution of this state, but will in all things conduct myself as a faithful honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgment and abilities.

And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and punisher of the wicked, and I do acknowledge the scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration.

And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magistrate in this state.

Sect. 11. Delegates to represent this state in congress shall be chosen by ballot by the future general assembly at their first meeting, and annually for ever

afterwards as long as such representation shall be necessary. Any delegate may be superseded at any time, by the general assembly appointing another in his stead. No man shall sit in congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards; and no person who holds any office in the gift of the congress shall hereafter be elected to represent this commonwealth in congress.

Sect. 12. If any city or cities, county or counties, shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the general assembly, two-thirds of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and send representatives, provided they be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole state when met, shall have all the powers of the general assembly, as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

Sect. 13. The doors of the house in which the representatives of the freemen of this state shall sit in general assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons, who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this state may require the doors to be shut.

Sect. 14. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed weekly, during their sitting, with the yeas and nays on any question, vote or resolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are to taken, every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes, if he desires it.

Sect. 15. To the end that laws before they are enacted, may more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills of a public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, before they are read in general assembly the last time for

debate and amendment; and except on occasions of sudden necessity, shall not be passed into laws until the next session of assembly; and for the more perfect satisfaction of the public, the reasons and motives for making such laws shall be fully and clearly expressed in the preambles.

Sect. 16. The stile of the laws of this commonwealth shall be, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same.* And the general assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law, which seal shall be kept by the assembly, and shall be called THE SEAL OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA; and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Sect. 17. The city of Philadelphia and each county in this commonwealth respectively, shall on the first Tuesday of November in this present year, and on the second Tuesday of October, annually, for the two next succeeding years, viz. the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, choose six persons to represent them in general assembly. But as representation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants is the only principle which can at all times secure liberty and make the choice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the general assembly shall cause complete lists of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the commonwealth respectively, to be taken and returned to them on or before the last meeting of the assembly elected in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, who shall appoint a representation to each in proportion to the number of taxables in such returns, which representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards, at the end

of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, and a representation agreeable thereto appointed by the said assembly, and so on septennially for ever. The wages of the representatives in general assembly, and all other state charges shall be paid out of the state treasury.

Sect. 18. In order that the freemen of this commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be, until the representation shall commence, as directed in the foregoing section, each county, at its own choice, may be divided into districts, hold elections therein, and elect their representatives in the county and their other elective officers, as shall be hereafter regulated by the general assembly of this state: And no inhabitant of this state shall have more than one annual vote at the general election for representatives in assembly.

Sect. 19. For the present the supreme executive council of this state shall consist of twelve persons chosen in the following manner: The freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks respectively, shall choose by ballot one person for the city and one for each county aforesaid, to serve for three years and no longer, at the time and place for electing representatives in general assembly. The freemen of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Berks, shall in like manner elect one person for each county respectively, to serve as councillors for two years and no longer. And the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland respectively, shall in like manner elect one person for each county, to serve as councillors for one year and no longer: And at the expiration of the time for which each councillor was chosen to serve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia and of the several counties in this state respectively, shall elect one person to serve as councillor for

three years and no longer, and so on every third year for ever. By this mode of election and continual rotation more men will be trained to public business, there will in every subsequent year be found in the council a number of persons acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years, whereby the business will be more consistently conducted, and moreover the danger of establishing an inconvenient aristocracy will be effectually prevented. All vacancies in the council that may happen by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled at the next general election for representatives in general assembly, unless a particular election for that purpose shall be sooner appointed by the president and council. No member of the general assembly or delegate in Congress, shall be chosen a member of the council. The president and vice-president shall be chosen annually by the joint ballot of the general assembly and council, of the members of the council. Any person having served as a councillor for three successive years, shall be incapable of holding that office for four years afterwards. Every member of the council shall be a justice of the peace for the whole commonwealth, by virtue of his office.

In case new additional counties shall hereafter be erected in this state, such county or counties shall elect a councillor, and such county or counties shall be annexed to the next neighboring counties, and shall take rotation with such counties.

The council shall meet annually, at the same time and place with the general assembly.

The treasurer of the state, trustees of the loan office, naval officers, collectors of customs or excise, judge of the admiralty, attornies-general, sheriffs and prothonotaries, shall not be capable of a seat in the general assembly, executive council or continental congress.

Sect. 20. The president, and in his absence the vice-president, with the council, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall have power to appoint and commission ate judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney-general and all other officers, civil and military, except such as are chosen by the general assembly or the people, agreeable to this frame of government and the laws that may be made hereafter, and shall supply every vacancy, in any office, occasioned by death, resignation, removal or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other states, and transact business with the officers of government, civil and military, and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary, to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges, to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the justices of the supreme court. And shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment; and in cases of treason and murder shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next session of assembly, but there shall be no remission or mitigation of punisment on impeachments, except by act of the legislature; they are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the general assembly; and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the house. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house only. They may grant such licenses as shall be directed by law, and shall have power to call together the general assembly when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The president shall be

commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The president and council shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any councillor may enter his dissent, with his reasons in support of it.

Sect. 21. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal, signed by the president or vice-president, and attested by the secretary, which seal shall be kept by the council.

Sect. 22. Every officer of state, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the general assembly, either when in office or after his resignation or removal for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the president or vice-president and council, who shall hear and determine the same.

Sect. 23. The judges of the supreme court of judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable for misbehaviour at any time by the general assembly; they shall not be allowed to sit as members in the continental congress, executive council or general assembly, nor to hold any other office, civil or military, nor take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

Sect. 24. The supreme court and the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this state, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compotes mentis*, and such other powers as may be found necessary by future general assemblies, not inconsistent with this constitution.

Sect. 25. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore, and it is recommended to the legislature of this state to provide a law against every corruption or partiality in the choice, return or appointment of juries.

Sect. 26. Courts of sessions, common pleas and orphans' courts shall be held quarterly in each city and county, and the legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the state; all courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption or unnecessary delay: All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services, and if any officer shall take greater or other fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this state.

Sect. 27. All prosecutions shall commence in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and all indictments shall conclude with these words *against the peace and dignity of the same.* The stile of all process hereafter in this state shall be *The commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Sect. 28. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, bona fide, all his estate real and personal for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

Sect. 29. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences: And all fines shall be moderate.

Sect. 30. Justices of the peace shall be elected by the freeholders of each city and county respectively, that is to say, two or more persons may be chosen for each ward, township or district, as the law shall here-

after direct: And their names shall be returned to the president in council, who shall commissionate one or more of them for each ward, township or district, so returning for seven years, removeable for misconduct, by the general assembly; but if any city or county, ward, township or district, in this commonwealth, shall hereafter incline to change the manner of appointing their justices of the peace as settled in this article, the general assembly may make laws to regulate the same, agreeable to the desire of a majority of the freeholders of the city or county, ward, township or district, so applying; no justice of the peace shall sit in the general assembly, unless he first resign his commission, nor shall he be allowed to take any fees, nor any salary or allowance, except such as the future legislature may grant.

Sect. 31. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected annually in each city and county by the freemen, that is to say, two persons for each office, one of whom for each, is to be commissioned by the president in council. No person shall continue in the office of sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards. The election shall be held at the same time and place appointed for the election of representatives: And the commissioners and assessors, and other officers chosen by the people, shall also be then and there elected, as has been usual heretofore, until altered or otherwise regulated by the future legislature of this state.

Sect. 32. All elections, whether by the people or in general assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary: And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected,

shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

Sect. 33. All fees, license money, fines and forfeitures heretofore granted or paid to the governor or his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

Sect. 34. A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each city and county; the officers to be appointed by the general assembly; removeable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the president in council.

Sect. 35. The printing presses shall be free to every person, who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of government.

Sect. 36. As every freeman, to preserve his independence, (if without a sufficient estate,) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption, and disorder among the people: but if any man is called into public service to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation: And whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the legislature.

Sect. 37. The future legislature of this state shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sect. 38. The penal laws as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future legislature of this state, as soon as may be, and punishments made in some cases

less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes.

Sect. 39. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishment of long duration, and to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, houses ought to be provided for punishing by hard labour, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital; wherein the criminals shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons. And all persons at proper times shall be admitted to see the prisoners at their labour.

Sect. 40. Every officer, whether judicial, executive or military, in authority under this commonwealth, shall take the following oath or affirmation of allegiance, and general oath of office before he enter on the execution of his office.

The oath or affirmation of allegiance.

I ——— ——— do swear (or affirm) that I will be true and faithful to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania: And that I will not directly or indirectly do any act or thing prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof as established by the convention.

The oath or affirmation of office.

I ——— ——— do swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of ——— for the ——— of ——— and I will do equal right and justice to all men to the best of my judgment and abilities, according to law.

Sect. 41. No public tax, custom or contribution shall be imposed upon, or paid by the people of this state, except by a law for that purpose; and before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised, ought to appear clearly to the legis-

lature to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, taxes can never be burthens.

Sect. 42. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transfer land or other real estate, and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this state, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a representative until after two years' residence.

Sect. 43. The inhabitants of this state shall have liberty to fowl and hunt in seasonable times on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not inclosed and in like manner to fish in all boatable waters and others not private property.

Sect. 44. A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices: And all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.

Sect. 45. Laws for the encouragement of virtue, and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution: And all religious societies or bodies of men heretofore united or incorporated for the advancement of religion and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities and estates which they were accustomed to enjoy or could of right have enjoyed under the laws and former constitution of this state.

Sect. 46. The declaration of rights is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this common-

wealth, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

Sect. 47. In order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen, by ballot, by the freemen in each city and county respectively, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the second Tuesday in October in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in each city and county of this state, to be called THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS, who shall meet together on the second Monday of November next ensuing their election; the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a convention, in which two-thirds of the whole number elected shall agree, and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part; and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution; they are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of this commonwealth, in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed: For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year, from the day of their election, and no longer. The said council of censors shall also have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appear to them

an absolute necessity of amending any article of the constitution, which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people; but the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

Philadelphia city.
Timothy Matlack,
Frederick Kuhl,
James Cannon,
George Schlosser,
David Rittenhouse.

Phi'adelphia county.
Robert Loller,
Joseph Blewer,
John Bull,
William Coates.

Bucks county.
John Wilkinson,
Samuel Smith,
John Keller,
William Vanhorn,
John Grier,
Abraham Van Middleswarts,
Joseph Kirkbride.

Chester county.
Benjamin Bartholomew,
Thomas Strawbridge,
Robert Smith,
Samuel Cunningham,
John Mackey,
John Flemming.

Lancaster county.
Philip Marsteller,
Thomas Porter,
Bartram Galbreath,
John Hubley,
Alexander Lowrey.

York county.
James Edgar,
James Smith.

Cumberland county.
John Harris.
Jonathan Hoge,
William Clarke,
Robert Whitehill,
William Duffield,
James Brown,
Hugh Alexander,
James McClean.

Berks county.
Jacob Morgan,
Gabriel Hiester,
Benjamin Spyker,
Valentine Eckert,

Berks county.
Charles Shoemaker,
Thomas Jones, jr.

Northampton county.
Simon Driesbach,
Jacob Arndt,
Peter Burkholder.
Jacob Stroud,
Neigal Gray,
Abraham Miller,
John Ralston.

Bedford county.
Benjamin Elliot,
Thomas Coulter,
Joseph Powell,
John Burd,
John Cessna,
John Wilkins,
Thomas Smith.

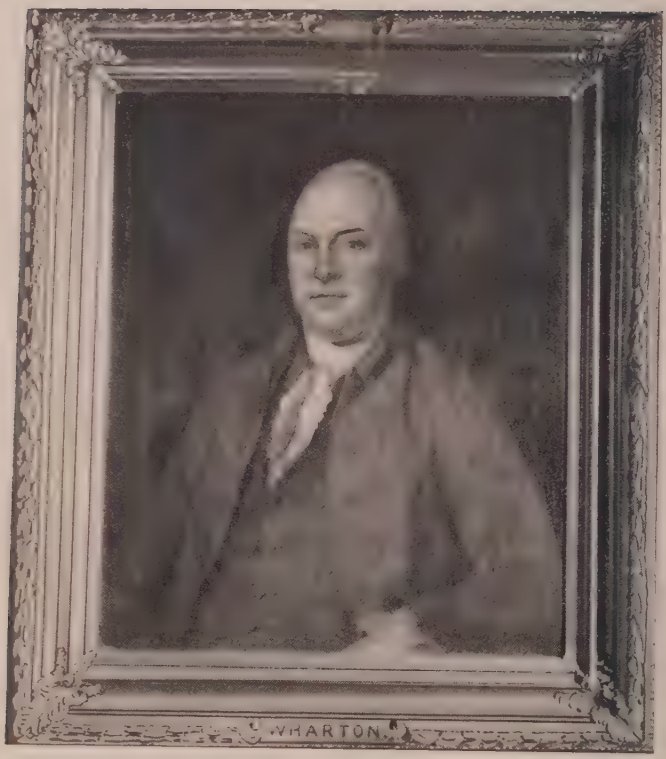
Northumberland county.
William Cooke,
James Potter,
Robert Martin,
Matthew Brown,
Walter Clark,
John Kelley,
James Crawford,
John Weitzell.

Westmoreland county.
James Barr,
Edward Cook,
James Smith,
John Moore,
John Carmichael,
John M'Clellan,
Christopher Lavingair.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *President.*

Attest—JOHN MORRIS, jr., *Secretary.*

THOMAS WHARTON, JR.
President of the Supreme
Executive Council,
1777-1778.



Tho Wharton jun

Chapter VII.

THOMAS WHARTON, JUNR.

President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1777-1778.

WHEN THE AMERICAN COLONIES WITHdrew from the rule of Great Britain the reins of Government in Pennsylvania were taken up temporarily by a Committee of Safety, composed of twenty-five members, which, in turn, as we have seen, was succeeded by the Council of Safety, upon the formal organization of which in August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, junr., a Philadelphia merchant of approved loyalty, energy and ability, was elected President. Upon the organization of the Supreme Executive Council in the following year, he was also elected to the presidency of that body, being then proclaimed "by the Stile and Title of His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the same." Notable for integrity, patriotism and executive ability, his loss was deeply felt when he succumbed to an attack of quinsy after a brief administration extending from March 5, 1777, to May 23, 1778.

Order directing James Young and Jacob Schriner to arrest Joseph Atkinson accomplice in the robbery committed by Nilnet and Mahony.

AS IT APPEARS THAT JOSEPH ATKINSON was Privy to the Robery committed by Nilnet and Mahony, shared the money with them, and very probably has it in his power to give information concerning the remainder of the money, not yet discovered, which he refuses to do; You are, therefore, hereby directed and required to commit the said Joseph Atkinson to Close Confinement in the Common Jail of this City, until further orders from this Board, or untill he be discharged by a due course of Law.

By order of Council,

Sign'd THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, Pres't.

Proclamation appointing a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonmonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE HON'BLE THE Continental Congress, pointing out to Public bodies, as well as private persons, the duty of reverencing the Providence of God, and looking up to him as the Supreme disposer of all events, & the Arbiter of the fate of Nations; did, on the 11th day of December last, resolve to recommend to the several States the appointment of a day of Solemn Fasting and Humiliation, to implore of Almighty God the forgiveness of the many

Sins prevailing among all Ranks, and by the countenance and assistance of his Providence, in the prosecution of the most just and necessary War into which the United States have been forced by Great Britain, and which is still likely to be continued by the same violence and injustice that has hitherto animated the Enemies of American Freedom, and did, also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the Officers, Civil and Military, under them, the exercise of Repentance and reformation, leaving it to each State to fix on such day for the same as may be most proper for its bounds:

We, therefore, do hereby recommend to all the People of this Commonwealth, to observe and keep Thursday the third day of April next, as a day of Solemn Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, for the purposes before mentioned, of which the inhabitants of this State are desired to take notice.

Given in Council, under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Seventh day of March, in the Year, &c., 1777.

THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, President.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Address to the Public Concerning the movements of the Enemy and measures for defense.

In Council, Philadelphia, April 9th, 1777.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

BY THE INTELLIGENCE WHICH THE COUNCIL have this day received from General Putnam, the Enemy are in motion toward South Amboy, and it is probable they will once more attempt to pass

through New Jersey, and endeavour to gain possession of Philadelphia. The Council think it a duty which they owe to the Public, to give them the earliest intelligence of the movements of the Enemy, that every possible effort may be made effectually to oppose them, and prevent the many great inconveniences and disagreeable consequences which must arise from the loss of the City, consequences which will effect not only the People of Philadelphia, & the State of Pennsylvania, but also the whole Continent of America. This City has been once saved by the vigorous, manly efforts of a few brave Associators, who generally stept forward in the defence of their Country, and it has been repeatedly and justly observed, and ought to be acknowledged as a signal evidence of the favour of Divine Providence, that the lives of the Militia, in every Battle during this just War, has been remarkably spared; confiding, therefore, in the continuance of his blessing who is indeed the God of Armies, let every Man among us hold himself ready to march into the field whenever he shall be called upon so to do; if the Enemy really intend to make an attack on this State, no time should be lost; every moment should be employed in putting ourselves in perfect readiness to repel them.

The inconveniences which naturally and unavoidably will arise from the Militia taking the field, induseth The Council to wait as long as may be consistent with the Safety of the State, before they call them to Arms. In Justice to yourselves and posterity, we entreat you to be ready, for whenever the time shall come wherein you must either tamely submit yourselves to the immediate insults of haughty Tyrants, whose lust and avarice will make a prey of every thing which human beings, while they retain their senses, esteem worth possessing, or bravely determine to oppose your enemies in the field. The notice will be short. The call

must and will be sudden, and it is too probable, may happen in a few days. The Militia of this State, it is feared, cannot be arranged under the Law, in time for the present emergency. Yet, we have not the least doubt but that the same spirit of Liberty which blazed forth in the Winter Campaign, will animate every virtuous breast to act once more on the same generous principles, which in the depth of Winter led you forward to a harvest of Glory on the Hills of Princetown. The cause is the same, and the Prize we contend for far from losing its lustre, is become more valuable to Us, by the price we have already paid for it. Those who shall go into the field on the present occasion, will be considered as having taken their Tour of duty, and will not be called upon again untill the Whole Militia of the State shall have served in turn, agreeable to the Spirit of the Militia Law. Congress propose to form a Camp near the City of Philadelphia, to which the Militia of Pennsylvania will, when called upon, repair. Arms, Tents, and the necessary Camp Equipage, are provided, and the utmost attention will be given to the measures necessary to make a Spring Campaign as agreeable to you as possible. It is your own virtue and firmness, next to the care and protection of Heaven, that you must depend for your Liberty and Safety, and a spirited conduct in the time of danger will fix your character both at home and abroad.

THOS. WHARTON, jun'r, President.

To the Assembly Concerning measures to remove the dissatisfaction, among some of the people, with the present Frame of Government.

The Supreme Executive Council of the said Commonwealth beg leave to represent:

THAT THEY ARE SORRY TO FIND THE PRESent Constitution of this State so dissatisfactory to any of the well affected Inhabitants thereof, and

would gladly concur in any suitable and safe measure for the removal of this uneasiness; That they are of opinion this might be greatly attained by taking the sence of the Majority of the Electors throughout the Counties on the important Question, whether a Convention be holden at some proper time to reconsider the frame of Government formed by the late Convention? That to fix the exact mode of obtaining the mind of the Majority on this subject, most properly belongs to their Representatives: That the Council hope that if some suitable mode of advising & getting the People at large to declare themselves, and if this were advised and published at this time, great ease and relief would be thereby given to some persons who are dissatisfied as aforesaid; and that unanimity in the common cause, so necessary at this time, will be promoted.

By Order of Council.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun., President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 11th, 1777.

A Proclamation against the enlisting of servants or apprentices for the Continental service.

By the Supreme Executive Council.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, GREAT INCONVENIENCES hath happened to many persons in this State by the Continental Officers mistaking a recommendation of the Hon'ble Congress, addressed to the several States, that they would permit Servants to be enlisted into the Continental Service, for an authoritative direction in the premises: And Whereas, many of the

said Officers are also Officers in the Pay of this State, have thereupon proceeded to enlist bought Servants, under indenture, to the great damage of their masters.

And Whereas, the Legislature of the Commonwealth having had opportunity of perceiving that such inlistments, though distressing to the Masters, had not promoted the General Service to any proportionable degree, have declined giving their concurrence in said measure:

And Whereas, some persons, pretending ignorance, may still inlist Servants; these are therefore, strictly to forbid all Recruiting Officers in the Continental Service, and all others, from enlisting Servants or Apprentices within this State, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, President.

Philad'a, July 9, 1777.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

Proclamation concerning the movements of the British Army and measures for defense.

Philad'a, Septem. 10, 1777.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE TIME IS AT LENGTH COME in which the fate of ourselves, our Wives, Children, & Posterity must be speedily determined; Gen'l Howe, at the head of a British Army, the only hope, the last resource of our Enemies' has invaded this State, dismissing his ships & disencumbering himself of his heavy

Artillery & baggage, he appears to have risked all upon the event of a movement which must either deliver up to plunder & devastation, this Capital of Pennsylvania & of America, or forever blast the cruel designs of our implacable foes. Blessed be God, Providence seems to have left it to ourselves to determine, whether we shall triumph in victory & rest in freedom and peace, or by tamely submitting, or weakly resisting, deliver ourselves up a prey to an enemy, than whom none more cruel & perfidious was ever suffered to vex & destroy any people. View then on the other hand, the freedom & independence, the glory & the happiness of our rising States, which are set before us as the reward of our courage. Seriously consider on the other hand, the wanton ravages, the Rapes, the Butcheries, which have been perpetrated by these men in the State of New Jersey, & on the frontiers of New York; above all consider the mournful prospect of seeing Americans like the wretched inhabitants of India, stripped of their freedom, robbed of their property, degraded beneath the brutes, & left to starve amid plenty, at the will of their lordly Masters, and let us determine once for all, that we will *Die or be Free.*

The foe are manifestly aiming either by force to conquer, or by Stratagem & Stolen marches to elude the viligence of our brave Commander; Declining a battle with our Countrymen, they have attempted to steal upon us by surprise. They have been hitherto defeated, but numbers are absolutely necessary to watch them on every Quarter at once.

The neighbouring States are hurrying forward their Militia, & we hope by rising as one Man, & besetting the foe at a distance from his Fleet, we shall speedily inclose him like a Lion in the toils.

The Council therefore most humbly beseech and intreat all Persons whatsoever, to exert themselves without delay, to seize this present opportunity of crush-

ing the foe, now in the bowels of our Country, by marching forth instantly under their respective officers, to the assistance of our great General, that he may be enabled to environ & demolish the only British army that remains formidable in America, or in the World. Animated with the hope that Heaven, as before is has done in all times of difficulty & danger, will again crown our righteous efforts with success, we look forward to the prospect of seeing our insulting foe cut off from all means of escape, & by the goodness of the Almighty, the Lord of Hosts & God of Battles, wholly delivered into our hands.

Attest, THO'S WHARTON, jun'r, Presid't.
Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Proclamation dissolving the Council of Safety.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made and passed at Lancaster, the 13th October, 1777, entitled "An Act for Constituting a Council of Safety, and vesting the same with the powers therein mentioned," It is Enacted that the Members of the Supreme Executive Council of this State, together with John Bayard, &c., should be constituted a Council of Safety, with the powers and for the purposes in and by the said Act particularly mentioned and declared:

And whereas, in and by the same Act of Assembly it is further enacted, that the Supreme Executive Council of this State might at any time during the powers and Authorities thereby granted by Proclamation or other publick Act, Renounce, determine and extinguish the same, and every part thereof; And that, thereupon, the said powers, & every of them, should cease and become void, and be no longer exercised or enforced: And whereas, by the blessing of Heaven, the progress of the Enemy hath been Restrained, in so much that the Elections for Members of Assembly have in most parts of the Commonwealth been Regularly held, and the Ordinary powers of Government are at full and free liberty to proceed in their usual course, whereby the designs of the Legislature in framing the said Act are now at an end: We, therefore, the said Executive Council, do hereby make known to all persons whatsoever, that all and every the powers and Authorities by the said Act granted to the said Council of Safety, are extinguished and determined, and that the same and every part thereof, shall from henceforth cease and become void, and be no longer exercised or enforced.

Given at Lancaster this 6th day of December, 1777.

By Order of Council,

THO'S WHARTON, Presid't.

Attest—Tim'y Matlack, Sec'y.

Proclamation of a day of Thanksgiving, 1777.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE HON'BLE THE Continental Congress have recommended in the following words, to Wit:

"Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all Men to adore the superintending Providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with gratitude their obligations to him for benefits received, & to implore such further obligations as they stand in need of; And it having pleased him in his abundant Mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable blessings of his Common Providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just & necessary War, for the defence & establishment of our unalienable rights & liberties, particularly in that he hath been pleased in so great a manner to prosper the means used for the support of our Troops, & to Crown our Arms with most signal success; it is therefore, recommended to the Legislative or Executive Powers of these United States, to set apart Thursday, the Eighteenth day of December next, for Solemn thanksgiving & praise, that at one time & with one voice, the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, & consecrate themselves to the service of their divine benefactor, & that together with their sincere acknowledgments and offerings, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had forfeited every favor, & their humble & earnest supplication, that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive & blot them out of his remembrance; that it may please him

graciously to afford his blessings on the Government of these States respectively & prosper the Councils of the whole; to inspire our Commanders both by land & Sea, & all under them, with that wisdom & fortitude which may render them fit instruments under the Providence of Almighty God, to secure for these States the greatest of all human blessings, independence & peace; that it may please him to prosper the Trade & manufactures of the people, & the labor of the husbandman, that our land may yet yield its increase; To take Schools & Seminaries of Education, so necessary for Cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his nurturing hand, & to prosper the means of Religion, for the promotion & enlargement of that Kingdom which consisteth in righteousness, peace & joy, in the Holy Ghost. And it is further recommended, that Servile labor, & such recreations as, tho' at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion." We therefore, do hereby call upon the good people of this Commonwealth, to set apart Thursday, the Eighteenth day of December next, for the purpose of Solemn thanksgiving and praise.

By order of Council,

THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

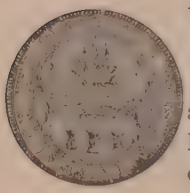
Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of an Address of General Washington, with regard to the Supply of Cattle to the Army.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



WHEREAS, HIS EXCELL'Y Gen'l Washington hath thought proper to address the inhabitants of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland & Virginia, recommending it to them to put up & feed immediately as many of their Stock Cattle as they can spare for the supply of the Army, in the Months of May, June & July next, as in the said address hereunto subjoined doth more at large appear:

We, the Supreme Executive Council, being desirous to promote a measure so essentially necessary at this time, do earnestly recommend it to the good people of this State, to exert themselves in answering the purposes of His Excell'ys address, as all circumstances seem happily to conspire in rendering the approaching Campaign decisive, & the fruit of our toil is not only in view, but even within reach; we hope all those who wish well to their Country, & have it in their power to contribute anything to the support of our Army, in the way recommended by the General, will exert themselves on this occasion. We can have no doubt of the virtuous intentions of the good people of this State, in a cause so righteous as the present contest with Great Britain most certainly is, & therefore, firmly rely on their exertions to afford the relief required in due time.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

(Attest)—T. Matlack, Secretary.

Lancaster, Feb'ry 27, 1778.

Address of General Washington.

To the Inhabitants of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia:

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow Citizens:

After three Campaigns, during which the brave Subjects of these States have contended, not unsuccessfully, with one of the most powerful kingdoms upon earth, we now find ourselves at least upon a level with our opponents; & there is the best reason to believe that efforts adequate to the abilities of this Country would enable us speedily to conclude the War, & to secure the invaluable blessings of Peace, Liberty & Safety. With this view, it is in contemplation at the opening of the next Campaign, to assemble a force sufficient not barely to cover the Country from a repetition of those depredations which it hath already suffered, but also to operate offensively, & strike some decisive blow. In the prosecution of this object, it is to be feared, that so large an Army must suffer for want of Provisions. The distance between this & the Eastern States, whence considerable supplies of Flesh have been hitherto drawn, will necessarily render those supplies extremely precarious; And unless the virtuous Yeomanry of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland & Virginia, will exert themselves to prepare Cattle for the use of the Army during the Months of May, June & July next, great difficulties may arise in the course of the Campaign. It is therefore recommended to the inhabitants of those States, to put up & feed immediately as many of their Stock Cattle as they can spare, so as they may be driven to this Army within that period. A bountiful price will be given, and the proprietors may assure themselves that they will render a most essential service to the illustrious cause of their Country, & contribute in a great degree to shorten this bloody contest. But should there be any so insensible to the common interest as not to exert themselves upon these generous principles,

the private interest of those whose situation makes them liable to become immediate Subjects to the enemy's incursions, should prompt them at least to a measure which is calculated to save their property from plunder, their families from insult, & their own persons from abuse, hopeless confinement, or perhaps a violent death.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge,
February 28, 1778.

Proclamation appointing a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE CONGRESS OF the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Seventh day of March instant, have recommended in the following words, Vizt.: Whereas, Almighty God, in the righteous dispensation of his Providence, hath permitted the continuation of a cruel & desolating war in our land; & it being at all times the duty of a people to acknowledge God in all his ways, & more especially to humble themselves before him when evident tokens of his displeasure are manifested, to acknowledge his righteous government, confess & forsake their evil ways & implore his Mercy:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the United States of America to set apart Wednesday, the Twenty-Second day of April next, to be observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, & Prayer; that at one time and with one voice, the inhabitants may acknowledge the righteous dispensation of divine Providence, & confess

their iniquities & transgressions, for which the land mourneth; that they may implore the mercy & forgiveness of God, & beseech him that vice, profaneness, extortion, & every evil, may be done away, & that we may be a reformed & happy people; that they may unite in humble & earnest Supplication, that it may please Almighty God to Guard & defend us against our enemies and give vigour and success to our military operations by Sea & land; that it may please him to bless the civil rulers & people, strengthen & perpetuate our Union, & in his own good time establish in the peaceable enjoyment of our rights & liberties; that it may please him to bless our Schools & Seminaries of learning, & to make them nurseries of true piety, virtue & useful knowledge; that it may please him to cause the earth to yield its increase, & to crown the year with his goodness. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the United States, to abstain on that day from labor & recreation.

And Whereas, it hath pleased God to suffer the enemy to take possession of our Capital, & the distresses attending on War have fallen heavy on the State, whereby it is become peculiarly necessary for the inhabitants to humble themselves before him who governs the Universe & turneth the hearts of men as he pleaseth. And therefore, as well as in due respect to the said recommendation of Congress, We do hereby most earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth to set apart Wednesday, the Twenty-Second day of April next, for the pious purposes mentioned in the said resolve, & that they abstain on that day from labor & recreation.

Given at Lancaster this thirteenth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Seventy-Eight.

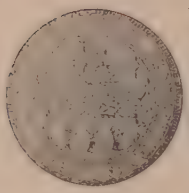
By order of Council,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, President.

Attest: Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

Proclamation of reward for the Apprehension of one Henry Skyles and his accomplices charged with the murder of Benjamin Hammon.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.



WHEREAS, A CERTAIN BENjamin Hammon was lately most cruelly & barbarously murdered, in the County of Chester, in this Commonwealth:

And Whereas, an inquisition taken on the body of the said Benjamin Hammon, & by depositions taken before sundry Justices of the said Commonwealth, there is great reason to believe that a certain Henry Skyles, late of the County of Lancaster, in the said Commonwealth, Yeoman, did feloniously kill and murder the said Benjamin Hammon, & that Thomas Boyd, Jas. Willson, John Hastings, ————————, and Charles Caldwell, of the said County of Lancaster, Yeomen, together with others who have surrendered themselves, were feloniously present, comforting, abetting & aiding the said Henry Skyles, to do & commit the said murder:

And whereas, it is at all times, but more especially in the present situation of our affairs, of the utmost consequence to the peace of the Commonwealth, that the perpetrators of such attrocious offences should be brought to condign & exemplary punishment, and the endeavours hitherto used for apprehending & securing the said offenders have proved ineffectual:

We have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering & promising a Reward of Two hundred Dollars, to be paid out of the Public Treasury of this Commonwealth, to such person or persons who

shall apprehend the said Henry Skyles, & deliver him into the Custody of the Keeper of the Gaol of either of the Counties of Lancaster, Berks or York, in this Commonwealth; And also, hereby offering & promising a like reward of Two hundred dollars, for each & every of them the said Thomas Boyd, James Wilsos, John Hastings, ————————, & Charles Caldwell, to be paid as aforesaid, to such person or persons who shall apprehend & secure them, or any of them, in either or any of the gaols aforesaid.

And we do hereby strictly charge & command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables & other Officers, & all other the Citizens of this Commonwealth, to make diligent search & pursuit after the said Henry Skyles, Thomas Boyd, James Wilson, John Hastings, ———— ————, & Charles Caldwell, & to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend & secure them, that they may be proceeded against according to Law.

Given under the Seal of the said Commonwealth, at Lancaster, the Twenty-fourth day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-eight.

(Signed.) THOMAS WHARTON, jun'r, Pres't.

Attest—T. Matlack, Secret'y.

Proclamation of attainder against certain named persons adjudged guilty of high treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, THE FOLLOWING named persons, late & heretofore inhabitants of this State; That is to say—Enoch Story, late Merchant; Samuel Garrigues, the elder, late Clerk of the Market & Trader; James Stevenson, late Baker, Abraham Carlisle, House Carpenter; Peter Deshong, Miller; Alexander Bartram, Trader; Christian Hook, Attorney at Law; Peter Miller, Scrivener; Lodowick Kerker, Butcher; Philip Marchington, Trader; Edward Hanlon Cooper & Vintner; Alfred Clifton, Gentleman; and Arthur Thomas, Breeches-maker, all now or late of the City of Philadelphia: Thomas Livezley, late of the Township of Roxborough, Miller; Robert Iredale, the Younger, & Thomas Iredale, both late of the Township of Horsham, Laborers; Joshua Knight, late of the Township of Abington, Blacksmith; John Knight, Tanner; Isaac Knight, Husbandman; Albinson Walton, late of the Township of Biberry, Husbandman; John Smith, late Gauger of the Port of Philadelphia; & Henry Hugh Ferguson, Commissary of Prisoners for General Howe, all late of the County of Philadelphia: & Samuel Biles, Esq'r, late Sheriff of the County of Bucks; Walter Willet, late of the Township of Southampton, Husbandman, Richard Hovendon, late of the Township of Newtown, Trader; William Moland, late of the Township of Warminster, Husbandman; all late of the County of Bucks: & Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, & David Daw-

son, Husbandman; Jacob James, late of the Township of Goshen, Inn-keeper; Joseph Thomas, (heretofore Sub-Sheriff,) Yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, junior, Laborer; John Swanwick, late of the Custom House, Philadelphia, all late of the County of Chester: & John Rankin & Evan Griffith, Husbandmen; William Love, of the Township of York; John Wilson, late of the Township of Huntingdon; & James Brakin, late of the Township of Tyrone, all of the County of York: & William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, & Joseph Sutton, Husbandmen; John Holder, Miller; Henry Oswalt, House Carpenter; Jacob Holder & George Holder, Laborers; & Owen Roberts, Saw-mill man, all late of the County of Northampton: & Michael Witman, Inn-keeper; Matthew McHugh, of Lebanon, Inn-keeper; George Reine, of Earl Township, Miller; John Reine, & Ingleholt Holtzinger, Husbandmen, all of the County of Lancaster: & Francis Sanderson, heretofore of the Borough of Lancaster, & late of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, Coppersmith; & John Roberts, late of the Township of Lower Merrion, Miller; have severally adhered to & knowingly & willingly aided & assisted the Enemies of this State & of the United States of America, by having joined their Armies at Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, within this State.

We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers & authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, & for vesting their Estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, & for ascertaining & satisfying the lawful debts & claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge & require the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues the elder, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Deshong, Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, Peter Mil-

ler, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marshinton, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Chiffton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezley, Robert Iredale the younger, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willett, Richard Hovenden, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, junior, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Brakin, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder, Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew McHugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger, Francis Sanderson, (the said Francis Sanderson having a real Estate in this Common-Wealth,) & John Roberts, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the Counties within this State, on or before Thursday the Twenty-fifth day of June next ensuing, & also abide their legal trial, for such their Treasons, on pain that every of them, the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues, the elder, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Deshong, Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, Peter Miller, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marshington, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Cliffton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezley, Robert Iredale, the Younger, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willett, Richard Hovenden, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, junior, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Brakin, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John

Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder, Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew McHugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger, Francis Sanderson & John Roberts, not rendering himself as aforesaid, or not abiding the trial aforesaid, shall, from & after the said Thursday the Twenty-fifth day of June next, stand & be attainted of High Treason to all intents & purposes, & shall suffer such pains & penalties, & undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do.

And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excell'y the President, and the Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this Eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-eight.

Signed, THOMAS WHARTON, junior, President.

Attested by order of the Council, T. Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

GEORGE BRYAN.
Vice President and Acting President of the Supreme Executive Council, 1778.

Chapter VIII.

GEORGE BRYAN.

Vice President and Acting President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1778.

REPEATEDLY A MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL Assembly and with service in the Continental Congress, George Bryan was well qualified for membership in the Supreme Executive Council, to which he was elected upon its establishment in 1777, a fact which was further recognized by his selection as Vice President. Upon the death of Wharton in 1778, he became Acting President and as such administered the affairs of the State during the remainder of his term. He was not only an enthusiastic patriot, but a sincere philanthropist as well, and stoutly advocated the abolition of negro slavery in connection with which frequent sporadic efforts had been made before; as a member of the General Assembly two years later, in 1780, he secured the enactment of a bill providing for the freedom of all children who might thereafter be born in Pennsylvania of slave parents. About this time he was designated as a Justice of the Supreme Court, an office which he honored up to the time of his death, in 1791. His administration covered the period from May, 1778, to December of the same year.

Proclamation of Attainder Against Certain Named Persons Adjudged Guilty of High Treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State: That is to say, Abel James, merchant; James Humphreys, the elder, Esquire; James Humphreys, the younger, printer; Henry Lile, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, and Tench Coxe, merchants; Abel Evans, Esquire, attorney at law; Benjamin Titley and Peter Howard, traders; Coleman Fisher (son of William Fisher, Esquire); William Clifton, gentleman; James Stevens, late baker; Bowyer Brooks, ship-carpenter; John Allen, carpenter and tallow-chandler; Thomas Badge and William Compton, tallow-chandlers; William Austin, yeoman, late keeper of the New Jersey ferry, Kenneth McCullough, yeoman; Charles Stedman, the younger, Esquire, Attorney at law; John Shepperd, stable keeper; James Delaplane, late barber; Robert Cursie, leather-breeches maker; Peter Sutter, hatter; James Riddle, tavern-keeper; John Parrock, yeoman; John Young, heretofore of Groome Park, gentleman, and Oswald Eve, late of the Northern liberties of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and gun-powder-maker; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia; And David Potts, of Pottsgrove, merchant (son of John Potts); And Christopher Saur, the elder, and Christopher Saur, the younger, printers; Joseph Shoemaker and Abraham Pastorius, tanners; Andrew Hathe, innkeeper; Melchior Meng, carter and baker; and Jacob Meng, all now

or late of Germantown township; And Peter Robeson and Jonathan Robeson, the younger, millers (sons of Jonathan Robeson, now or late of the township of White Marsh; And Abraham Iredell, surveyor; James Davis; William Christy, mason; and John Roberts, labourer; all now or late of the township of Horsham: And John Roberts, blacksmith; Nathan Carver, wheelwright, and Israel Evans, blacksmith; all now or late of Upper Dublin township; And John Huntsman, miller; Robert Conrad, major; Enoch Supplee, farmer; and William Evans, carpenter; all now or late of the township of Novington: Nicholas Knight, limeburner; John Parker, John Lisle and Robert Lisle, labourers; all now or late of the township of Plymouth; And Jacob Richardson, carpenter, of Upper Merion township; And Stephen Stiger, yeoman, now or late of the township of Whitpaine; And William McMurtry, merchant; and Edward Stiles, mariner and merchant, both now or late of the township of Oxford; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia: And John Bulla, now or late of the township of Newlin; Curtis Lewis, blacksmith, now or late of the township of East Caln; Timothy Hurst, gentleman; and Richard Swanwick, late of the custom-house, Philadelphia; all now or late of the county of Chester: And Caleb Pyle, of the township of West Marlborough; Isaac Green, the younger, now or late of the township of East Caln, husbandman; and Francis Armstrong, dealer in horses; and William Armstrong, shoemaker, both now or late of the township of Sadsbury; all now or late of the said county of Chester: And Henry Skyles, yeoman, now or late of the county of Lancaster; And Alexander Irwin, carter, now or late of East Pennborough township, in the county of Cumberland; And Joseph Romich, yeoman, now or late of the county of Northampton; And Daniel Coxe, heretofore of Trenton, in the State of New Jersey, Esquire; And James Chalmers, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, late of Kent county,

Maryland, yeoman, have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, within this State.

We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an act of General Assembly, entitled "An act for the gauge attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge, enjoin, and require the said Abel James, James Humphreys, the elder, James Humphreys, the younger, Henry Lile, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fisher, William Cliffton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brookes, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Austin, Kenneth McCullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Cursie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Ozwald Eve, David Potts, Christopher Saur, the elder, Christopher Saur, the younger, Joseph Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeson, Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Christy, John Roberts, labourer, John Roberts, blacksmith, Nathan Carver, Israel Evans, John Huntsman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Lile, Robert Lile, Jacob Richardson, Stephen Stiger, William McMurty, Edward Stiles, John Bulla, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurst, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Isaac Green, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irvin, Joseph

Romich, Daniel Coxe and James Chalmers, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the justices of the peace of one of the counties within this state, on or before Monday the sixth day of July next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their treasons on pain that every of them the said Abel James, James Humphreys, the elder, James Humphreys, the younger, Henry Lile, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fisher, William Cliffton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brooks, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Austin, Kenneth McCullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Cursie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Ozwald Eve, David Potts, Christopher Saur, the elder, Christopher Saur, the younger, Joseph Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeson, Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Christy, John Roberts, labourer, John Roberts, blacksmith, Nathan Carver, Israel Evans, John Huntsman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Lisle, Robert Lisle, Jacob Richardson, Stephen Stiger, William McMurty, Edward Stiles, John Bella, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurst, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Isaac Green, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irwin, Joseph Romich, Daniel Coxe and James Chalmers, not rendering himself as aforesaid, and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said sixth day of July next, stand and be attainted of high treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of high treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this

state are to take notice of this proclamation and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the state, at Lancaster, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Attested by order of the Council.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in commission book No. 1, Page 63.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 16th Decém-ber, A. D. 1785.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation of attainder against certain named persons adjudged guilty of high treason.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, the following named persons, late & heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say:—James Inglis, Trader; Robert Coupar, Trader; Carpenter Wharton, late Commissary; John Chevalier, Merchant; James Club, Mariner; Benja. Towne, Printer; James Smither, Engraver; Joel Evans, Merchant; Anthony Yeldall, Surgeon; William Morris, Mariner, late Constable; John Cunningham, Inn-keeper; William Taylor,

Silver Smith; Frederick Verner, Yeoman; Arthur Thomas, Jun., Hatter; Samuel Garrigues, Jun'r, Trader; Joseph Stansbury, dealer in Earthenware; John Bray, Schoolmaster, late Constable; Ross Curry, Gentlemen, late Lieutenant in the Service of the American States; John Johnson, Coachmaker; John Airey, late of the Post Office; John Hales, Stable-Keeper; Dunnin Irwin, Trader; John Pike, Dancing Master; John Palmer, Mason; James Craig, Ropemaker & Merchant; John Henderson, Mariner; Benjamin Davis, hatter; George Spangler, Trader; James Fisher, Trader; Hugh Henry, Peruke-maker; Jacob Mayer, Peruke-maker; Isaac Wharton, Merchant; Benjamin Gibbs, Merchant; James Gregson, and Thomas Bramhall, Button-Makers; Samuel Jeffreys, Watch Maker; Michael Conner, Merchant; Robert Looseley, Shoe-maker; Henry Jounken, Trader; Henry Wellling, Shoe-maker; & Robert Dove, Leather-Cutter; all now or late of the City of Philadelphia; & William Williams, Ship wright; Lawrence Fegan, Tavern-keeper; John Brown, distiller; & William Taylor, ship-wright; all now or late of the Northern liberties Township; And David Gregory, Mariner; John Tolley, Mariner; David Thompson & Charles Moran, Ship-wrights; all now or late of the district of Southwark: And John Buckingham, Laborer, now or late of the Township of Passyunk: And Joseph Bolton, Joiner; & John Butcher, Husbandman, both now or late of the Township of Blockley: And Peter Saur, Printer, now or late of German Town Township: And Stephen Styer, Yeoman, now or late of the Township of Whitpaine; all now or late of the County of Philadelphia: And Joel Bryan, Husbandman, now or late of the Township of Haycock; And George Burns, Weaver; Joseph Doan, Laborer; Isaac Mitchenor, Laborer; & John Rodgers, Laborer, all now or late of the Township of Plumstead; Hugh Lindon, School-master; Robert Coley, jun., Saddler; William Feli, Weaver; John Hill, Limeburner; & Dennis Easton, Laborer, all now or late

of the Township of Buckingham; Henry Dennis, Shipwright; John Dennis, Wheelwright; John Howell, Laborer; Mordecai Balderstone, Weaver; Uriah Lindy, Laborer; William Brown, Cooper; Jeremiah Hendrickson, Laborer; James M'Mullen, Laborer; Thomas Featherby, Miller; William Skelton, Laborer; Levy Kennett, Laborer; John Cable, Laborer; & Ephraim Williams, Laborer; all now or late of the Township of Solsbury; and Joseph Canby, Laborer; Thomas Canby, Blacksmith; Samuel Burrowes, Laborer; John Harvey, Laborer; & George Boatman, Laborer; all now or late of the Township of Upper Makefield; And Peter Price, Laborer, now or late of the Township of Middletown; And Thomas Martin, Cooper; John Stackhouse, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Doble, James Gilmore & Henry Hill, Husbandmen; all now or late of the Township of Falls; And Alexander Rickey, Laborer, now or late of the Township of Lower Makefield; Andrew De Normandie, Practitioner in Medicine; Benjamin Brown, Carpenter; William De Normandie, laborer; John Gosling, Shoemaker; Arthur Campbell, Laborer; John Stackhouse, Husbandman; John Poor, John Elwood & William Davis, Watermen; all now or late of the Township of Bristol; And Joseph Swift, Gentleman, Lieutenant in the Kings Army, now or late of the Township of Bensalem; Samuel Chapman & Amos Chapman, Husbandmen; Abram Chapman, Cooper; David Chapman, Miller; & Abraham Clark, Taylor; all now or late of the Township of Wrightstown; all now or late of the County of Bucks: And John Briggs, Husbandman, now or late of the Township of Willis Town; George Davis, Husbandman, now or late of the Township of Springfield; John Taylor, Tavern-keeper; John Moulder, Waterman; John Talbot, Wheelwright; & Thomas Barton, Sawyer; all now or late of the Township of Chichester: And Jesse Bean, junior; Jacob Tregoe, Blacksmith; Caleb Haines, Weaver; & Joshua Thomp-

son, Taylor; all now or late of the Township of Goshen: And Jacob Buffington, Carpenter; & William Stroud, Saddler; both now or late of the Township of West Bradford; Joseph Malin, Wheelright; & Elisha Malin, joiner; both now or late of the Township of East Whiteland; Edward Grissel, Laborer; & John Wilson, Taylor; both now or late of the Township of Thornbury; Will'm Millson, Taylor; Isaac Bullock, Laborer; Benjamin James, Cooper; & John Burnet, jun'r, Laborer; all now or late of the Township of Concord: And Samuel Hart, Laborer; & Abiah Park, Mason; both now or late of the Township of East Bradford; Jacob Cypher, Miller, now or late of the Township of Tredyffrin; Samuel Bell, Carpenter, now or late of the Township of Easton; William Maddock, Tavern keeper; William Dunn, Laborer; Joseph Edwards, Mason; George Dunn, Taylor; James Malin, Laborer; & Gideon Vernon, Husbandman; all now or late of the Township of Providence: And Christopher Wilson, Husbandman; & John Taylor, Grazier; both now or late of the Township of Ridley: Benjamin Miller, Saddler, now or late of the Township of East Caln; Joshua Proctor, Laborer, now or late of the Township of Newtown; Aaron Ashbridge, Waterman; Joseph Gill, Malster; Elias Vernon, Taylor; all now or late of the Township of Chester: And Daniel Register, Carpenter; now or late of the Township of Edgmont: And John Supplee, William Caldwell & James Hartnet, Husbandmen; John Musgrove, Trader; and William Andrews, Fuller; all now or late of the Township of Darby: And William Smith of Tinnicum Island; & William Anderson, Laborer; both now or late of the Township of Ridley; Henry Effinger, Junior, Hugh O'Cain, William Kennedy, Darby O'Cain, & James McClarin, Laborers; & Isaiah Worrell, Miller; All now or late of the township of Springfield: And Isaac Burk, Abraham Falkenton, Thomas Burnes, William Clarke, & George Good, Laborers; and William

Henry, Taylor; all now or late of the Township of Providence: And George Dunn, & David Maris, Taylors; & William Bell, Laborer; all now or late of the Township of Newtown; and Robert Kissack, Weaver; James Brown, Wheelwright; James Gorman & Enoch Gorman, Cordwainers; & Michael Crickley, Laborer; all now or late of the Township of Haverford, all now or late of the County of Chester; And John Spearing, Shoemaker; now or late of the Township of Eastman; John Stackhouse, Moses Morgan, Moses Wood, Abraham Long, Robert Stackhouse, Peter Snyder, John Rymel, John Ink, David Young, John Vaughan, Lawrence Marr, & Peter Hardy, Husbandmen; all now or late of the township of Mount Bethel: And James Lawson, & Edward McMichael, Husbandmen; both now or late of the Township of Lower Smithfield; & James Allen, Esq'r, now or late of Northampton Village; all now or late of the county of Northampton: And William Willis, Miller, & Richard Willis, Gunsmith; both now or late of the County of York: And John Wilson, Wheelwright, & Husbandman; and Andrew Fursuer, Laborer; both now or late of the Township of Allen; Lawrence Kilby, Cooper; William Curlan, Laborer; John Mc. Cart, Distiller & Laborer; & Francis Irwin, Carter; all now or late of the Township of East Pennsborough; all now or late of the County of Cumberland: And George Croghan, & Alexander McKee, formerly Indian Traders; Simon Girty, Indian Interpreter; James Girty, Laborer; & Matthew Elliott, Indian Trader; all now or late of the County of Westmoreland: And Malin Dunn, Taylor; now or late of the Township of Providence; have severally adhered to, & knowingly & willingly aided & assisted the Enemies of the State & of the United States of America by having joined their Armies at Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, within this State. We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain

powers & authorities to us given by An Act of General Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, & for vesting their Estates in this Commonwealth; for more effectually discovering the same, & for ascertaining & satisfying the lawful debts & claims thereupon;" Do hereby strictly charge & require the said James Inglis, Robert Coupar, Carpenter Wharton, John Chevalier, James Club, Benjamin Towne, James Smither, Joel Evans, Anthony Yeldall, William Morris, John Cunningham, William Taylor, Frederick Veizey, Arthur Thomas, Samuel Garrigues, Joseph Stansbury, John Bray, Ross Curry, John Johnson, John Airey, John Hales, Dunnin Irwin, John Pike, John Palmer, James Craigh, John Henderson, Benjamin Davis, George Spangler, James Fisher, Hugh Henry, Jacob Mayer, Isaac Wharton, Benjamin Gibbs, James Gregson, Thomas Bramhall, Samuel Jeffreys, Michael Connor, Robert Looseley, Henry Jounken, Henry Wellling, Robert Dove, William Williams, Lawrence Fegan, John Brown, William Taylor, David Gregory, John Tolley, David Thompson, Charles Moran, John Buckingham, Joseph Bolton, John Butcher, Peter Saur, Stephen Styer, Joel Bryan, George Burns, Joseph Doan, Isaac Mitchenor, John Rodgers, Hugh Lindon, Robert Coley, William Fell, John Hill, Dennis Easton, Henry Dennis, John Dennis, John Howell, Mordecai Balderstone, Uriah Lindy, William Brown, Jeremiah Hendrickson, James McMullen, Thomas Featherby, William Skelton, Levy Kennett, John Cable, Ephraim Williams, Joseph Canby, Thomas Canby, Samuel Burrows, John Harvey, George Boatman, Peter Price, Thomas Martin, John Stackhouse, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Doble, James Gilmore, Henry Hill, Alexander Rickey, Andrew De Normandie, Benjamin Brown, William De Normandie, John Gosling, Arthur Campbell, John Stackhouse, John Poor, John Elwood, William

Davis, Joseph Swift, Samuel Chapman, Amos Chapman, Abram Chapman, David Chapman, Abraham Clark, John Briggs, George Davis, John Taylor, John Moulder, John Talbot, Thomas Barton, Jesse Bean, Jacob Tregoe, Caleb Haines, Joshua Thompson, Jacob Buffington, William Stroud, Joseph Malin, Elisha Malin, Edward Grissel, John Wilson, William Millson, Isaac Bullock, Benjamin James, John Burnet, Samuel Hart, Abiah Parke, Jacob Cypher, Samuel Bell, William Maddock, William Dunn, Joseph Edwards, George Dunn, James Malin, Gideon Vernon, Christopher Wilson, John Taylor, Benjamin Miller, Joshua Proctor, Aaron Ashbridge, Joseph Gill, Elias Vernon, Daniel Register, John Supplee, William Caldwell, James Hartnet, John Musgrove, William Andrews, William Smith, William Anderson, Henry Effinger, Hugh O'Cain, William Kennedy, Darby O'Cain, James McClarin, Isaiah Worrell, Isaac Burk, Abraham Falkenton, Thomas Buras, William Clark, George Good, William Henry, George Dunn, David Maris, William Bell, Robert Kissack, James Brown, James Gorman, Enoch Gorman, Michael Crickley, John Spearing, John Stackhouse, Moses Morgan, Moses Wood, Abraham Long, Robert Stackhouse, Peter Snyder, John Rymel, John Ink, David Young, John Vaughan, Lawrence Marr, Peter Hardy, James Lawson, Edward McMichael, James Allen, William Willis, Richard Willis, John Wilson, Andrew Fursner, Lawrence Kilby, William Curlan, John McCart, Francis Irwin, George Groghan, Alexander M'Kee, Simon Girty, James Girty, Matthew Elliott & Malin Dunn, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the Counties within this State, on or before the third day of August next ensuing, & also abide their legal trial for such their Treasons, on pain that every of them, the said James Inglis, Robert Coupar, Carpenter Whar-

ton, John Chevalier, James Club, Benjamin Towne, James Smither, Joel Evans, Anthony Yeldall, William Morris, John Cunningham, William Taylor, Frederick Verner, Arthur Thomas, Samuel Garrigues, Joseph Stansbury, John Bray, Ross Curry, John Johnson, John Airey, John Hales, Dunnin Irwin, John Pike, John Palmer, James Craig, John Henderson, Benjamin Davis, George Spangler, James Fisher, Hugh Henry, Jacob Mayer, Isaac Wharton, Benjamin Gibbs, James Gregson, Thomas Bramhall, Samuel Jeffreys, Michael Connor, Robert Loosley, Henry Jounken, Henry Welfling, Robert Dove, William Williams, Lawrence Fegan, John Brown, William Taylor, David Gregory, John Tolley, David Thompson, Charles Moran, John Buckingham, Joseph Bolton, John Butcher, Peter Saur, Stephen Styer, Joel Bryan, George Burns, Joseph Doan, Isaac Mitchener, John Rodgers, Hugh Lindon, Rob't Coley, William Fell, John Hill, Dennis Easton, Henry Dennis, John Dennis, John Howell, Mordecai Balderstone, Uriah Lindy, William Brown, Jeremiah Hendrickson, James McMullen, Thomas Featherby, William Skelton, Levi Kennett, John Cable, Ephraim Williams, Joseph Canby, Thomas Canby, Samuel Burrowes, John Harvey, George Boatman, Peter Price, Thomas Martin, John Stackhouse, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Doble, James Gilmore, Henry Hill, Alexander Rickey, Andrew De Normandie, Benjamin Brown, William De Normandie, John Gosling, Arthur Campbell, John Stackhouse, John Poor, John Ellwood, William Davis, Joseph Swift, Samuel Chapman, Amos Chapman, Abraham Chapman, David Chapman, Abram Clark, John Briggs, George Davis, John Taylor, John Moulder, John Talbot, Thomas Barton, Jesse Bean, Jacob Tregoe, Caleb Haines, Joshua Thompson, Jacob Buffington, William Stroud, Joseph Malin, Elisha Malin, Edward Grissel, John Wilson, William Millson, Isaac Bullock, Benjamin James, John Burnet, Samuel

Hartnet, Abiah Parke, Jacob Cypher, Samuel Bell, William Maddock, William Dunn, Joseph Edwards, George Dunn, James Malin, Gideon Vernon, Christopher Wilson, John Taylor, Benjamin Miller, Joshua Proctor, Aaron Ashbridge, Joseph Gill, Elias Vernon, Daniel Register, John Suplee, William Caldwell, James Hartnet, John Musgrove, William Andrews, William Smith, William Anderson, Henry Effinger, Hugh O'Cain, William Kennedy, Darby O'Cain, James McClarin, Isaiah Worrell, Isaac Burk, Abraham Falkenton, Thomas Burns, William Clark, George Good, William Henry, George Dunn, David Maris, Will'm Bell, Robert Kissack, James Brown, James Gorman, Enoch Gorman, Michael Crickley, John Spearing, John Stackhouse, Moses Morgan, Moses Wood, Abraham Long, Robert Stackhouse, Peter Snyder, John Rymel, John Ink, David Young, John Vaughan, Lawrence Marr, Peter Hardy, James Lawson, Edward McMichael, James Allen, William Willis, Robert Willis, John Wilson, Andrew Fursuer, Lawrence Kilby, William Curlan, John McCart, Francis Irwin, George Croghan, Alexander McKee, Simon Girty, James Girty, Matthew Elliott & Malin Dunn; not rendering himself as aforesaid, & abiding the trial aforesaid, shall, from and after the said first day of August, stand & be attainted of High Treason, to all intents & purposes, & shall suffer such pains & penalties, & undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, & govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President, & the Seal of the State at Lancaster, this fifteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-eight.

Attested by order of the Council.

(Signed)—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of Attainder against Certain named Persons Adjudged Guilty of High Treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State; That is to say: Enoch Story, late Merchant; Samuel Garrigues, the elder, late clerk of the market and trader; **James Stevenson, late baker, Abraham** Carlisle, house carpenter; Peter Deshong, Miller; Alexander Bartram, trader; Christian Hook, attorney at law; Peter Miller, scrivener; Lodowick Kerker, butcher; Philip Marchington, trader; Edward Haalon, cooper and vintner; Alfred Clifton, gentleman; and Arthur Thomas, breeches maker; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia: And Thomas Livezey, late of the township of Roxborough, miller; John Roberts, late of the township of Lower-Merion, miller; Robert Iredale, the younger, and Thomas Iredale, both late of the township of Horsham, labourers; Joshua Knight, late of the township of Abingdon, blacksmith; John Knight, tanner; Isaac Knight, husbandman; Albinson Walton, late of the Township of Biberry, Husbandman; John Smith, late gauger of the port of Philadelphia; and Henry Hugh Ferguson, commissary of prisoners for General Howe; all late of the county of Philadelphia: And Samuel Biles, Esquire, late Sheriff of the county of Bucks; Walter Willett, late of the township of Southampton, husbandman; Richard Hovenden, late of the township of Newton, trader; and William Moland, late of the township of Warminster, husbandman; all late of the county of Bucks: And Henry Skyles, Thomas

Bulla, and David Dawson, husbandmen; Jacob James, late of the township of Goshen, innkeeper; Joseph Thomas, (heretofore sub-sheriff), yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, junior, labourer; and John Swanwick, late of the custom house, Philadelphia; all late of the county of Chester: And John Rankin and Evan Griffith, husbandman; William Love, late of the township of York; John Wilson, late of the township, of Huntingdon; and James Bracken late of the township of Tyrone; all late of the county of York; And William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh and Joseph Sutton, husbandmen; John Holder, Miller; Henry Oswalt, house-carpenter; Jacob Holder and George Holder, labourers; Owen Roberts, saw-mill man, all late of the county of Northampton: And Michael Witman, innkeeper; Matthew McHugh, of Lebanon, innkeeper; George Reine, of Earle township, miller; John Reine and Ingleholt Holtzinger, husbandmen; all late of the county of Lancaster: And Francis Saaderson, heretofore of the borough of Lancaster, and late of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, coppersmith, have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, within this State.

We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an act of General Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth: and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge and require the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Deshong, Alexander Bartram, Christian

Hook, Peter Miller, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marchington, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Clifton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezey, John Roberts, Robert Iredale, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willett, Richard Hovenden, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Bracken, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder, Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew McHugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger and Francis Sanderson (The said Francis Sanderson having a real estate in this Commonwealth) to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the peace of one of the counties withia this State, on or before Thursday the twenty-fifth day of June, next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their treasons, on pain that every of them the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Deshong, Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, Peter Miller, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marchington, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Cliffton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezey, John Roberts, Robert Iredale, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willett, Richard Hovendon, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Bracken, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder,

Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew McHugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger, and Francis Sanderson, not rendering himself as aforesaid, and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said twenty fifth day of June next stand and be attainted of high treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of high treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this state are to take notice of this and govern themselves accordingly.

"Given by order of the Council under the hand of the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President, and the seal of the State at ———— this ———— day ———— in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Attested by order of the Council.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in commission book No. 1, Page 61 &c.

Witness my hand & seal of office the 15th December, A. D. 1785. Math. Irwin, M. R.

A Proclamation of Embargo on victuals and provisions needed for the American Army.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The exportation of Victuals & Provisions from the United States of North America hath occasioned much difficulty in procuring supplies for the American Armies, & by the Capture of divers Vessels employed in such exporta-

* This is a duplicate of the proclamation of President Wharton on page 689.

tion, the forces of the Enemy have relieved from distresses otherwise likely to embarrass their operations for remedy, whereof, the Council do hereby an embargo on the exportation of Wheat, flour, rye, oats, spelts, barley, Indian Corn, beef, pork, or other Victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any parts or place beyond sea, & for that purpose do forbid the clearing out and dispatch, & the Sailing of any Ship or other Vessel on which any such Goods & Victuals shall be laden, of which the Naval Officer, the Commodore of the State Fleet, are required to take notice & govern themselves accordingly: Provided always, That the embargo shall be continued for Thirty days from the date of these Presents & no longer, & that the necessary Stores & Victuals during their voiages, as well for Ships of War as Merchant Vessels, shall not be hereby restrained.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Honorable GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice President, & the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-eight.

(Signed)—GEO. BRYAN, Vice President.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Sec'y.

Proclamation of Embargo.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE HONOURABLE GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the exportation of victuals and provisions from the United States of America hath occasioned difficulties in procuring supplies for the American armies, and for the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, our illustrious ally. And whereas it is become necessary to take effectual measures for obtaining a present supply for the said purposes. Wherefore, We do hereby lay an embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, spelts, barley, Indian corn, beef, pork, and other victuals whether alive or dead, from this state to any parts, or places beyond the sea; and, for that purpose, do forbid the clearing out and dispatch of any ship or other vessel, on which any such goods and victuals shall be laden; of which the Naval Officer, and all others concerned are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. This embargo to be continued thirty days from the date of these presents and no longer. But not extend to hinder the taking in of necessary stores of ships of War, or Merchant vessels for their respective cruises or voyages; nor to prevent the transportation of provisions for the armies of the said United States, or the Fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, such transportation to be licensed in every instance by us.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this

seventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Attest. GEO. BRYAN.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania in commission book No. I, Page 82.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 6th January A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

A Proclamation of Attainder against Certain named persons adjudged guilty of high treason.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, The following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: William Ross, Cordwainer, in Walnut Street; Robert White, Merchant and Mariner; Rich'd Palmer, Cabinet-maker; William Marshall, Pilot; John Burd, Butcher; John Colston, Stocking weaver; William Evans and John Evans, Carpenters; Alexander Smith, Blacksmith; James Warrell, Brewer; Dav'd Jones, Tavern-keeper and Constable; Hudson Burr, Hatter; John Barkett, Waterman; William Drewitt Smith, Druggist; and Alexa. Stedman, Esq'r, all now or late of the City of Philadelphia: And Thomas Green and Thomas Silkod, Yeoman, both now or late of the Township of Hatfield; and John Loughborough, Blacksmith; Joseph Comely, Yeoman; and John Burke, Taylor; all now or late of the Manor of Mooreland, all now or late of the County of Philadelphia: And Uriah Hughes, junior, Yeoman; now or

late of the Township of Buckingham; & David Burge, Blacksmith; & Courtland Todd, Miller; both nor or late of the Township of Solebury; & Joseph Kennard, Laborer; now or late of the Township of Plumstead; & Isaac Hutchinson, & Marmaduke Hutchinson, Yeoman; all now or late of the Township of New Britain; And Edward Jones & Jonathan Jones, Yeomen; and Enoch Morris, Wheelwright; all now or late of the Township of Hilltown; And John Dennis, Joiner; now or late of the Township of Richmond; & Peter Perlie, Yeoman; now or late of the Township of Durham; Jesse Jones, Laborer; now or late of the Township of Bensalem; & Jonathan Shaw, late Ensign in the American Army, all now or late of the County of Bucks: And John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Edward Gibbons & James Delong, Yeomen; all now or late of Emmorson's Valley: & Andrew Smith and Robert Nixon, Yeomen; both now or late of the Township of Lack, and Joseph King, Yeoman; & William Wright, Dyer; both now or late of the Township of Path Valley: & Dominick McNeal and John Stillwell, Yeomen; both now or late of the Township of Tuscarora; all now or late of the County of Cumberland: And Richard Weston, Yeoman; now or late of the Township of Frankstown, & Jacob Hare, Michael Hare & Samuel Barrow, Yeomen; all now or late of the Township of Barree; all now or late of the County of Bedford: And George Fields, Daniel Fields, Gilbert Fields, Isaac Dolston, Matthew Dolston, Isaac Dolston, junior, Morris Furner, Edward Furner, George Weitner, Henry Staaks, Patrick Hill & Matthew Russell, Yeomen; all now or late of the Township of Wioming; all now or late of the County of Northumberland: have severally adhered to, & knowingly & willingly aided & assisted the Enemies of this State, & of the United States of America, by having joined their Armies within this State.

And Whereas, The following named Persons, inhabitants of others of the United States of America, who have Real Estates within this Commonwealth; that is to say: Peter Campbell, Gentleman, & Isaac Allen, Attorney at Law, both now or late of Trenton, in the State of New Jersey; & Andrew Elliott, Esq'r, now or late of New York; have severally adhered to, & knowingly and willingly aided & assisted the Enemies of this State, & of the United States of America, by having joined their Armies at the City of New York, at the State of New York:

We, the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers & authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, & for vesting their Estates in this Commonwealth, & for more effectually discovering the same, & for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful Debts & claims thereupon," Do hereby strictly charge & require the said William Ross, Robert White, Richard Palmer, William Marshall, John Burd, John Colston, William Evans, John Evans, Alexander Smith, James Warrell, David Jones, Hudson Burr, John Burkett, William Drewitt Smith, Alexander Stedman, Thomas Green, Thomas Silkod, John Loughborough, Joseph Comely, John Burke, Uriah Hughes, Junior, David Burge, Courtland Todd, Joseph Kennard, Isaac Hutchinson, Thomas Hutchinson, Marmaduke Hutchinson, Edward Jones, Jonathan Jones, Enoch Morris, John Dennis, Peter Perfe, Jesse Jones, Jonathan Shaw, John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Henry Magee, Edward Gibbons, James Delong, Andrew Smith, Robert Nixon, Joseph King, William Wright, Dominick McNeal, John Stillwell, Richard Weston, John Hare, Michael Hare, Samuel Barrow, George Fields, Daniel Fields, Gilbert Fields, Isaac Dolston, Matthew Dolston, Isaac Dolston, jun'r, Morris Furner, Edward Furner, Henry Weitner, Henry

Staaks, Patrick Hill, Matthew Russell, Peter Campbell, Isaac Allen & Andrew Elliott, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the Counties within this State, on or before Tuesday the fifteenth day of December next ensuing, & also abide their legal trial for such their Treasons, on pain that every of them, the said William Ross, Robert White, Richard Palmer, William Marshall, John Burd, John Colston, William Evans, John Evans, Alexander Smith, James Warrell, David Jones, Hudson Burr, John Burkett, William Drewitt Smith, Alexander Stedman, Thomas Green, Thomas Silkod, John Loughborough, Joseph Comely, John Burke, Uriah Hughes, junior, David Burge, Courtland Todd, Joseph Kenyard, Isaac Hutchinson, Thomas Hutchinson, Marmaduke Hutchinson, Edward Jones, Jonathan Jones, Enoch Morris, John Dennis, Peter Perlie, Jesse Jones, Jonathan Shaw, John Campbell, William Campbell, James Little, Henry Magee, Edward Gibbons, James Delong, Andrew Smith, Robert Nixon, Joseph King, William Wright, Dominick McNeal, John Stillwell, Richard Weston, Jacob Hare, Michael Hare, Samuel Barrow, George Fields, Daniel Fields, Gilbert Fields, Isaac Dolston, Matthew Dolston, Isaac Dolston, junior, Merris Furner, Edward Furner, Henry Weitner, Henry Staaks, Patrick Hill, Matthew Russell, Peter Campbell, Isaac Allen, & Andrew Elliott, not rendering himself as aforesaid, & abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said fifteenth day of December next, stand & be attainted of High Treason, to all intents & purposes, & shall suffer such pains & penalties, & undergo all such forfeitures, as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do.

And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, & govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the

Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esquire, Vice President, & the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy eight.

(Signed)—GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

Attested by order of the Council.

T'y Matlack, Sec'y.

Proclamation of a day of Thanksgiving, 1778.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, through the course of the present year, to bestow great & manifold mercies on the people of these United States, & it being the indispensable duty of all Men gratefully to acknowledge their obligations to him for benefits received; And the Congress having recommended to the Legislative or Executive authority of each of the said States, to appoint Wednesday the thirtieth day of December next to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving & Praise, that all the people may, with united hearts, on that day express a just sense of his unmerited favors, particularly in that it hath pleased him, by his overruling Providence, to support us in a just & necessary War for the defence of our rights & liberties, by affording us reasonable supplies for our Armies; by disposing the heart of a powerful Monarch to enter into an alliance with us, & aid our cause; by defeating the Councils & evil designs of our Enemies, and giving us Victory over their Troops; & by the continuance of that union among these States, which, by his blessing, will be their future strength & glory:

And Whereas, Congress hath further recommended, That together with devout Thanksgiving may be joined a penitent confession of our sins, & humble Supplication for pardon, through the merits of our Saviour, so that under the smiles of Heaven, our public Councils may be directed, our Arms by land and Sea prospered, our liberty & independence secured, our Schools & Seminaries of learning flourish, our trade be revived, our Husbandry and Manufactures increased, & the hearts of all impressed with undissembled piety, with benevolence & zeal for the public good: And also recommended that recreations unsuitable to the purpose of such a Solemnity may be omitted on that day; therefore,

This Council do hereby recommend to the good people of the State to set apart Wednesday, the said thirtieth day of December next, for the purpose aforesaid.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Hon'ble GEORGE BRYAN, Esq'r, Vice President, & the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-Sixth day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-eight.

(Signed) GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Sec'y.

To the Assembly Transmitting a Letter from General Washington Calling on the State for Fifteen Hundred Militia.

In Council, Philad'a, October 8th, 1779.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT HAVING this morning receiv'd the enclosed Letter from his Excellency General Washington, dated West Point, the fourth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, the Council hath thought it proper to lay before you, for your advice

and assistance, fully confiding that the Magnitude and importance of the object of it will engage the immediate and most serious attention of your Honorable House.

By order of the Council.

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

To the Hon'e the Speaker of the Hon'e House of General Assembly.

To the Assembly Concerning measures for the relief of families of Philadelphia in need of flour and wood.

In Council, Philadelphia, October 9th, 1779.

Sir:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT HAVING expressed to the Council his apprehensions of great distresses among poor housekeepers in this city, from the high price of Flour, and proposed the taking measures, in concert with your Honourable House, for their relief, by distributing among them one hundred Barrells of Flour, giving a preference to such Families as have performed Militia duty; and also to take some effectual Measures to obtain a supply of Wood to the city by giving a Bounty to such Persons as shall bring the greatest quantity to this Market within a limited time, or otherwise. The Council Concurring in opinion with his Excellency, beg leave to recommend to the Honourable House to take the same into their consideration, and if they approve thereof, to express their approbation by a vote or resolve of the House.

By order of the Council.

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

Honb'e the Speaker of the House of Gen'l Assembly.

A Proclamation of Embargo on the exportation of victuals and provisions needed for the American Army and French fleet.

BY THE HONOURL. GEORGE BRYAN, ESQUIRE, Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Exportation of victuals and provisions from the United States of America hath occasioned difficulties in procuring supplies for the American Armies and for the Fleet of his most Christian Majesty, our illutsrious Ally:

And Whereas, It is become necessary to take Effectual Measures for obtaining a present supply for the said purposes: wherefore, we do hereby lay an Embargo on the exportation of Wheat, Flour, Rye, Oats, Speltz, Barley, Indian Corn, Beef, Pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any parts or places beyond sea; and for that purpose do forbid the clearing out and dispatch of any ship or other vessel on which any such goods and victuals shall be laden; of which the Naval officer and all others concerned are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. This Embargo to be continued Thirty days from the date of these presents, and no longer; But not to extend to hinder the taking in of necessary stores of ships of War or Merchant Vessels for their respective Cruises or Voyages, nor to prevent the Transportation of Provisions for the Armies of the said United States, or the Fleet of his most Christian Majesty—such Transportation to be licenced in every Instance by Us.

Given, by order of the Council, under the Hand of the Honourable George Bryan, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Elev

enth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice President.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Resignation of the Vice Presidency.

I GEORGE BRYAN, WHO FOR UPWARDS OF two years last past have held and enjoyed the office of Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, on this Eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, resign the said office.

As Witness my hand.

GEORGE BRYAN.

Acknowledged as the writing and act of Mr. Bryan before

Timothy Matlack, Sec'y.

JOSEPH REED.
President of the Supreme Executive Council, 1778-1781.

J. Reed

Chapter X.

JOSEPH REED.

President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1778-1781.

BORN OF SCOTCH IRISH PARENTAGE, A graduate of Princeton, and a lawyer by profession, Reed was eminently adapted to become the secretary and confidential adviser of the first of the Americans, George Washington. A confidential correspondent of Lord Dartmouth, Colonial Secretary, a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, and president of the second Provincial Convention, he had experience in public affairs which rendered him doubly useful. Appointed Adjutant General of the Army, upon his decision to retire from the military service, he was promoted by Congress to the grade of Brigadier General, with the purpose of assigning him to the command of the Light Horse, but this he declined, together with the offices of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Chief Justice of the reorganized province, and Member of Assembly, to each of which he was duly elected. He accepted, however, the position of member of the Supreme Executive Council for the county of Philadelphia, and was unanimously chosen President of that body. His administration of the affairs of the Province was character-

ized by the high degree of ability and energy which was expected from one who by temper and training was so well qualified for it. He abolished slavery, fostered the establishment of the University of Pennsylvania, and secured the loyalty of the provincial troops to the Continental army, while after his retirement, by his masterly conduct of the case between Connecticut and Pennsylvania he preserved to his state the vast territory on the Wyoming, which had long been claimed by Connecticut. After a wearisome period of illness, he died in 1785, at the early age of forty-four, leaving his administration—from December, 1778, to October, 1781—as one of the most distinguished episodes of Pennsylvania history.

Proclamation against the forestalling of markets.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The forestalling the Markets & engrossing great quantities of Articles of usual Consumption, have a manifest tendency to enhance the prices, odious & punishable by Law; But when such practices, are extended to Bread & the other necessaries of life, they become distressing and ruinous to the industrious poor, & most heinously criminal. In order therefore, to prevent as much as possible the inhabitants of this State from unwaringly falling into such dangerous & illegal practices, We do hereby make it known, that we have caused prosecutions to be commenced against some persons Charged with the above offences, and we do strictly charge the Justices of the Peace, Constables & other civil Officers, to make due enquiry into the above offences; & we do require the faithful inhabitants & Subjects of this State to whose knowledge the same may come, to make discovery thereof to the Officers of Justice, in order that the perpetrators may be brought to speedy & condign punishment.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President, & the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy-Nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attested by order of the Council, T. Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

In Council, Phila'a, Feb'ry 5, 1779.

Gentlemen:—

YOUR EARLY AND PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE upon the Public business, affords a happy presage that it will be conducted with Harmony and dispatch, & must demonstrate to our mutual constituents your regard & attention to their Interests. We shall endeavour to manifest a similar Spirit, & facilitate the measures which the public good may require, so that you may not be long detained from your families & private concerns; and the interests of the Public effectually & happily promoted. We have yet to lament, Gentlemen, that the futile & absurd ideas of conquering America are not yet so extinguished in the minds of our Enemies, as to induce them to give over the vain attempt, though it is highly probable, that instead of the pompous & useless marches of large Armies through a country which they could not conquer or retain, they will adopt the meaner & crueller plan of depredation & sudden inroad Against these; therefore, whether upon our Coasts or frontiers, it highly becomes us to make a seasonable provision; And in order to do this, as well as answer the various exigencies of government, we must request your earliest attention to your revenue, for without this you cannot expect security in War, or tranquility in peace. It is not to be expected that the current & ordinary income of the State will answer the extraordinary expences of War & danger; but it is high time the former should be ascertained, & so enlarged as to afford a prospect of Payment of the Public debts in a reasonable time. The policy of Congress in calling in so great a Sum as Fifteen millions of Dollars, at this time, will require a similar policy on our part, so as to avail ourselves of

the present plenty of Paper Money, and lessen a proportionate part of the Public debt. But in the meantime, it is our duty to acquaint you, that when we entered upon the execution of your Resolves of the 5th of December last, we found our Treasury in a condition very inadequate for the purpose you recommended, & we have just cause to apprehend that our embarrassments on this subject are increasing, as the circulation of two large emissions of paper money has been stopped in ordinary Payment, though received at Public Offices, from which we may naturally infer, that all public Payments will be made in those emissions, useless to the possessor in the common course of business. You will doubtless, therefore, esteem it necessary, if some mode to supply the Treasury with such Money as may be current, & upon such an estimate of the public expence as may be formed under our present circumstances.

Before we proceed to lay before you the several matters necessary for your consideration, we think proper to acquaint you how far the several resolutions of your last sessions have been carried into execution.

We have appointed Lieu. Col. Farmer, (a supernumerary officer,) Commissary for the purchase of the Articles enumerated in your resolve of the 5th December, and he has made purchases to a considerable amount. We applied to the Gentlemen of the Army in December last, for a plan of distribution, which, when received, the Articles will be forwarded for their relief & comfort. The upper bridge on Schuylkill is in part carried away; the Season of the year was too severe to admit the necessary work to be done for its security, though every step was taken for that purpose. The bridge at the middle ferry has been secured under our direction, by the care of the Officers & men of the Gallies, without any Article of considerable expence to the public. The Cloathing of the Officers of the

Army has been and will be an article of considerable expence; Finding the public & the army injured, in some respects, by the management of the department, we removed one Officer and shall inspect the conduct of all others, that abuses may not be repeated. We have disposed of all the Gallies & armed boats, except such as were necessary for immediate protection & defence, & could be well manned. We have discharged & paid off the Officers and men of the State Fleet who were supernumary, so as to reduce the remaining expence to a sum comparatively small. The heavy expence of the Gun factory, though we had no reason to complain of the management of it, we have wholly suppressed, from a view of our present stock of arms, & belief that the State may now be supplied on cheaper terms. We have discharged some old and heavy demands of the recruiting service, the militia of the back Counties, and the Artificers formerly employed in public works. The Current and usual expenditures have also had their claims though but in part, satisfied. On the Sixteenth day of January last, we procured from Congress Sixty Thousand Pounds. The inconveniences of such applications to the United States, & the difficulties upon them, are well known to some of the Honorable members of your House; and as the advance of Money to this State by Congress has been very great, (however the final balance of the account may be,) we cannot but believe you will approve of moderation & economy in such applications.

With such various demands, & many of them very pressing, & having no representation made to us, either collectively or individually, of any depredations on Trade until Monday last, till last Week, & no suitable Vessell to be found in the Harbor, we did not attempt to provide a Ship of War for the protection of Trade; for had no other difficulty occurred, the impossibility, in our circumstances, of answering the heavy demands

which it would have occasioned, was alone a sufficient bar; We might also had here, that our Treasury having only the reprobated emissions, (except the Sixty Thousand Pounds,) this stroke of general finance has affected all our measures.

Agreeable to your desire, we made deligent enquiry after the forestallers of flour and other provisions in this City, & caused several suspected persons to be prosecuted; but whether the complaints were not well founded, or from a reluctance in the inhabitants to appear on such prosecutions, the parties were dismissed. We also issued a Proclamation, reprobating & prohibiting all such practices. Most earnestly do we wish an effectual remedy might be provided; but a more general detestation and abhorrence of them, we apprehend, must take place, before such remedy can be had.

We would now suggest such modes as have occurred to us to remove, at least in part, some of those evils we feel, & many of those we fear. We think there are many proper subjects of Taxation yet untouched, & others too lightly; such as all Carriages for pleasure & convenience only, & plate. The possessors of Slaves & indented Servants, can also well afford to pay an additional duty. These, with a general plan of Taxation adapted to the present value of Money, & carried fairly & firmly into execution, would have a great effect. But we would also recommend the Sale of the forfeited Estates, with all convenient speed. The prices would bear a proportion to the public debts, & at least put us on a certain footing in this respect. Considerations of a political kind, we think, also press this measure forcibly. We would also recommend the accumulation of fines & other pecuniary penalties, not so much as a fund of supply, as necessary for the advancement of public justice & the good order of the government. Fees & other licence money, & especially on Taverns, accruing to the State, & also such Fees as

accrue to Officers or others, & have not been sufficiently raised to answer the exigencies of the present times, we think may also justly admit of increase, under some general proportional estimate. For we are bound to inform you that the present penalties for decline of necessary, though troublesome Offices, or for neglect or misconduct therein, & the allowances made, are now so reduced in value as to afford no sanction or encouragement for the execution of the Laws.

We would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of Slavery, so disgraceful to any people, & more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, & upon whom providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favor & protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions & regulations as will not injure the community, & will imperceptibly enable them to relish & improve the Station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the Annals of History, which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind, & the memories of those will be held in grateful & everlasting remembrance, who shall pass the Law to restore & establish the rights of Human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point, as to go beyond what may be deemed by some the proper line of our duty, & acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a Law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you.

The unhappy disputes upon our borders, & progressive encroachments, especially on the part of Virginia, will naturally remind us how important it is that there should be as early a decision of these points as possible. By a Resolution of Congress passed the 23d of December, 1775, it was recommended to the State of

Connecticut "Not to introduce any Settlers on the disputed lands till the further order of Congress, or until the said dispute should be sttled."

The present depopulated state of that disputed Territory may make it very proper, not only to remind the remaining settlers from Connecticut of their precarious tenure, but the State itself of this resolve, which we apprehend never had the effect intended. The papers from Virginia, received since your late adjournment, are transmitted herewith; from them you will judge what probability there is of a termination of disputes in that quarter. But so much do we wish to relieve our unhappy brothers from these distressing & irritating Claims, that we shall esteem our time and labor devoted to a most valuable purpose, in executing any measures you may determine for their relief, even to a personal attendance of any of our members on the scene of controvercy, if you shall judge it necessary.

Some municipal laws in the administration of Justice, we would also recommend; such as establishing a Court of errors on judgments given in the Supreme Court. It appearing to us that a determination of a single tribunal, binding upon the lives & properties of the Subjects of the State, without review or revisal in any case, must, from the frailty of human nature only, soon be productive of great inconveniences. We would wish they should be prevented rather than remedied. The Suppression of Theatrical entertainments, formerly recommended by Congress, to which we would add Horse-racing, gaming & other diversions, productive of idleness & dissipation of manners, seems to us to claim the notice of the Representatives of an undepraved & œconomical people. Duelling, that resource of misapplied courage, so dangerous to the peace of families & society, has lately grown so much into practice that it may justly claim a share of your notice & censure.

The abuses of the process of attachments & replevins, which are taken out upon the Estates of at-

tainted Traytors, & upon Seizures for fines, & other public demands, call for some wholesome restraints.

Some prudent & proper cautions against clandestine Marriages, so often fatal to the peace & happiness of families, are highly deserving of notice. If, as in all other cases where a third party is injured, the bond given on the Licence was assignable to the Parent or Guardians, for their special benefit, & publications of all marriages not celebrated upon Licence was required, it might have a happy tendency to introduce a prudent restraint, without iatrenching upon the freedom of marriage, which the policy of all wise States has most judiciously encouraged & protected.

We shall now offer the last, though not the least, object of your public enquiry & deliberations; we mean the nature & extent of the claims or Estates of the late Proprietaries, and their consistency with the interest & happiness of the people under the late revolution. To reconcile the rights & demands of Society with those of private justice & equity in this case, will be worthy your most serious attention; nor ought the magnitude of the object, or the splendor & influence heretofore annexed to the power derived from that source, deter you from the enquiry or dazzle you in the pursuit. The just regard due to the suspended rights of many individuals of this State, & the common interests of all, do not admit that it should any longer be kept out of sight, though war, with all its calamities & confusion, has hitherto excluded it from the notice of a Government founded on the authority of the people only.

JOSEPH REED, President.

To the Assembly Concerning the alleged impressing of French seamen by masters of vessels, subjects of the State of Pennsylvania.

In Council, Philad'a, Feb'ry 16, 1779.

THE CONSUL OF HIS MOST CHRISTIAN Majesty, having before the opening of the Session, represented to the President that the Seamen of his nation in the service of His Majesty, & also in the employ of his Subjects trading to this State, were frequently inveigled & taken off by masters of Vessels, & others, Subjects of our State, to the great injury of the Navy & Commerce of France, was desired to give a written state thereof, & also of his expectations on that subject. He has now laid before us a memorial, not only specifying the grievance, but suggesting some measures of relief. We herewith transmit the papers officially delivered to us for your consideration, at the same time observing, that the special complaint has been satisfactorily redressed, upon application to Capt. Barry.

We also transmit to your Hon'ble House a complaint on the same subject, exhibited to us by the Captains of the Gallies employed for the defence of the State, upon which this Council entered into & published a cautionary resolve; But whether this will be sufficiently remedial, may admit of some doubt. We think proper to recommend it to your notice.

JOSEPH REED, President.

To the Assembly Concerning measures of relief for the Scarcity of Bread in the State of Massachusetts Bay.

AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSIONS WE laid before a Letter from the Hon'ble the President &Council of the Massachusetts Bay, representing the very great scarcity of bread in that State,

& requesting the friendly aid of this State for their relief.

Yesterday the Letter which now accompanies this message, was presented by the Gentlemen who are mentioned in it, & are deputed by the General Court of that State to renew the former application.

By refering to the Law passed last Session, intituled "An Act to prohibit the exportation of Provisions from the State of Pennsylvania for a limited time, you will observe that the relaxing powers of this board do not reach the present case, so that, if upon conference or otherwise with the Gentlemen deputed on this occasion, your Hon'ble House should think proper to favor their application, it will be necessary to extend the powers in this instance also, as the transportation by land is deemed impracticable in our present circumstances.

JOSEPH REED, President.

March 30, 1779.

Proclamation enjoining a due obedience to the militia laws.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELL'Y JOSEPH REED, ESQUIRE, President, & Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, there is just cause to believe that our cruel & inveterate Enemies, despairing of the Conquest of America by open & manly force, are about to adopt the mean and savage Policy of distress & depredation; and as a vigorous, firm, & united resistance can alone (under Providence) enable us to dis-

appoint & defeat their barbarous design. We do hereby most earnestly exhort the good people of this State to prepare themselves for such events.

And we do particularly enjoin & require the General Officers, Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, Field & other Officers of Militia, diligently to exert themselves in arraying, training & disciplining the Militia of the State, as by Law directed. Enforcing the said Law against all delinquents, & encouraging & animating by their presence & example, those brave & faithful Subjects who chearfully stand forth in defence of the liberties of their Country. We do also exhort & enjoin all Officers, both civil & military, to make diligent search after the public Arms & accoutrements which have been disposed & lost through the Country, & to recommend & endeavour to have all the Fire Arms in their respective districts & Counties put in the best repair, so as to be ready on the shortest notice. And as the designs of the Enemy, so far as they may regard this State, must in their immediate effects (unless frustrated) desolate those parts exposed to the Sea on one side & the frontiers on the other, we do in a special manner, recommend a spirit of Union, harmony and mutual Affection, as the most effectual weapon of defence, laying aside all animosities, dissentions & uncharitableness, & then we need not doubt, but (with the blessings of God) we may as we have heretofore done, repel our invaders, with shame, disgrace & disappointment, & in a short time enjoy the blessings of peace on free & honorable terms.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excell'y Joseph Reed, Esq'r, President, & the Seal of the State, at Philad'a, this Second day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred & Seventy-nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Concerning Certain Matters of Finance in Conference with a Committee of the Assembly.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ASSEMbly and of this Council, now made the following report, Vizt:

"Whereas, the Hon'ble the Continental Congress have, for various good reasons, called out of circulation the whole of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, & April 11th, 1778, under certain regulations, as mentioned in their resolve of January 2d, 1779:

And Whereas, the manner of Exchange as therein mentioned, would be grevious & burthensome to many of the good people of this State, by reason of their very great distance from the place of exchange, the smallness of the quantity many of those persons are possessed, of & the enormity of Travelling charges; many of the persons so situated had better lose their little all than spend it in negotiating an exchange. This House, ever desirous to relieve the distresses of their constituents as much as in them lies, do

Resolve, That Thomas Hislap be, & he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Exchange for the County of Chester; John Hubley for the County of Lancaster; Michael Hahn for the County of York; John Agnew for the County of Cumberland; John Heester for the County of Berks; John Arndt for the County of Northampton; David Espie for the County of Bedford; Robert Martin for the County of Northumberland; & Edward Cooke for the County of Westmoreland, under the regulations herein after mentioned, Viz:

That each of the said Commissioners of exchange before named, shall give public notice in their respective Counties, of their appointments to that duty; & shall upon application made, receive such sums of Money, of the dates before-mentioned, as may be offered for exchange by every inhabitant of this State, before the first day of June next, & pass his receipt for

the same; & shall make fair entries, in a book prepared for that purpose, of the names & surnames of each person depositing money, as also of the Sum of Money so deposited, keeping each man's money bound in a bundle by itself, & indorced with the Owner's name, & the number of Dollars contained.

That each of the Commissioners aforesaid shall, before the first day of June next, deposit all the Monies by him received for the purpose of exchange, into the Continental Loan Office of this State, taking the Continental Loan-Officer's receipt for the same, agreeable to the resolution of Congress.

That the said Commissioners of exchange shall receive from the Commissioner of Loans, new bills, to the Amount of the Sum deposited for exchange, & shall, as soon as convenient, repay the persons & cancel his receipts, reserving to himself, out of each Man's money, at the rate of Two and a-half Dollars for every hundred Dollars, for his trouble & expences in negociating said exchange.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House be directed to publish these resolutions in all the German & English Newspapers, once every week for one month.

Whereas, it was resolved the last sitting of this Assembly, that the wages of the members of this House for said sitting, shall be Two Pounds five Shillings per diem, & one Shilling & Six Pence per mile, for their travelling expences; The Speaker, Three Pounds per diem, with the mileage allowed the members, & the Clerk of the House Four pounds Ten Shillings per diem, for which a Law should be passed this session, to provide for the same & the future wages of said members:

And Whereas, the necessary & unavoidable business of this House has prevented said bill from being enacted into a Law; therefore,

Resolved, That each member of this House shall be

allowed for this sitting eight Dollars per diem; The Speaker Four Pounds per diem, the Clerk of this House five pounds per diem, his assistant Clerk Three Pounds Ten Shillings per diem, & each & every of said members are to have & receive Two Shillings & Six Pence per mile for every mile they shall travel to & from this House, which, with the wages of last sitting, be provided for by a Law next meeting of this House:

And Whereas, the wages now allowed to our delegates in Congress & the members of the Supreme Executive Council, are not adequate to their necessary expences; therefore,

Resolved, That each Delegate in Congress for this State, shall have and receive for every day he has or shall attend in Congress, from the last election of Delegates for this State, Five pounds per diem, & every member of the Supreme Executive Council, shall have and receive for every day he has attended or shall attend on the duties of his Office, since the first day of February last, Three pounds per diem.

On motion,

Resolved, That Jared Ingersoll, Esq'r, the gentleman employed as an assistant by the Attorney General, agreeable to a resolve of this House in the case of the Proprietary claims, be allowed One Hundred Pounds for his said services.

The Joint Committee of Council & Asembly beg leave to report to their respective Houses, That in pursuance of the resolutions of the 25th of March last, That have conferred with the Hon'ble Mess. Paca, Laurens, Adams, R. H. Lee, & Root, a Committee of Congress on the subject matter of the representation made on the said day; That the same hath been fully & freely discussed; That the Conferees of Congress gave this Committee very ample assurances of the disposition of Congress to preserve the most perfect harmony, &

remove all ground of apprehension or uneasiness from the minds of the good people of this State; That such mutual overtures of friendship & explanation have been made in the course of the said conference, as afford a prospect of lasting harmony & confidence, & in order to cement and confirm these happy & beneficial sentiments, & to disappoint the Enemies of the common cause, who take encouragement from all appearances of dis-union, it will be proper to give some open proof of the happy issue of this conference; for this purpose, the joint Committee beg leave to propose to their respective bodies the following Resolves, as tending to promote the desirable & important end aforesaid, Viz:

Resolved, That the unanimity & harmony between the representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, & each State individually, have been, under God, the happy means of our past success, & the only sure foundation whereon to rest our future hopes of terminating the contest with Great Britain with honor & advantage.

Resolved, That the Legislature & Executive authorities of this State, entertain the most proper sentiments of veneration & esteem for the Hon'ble the Continental Congress, & repose a perfect confidence in the wisdom & integrity of that Hon'ble body, which it is their intention to manifest on all occasions.

JOSEPH REED, President,
In behalf of the Council.
JOHN HARRIS,
In behalf of the Assembly.

A Proclamation laying an Embargo on vessels outward bound.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELL'Y JOSEPH REED, ESQ'R, President, & the Supreme Executive Council of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, the Hon'ble the General Assembly of this State, at the earnest solicitations & instance of the Merchants & Traders of this City, did resolve, that a Ship of War should be fitted out with all Possible dispatch, for the protection & security of the Trade & Commerce of this State:

And this Board having accordingly procured and equipped a Vessel for the said purposes, at a very great Public expence, it is now represented that notwithstanding the great encouragement given, a sufficient number of Seamen & Mariners have not yet entered on board said Ship, & also that many Masters of outward bound Vessels have received & carried off seamen belonging to said Ship, who had taken the Public bounty, whereby there is just cause to fear that the said Ship may be delayed on her Cruize, & our inveterate Enemies continue their depredations & insults without any Check:

In order therefore, the more effectually to execute the beneficial intentions of the Legislature, & answer the reasonable expectations of the Merchants and other Traders, by affording them immediate relief & protection: (all other measures to remedy said evil having been found ineffectual:)

We do hereby lay an embargo on all outward bound Vessels whatsoever, for & during the space of Fifteen days, and for that purpose do forbid the clearing out & dispatch, & the sailing of any Ship or other Vessel,

of which the Naval Officer, the Commanding Officers of the Gallies & of the Forts on the Delaware, & the said State Ship, & all other Officers in the service of this State, are to take notice & govern themselves accordingly.

And Whereas, it hath been represented to this Board that some persons, preferring their own private gain to the benefit & service of their Country, have clandestinely Shipped & exported Flour & other Provisions, contrary to the Law of this State; We do, therefore, hereby strictly enjoin & require all Merchants, Traders, Masters of Vessels, & others, to Pay a due regard to the said Law declaring that the most effectual measures will be taken to detect & punish such parties in future, & the Law enforced in its fullest extent.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excell'y the President, & the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy-Nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest:—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Proclamation of Attainder of Frederick Kisselman.

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED ESQUIRE President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, Frederick Kisselman late an inhabitant of this State, Trader, hath adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America by having joined their armies at the City of New York. We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid by

virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful Debts and claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge and require the said Frederick Kisselman to render himself, to some, or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before the twentieth day of June next ensuing, and also abide his legal trial for such his treason, on pain that he, the said Frederick Kisselman not rendering himself as aforesaid, and abiding his trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said twentieth day of June next, stand and be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency the President and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

Attest.—T. Matlack, Sec.

Proclamation Continuing an Embargo.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, We by our Proclamation dated on the thirtieth day of April last, did lay an embargo on all vessels within this port. And Whereas, the purposes of the said Embargo are not yet fully answered. We do therefore think proper and do hereby further continue the said Embargo until the first day of June next, unless sooner revoked by the authority of this Board.

Given by order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Attest:

JOSEPH REED, President.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in Commission Book No. 1, Page 87.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 5th January, A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin, M. R.

Proclamation Revoking An Embargo.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas the purposes for which the embargo hath been layed by several proclamations of the thirtieth day of April last, and the fourteenth day of May instant, on all vessels outward bound from this State have been in a great measure answered. Wherefore, we do hereby revoke and disannul the same, hereby permitting all vessels not exporting any provisions contrary to law to depart this port, the aforesaid prohibition notwithstanding. Of all which the Naval Officer and all others concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the less seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Attest:

JOSEPH REED, President.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. 1, Page 87.

Witness my hand and the seal of office the 5th January, A. D. 1786.

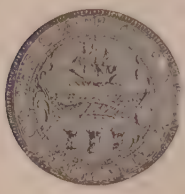
Math. Irwin, M. R.

Proclamation of Attainder against Sundry Persons Adjudged Guilty of High Treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



Whereas, the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: John Bartlett, late clerk in the Custom-House of Philadelphia; and George Knapper, baker; both now or late of the city of Philadelphia: And Joseph Greswold, distiller; John Clark, late Sheriff's clerk; John Mackinett, merchant; John Kearsley, gentlemen; son of Doctor John Kearsley, deceased; John Adams, silk weaver; and Thomas Mackiness, trader; all now or late of the Northern Liberties township: And Peter Arthur, house-carpenter; George Ensor, cooper; Dennis Crockson, lumber merchant; John Patterson, joiner; and William Rhodden, mariner; all now or late of the district of Southwark; And Jacob Falkenstine, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Passyunk; Nathan Roberts, yeoman; now or late of the towaship of Bristol; Daniel Jones, yeoman; now or late of the township of Mooreland; John Robeson, cordwainer; and Isaac Taylor, yeoman; both now or late of the township of Whitpaine; Thomas Gordon, yeoman; now or late of the township of Oxford; Holton Jones, hatter; now or late of the township of Germantown; and Daniel Williams, yeoman; now or late of the township of Horsham; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia: And Robert Land, late Justice of the peace; John Land, and Hugh Jones, yeomen; all now or late of the settlement of Cushichtun; Isaac Walker, yeoman; now or late of the

settlement of Lachawack; Low Flemmin, yeoman; now or late of the township of Mount Bethel; Henry Steininger and George Philip Wertman, yeoman, both now or late of the township of Lynn, all now or late of the county of Northampton; have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this State.

And Whereas, the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: Charles Eddy, iron-monger; and Thomas York, sail-maker and merchant; both now or late of the city of Philadelphia * * * * * * * * * * * * * * have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America by having joined their armies at New York, in the State of New York. We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Assembly entitled "An act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby strictly charge and require the said John Bartlett, George Knapper, Joseph Greswold, John Clark, John Mackinett, John Kearsley, John Adams, Thomas Mackiness, Peter Arthur, George Ensor, Dennis Crockson, John Patterson, William Rhodden, Jacob Falkenstine, Nathan Roberts, Daniel Jones, John Robeson, Isaac Taylor Thomas Gordon, Holton Jones, Daniel Williams, Robert Land, John Land, Hugh Jones, Isaac Walker, Low Flemmin, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Charles Eddy and Thomas York * * to render themselves respectively to some or one of

the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Thursday, the fifth day of August next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their Treasons, on pain that every of them the said John Bartlett, George Knapper, Joseph Greswold, John Clark, John Mackinett, John Kearsley, John Adams, Thomas Mackiness, Peter Arthur, George Ensor, Dennis Crockson, John Patterson, William Rhodden, Jacob Falkenstine, Nathan Roberts, Daniel Jones, John Robeson, Isaac Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Holton Jones, Daniel Williams, Robert Land, John Land, Hugh Jones, Isaac Walker, Low Flemmin, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Charles Eddy and Thomas York * * *

To the Assembly concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

IT IS WITH THE GREATEST SATISFACTION WE congratulate you upon the various successes which have distinguished the Period of your recess. While the most consummate Bravery and discipline have Marked the enterprizes of our Troops by Land, Glory and Victory have attended those of our Allies by Sea, successes which at once reflect the highest Honour upon themselves and the respective Nations, and Afford the fairest prospects of speedy Tranquility and peace.

When, to these happy events, we add the accession of another great and foreign Power to the Interests of America, and that the Year has been Crowned with a most plentiful Harvest, we cannot but admire and acknowldege the favour and goodness of Providence. In short, nothing seems left us to wish but a revival of that Public Spirit and Virtue, which shone with so much Lustre in the early days of this Contest, and which seems now necessary for the restoration of Publick Credit, and the relief of our suffering Frontiers. To both these objects, we must request your immediate and unremitted attention, and to this end shall now lay before you sundry resolutions of the Honourable the Congress, for calling in large sums of the present emissions. We esteem ourselves happy in the reflection, that no steps for the Security of the exposed Counties were omitted by us. The most Seasonable orders for stationing a Body of Militia, and also raising Five Companies of rangers, were issued, and every supply required has been sent without delay. That the orders for the Militia were not punctually Complied with in some Counties, and in others wholly neglected, is what we have great reason to lament; at the same time, that we think it well deserving of

serious enquiry, that due praise may be given to those who merit it. We cannot but deem such self-Exemptions from Publick Duty as Tending to a Criminal relaxation of the Bonds of Society, and a departure from the Duties of a well regulated Government. All the Papers will now be laid before you, from which you will observe that, disappointed in the Expected aid, the Frontier Inhabitants have formed themselves into Companies and associations for defence, in the Course of which Expenses have been contracted, which, if they appear in the same light to you as they have done to us, you will not hesitate to discharge, and thus encourage them to continue as a Barrier to the more improved and settled Counties. How far the revisal and Collecting the Militia Law, with its various supplements, into one Compleat system, will tend to remedy the like evils in future, we submit to your Consideration. The necessity of Supporting a well regulated Militia, we think, is Confirmed by every day's observation and experience; and while the Enemy is receiving reinforcements with the avowed purpose of desolating the Country, we deem it a Measure highly necessary your attention, as well as that of every Friend to the Freedom and Interests of the State.

The Generous resolutions of your Honourable House at the last Sessions, for the relief of the Army and the Fleet, and which we have Executed with our best Judgment and attention, have had the most happy effects in conciliating the affections and respect of those brave and valuable Men, and cementing a Friendship between the Civil and Military powers, highly honourable to both and beneficial to all. We wou'd recommend the Cloathing them with the sanction of Law, as a Measure pleasing to them and perfectly consonant to the views of the House. We conceive nothing now remains on this subject but to make some early and suitable provision as a reward for their Dan-

gers, Sacrifices and Fatigues, to enable them to return to civil Life, with honour and advantage, when their Military Services may be no longer Necessary, and we hope a mode may be devised for this purpose not oppressive or Burthensome to the Farmer or Tradesman, and yet satisfactory to them. The Honor reflected on the State by General Wayne and the Troops of the Pennsylvania Line, during this Campaign, wou'd have attracted our immediate acknowledgment, if the approach of your Sessions had not inclined us to wait your concurrence, that the Marks of our attention might be more proportionate to the service they have done, and the glory they have acquired.

We also, Gentlemen, most earnestly recommend to you to proceed in the great business of the Proprietary estates, at least so far as to give the next Assembly an opportunity to put the finishing hand to this important and necessary work.

The experience of Mankind, the Practice of other Countries and Nations, the Sentiments of the Greatest Writers on Government, and even our own observation during this great contest, in which the various principles which govern the Human Mind have been drawn forth into view and action, we think fully demonstrate that neither the Peace, Liberty or Safety of Pennsylvania, can be deemed secure, while this powerful Interest attached in all its branches to the powers we have abjured and abandoned, is permitted to retain its full force and influence among us. At present the subject is disentangled from all other considerations of a Publick nature. Shou'd it, by delay, mingle itself with the Negotiations of a General Peace, we may long Lament, and posterity will Justly blame our Indolence or Timidity, which has lost the precious opportunity of rescuing this State from one of the appendages of its former Bondage, and placing it on the same equal Level of Liberty, interest, tranquility, and Independence, with its Sister States. The Safety of the People

is the Supreme and Pre-eminent Law and Bond of Society, and when, as in the present case, this can be secured consistent with the rights of Private Justice, we shou'd hold ourselves inexcusable if we did not express our Sentiments with Freedom, and assure you that the General expectation and voice of the People, so far as our knowledge extends, concurs with them.

The Constitution of this State, with a wisdom and foresight which does honor to its Framers, having considered the education of Youth as a matter of great importance to the interests of Society, and order of Government; we have been led to an enquiry into the nature and Government of those Institutions which at present subsist. It is with concern we observe a general neglect of this great Duty, both in Town and Country, while the growing attention of other States invites the Youth from this, and must produce effects equally repugnant to Public benefit and private convenience.

The principal institution in this State, founded on the most free and Catholic principles, raised and cherished by the hand of Public Bounty, appears by its charter to have allied itself so closely to the Government of Britain, by making the allegiance of its Governors to that State a Pre-requisite to any official Act, that it might well have been presumed they wou'd have sought the aid of Government for an establishment consistent with the revolution, and conformable to the great changes of Policy and Government.

But whatever have been the Motives, we cannot think the good People of this State can or ought to rest satisfied, or the protection of Government be extended to an institution framed with such manifest attachment to the British Government, and conducted with a General inattention to the authority of the State.

The influence of a seat of learning upon the peace

and good order of Government, have, we think, been too fully exemplified in the country from which we have separated, to permit any well regulated State to neglect or overlook it.

How far there has been any deviation from the liberal ground of its first establishment, and a Pre-eminence given to some societies, in prejudice to others equally Meritorious, the former enquiries of Your Honourable House will enable you to determine; for us, it is sufficient to declare, that as learning or science are of no party or sect, we wish to see them promoted on the most liberal principles, giving to all denominations of Christians equal rights and Priviledges.

As Corporations compose a species of Internal Government, in all great changes they have been considered as objects of Public attention and care, that their subordination, obedience, and support to the Supreme and Governing Powers of the State, might be secured and preserved. This is a Just and necessary Policy we think, worthy of imitation, as the object of the Institution, whether Civil, Religious, or Charitable, may at the same time remain inviolate.

The Law for prohibiting the exportation of Provisions having expired on the first Instant, we thought proper to continue the Embargo until the Twentieth of this Month, that in the Interval Your Honourable House might take this subject into consideration—a subject of very great importance to the commercial, as well as General Interest of the State.

The Public Highways, Gentlemen, will also require your care and attention; the laws respecting them are expired by their own limitation, and the present Condition of the roads is too well known to make it necessary for us to enlarge upon the duty and propriety of making a suitable provision on this head.

We must also recommend to your consideration the

officers of Government. However Generous or adequate the Provision for their support, when called forth by you or the People to the discharge of Publick duty, you must be sensible that the accumulated prices of all the necessaries of life since that time must make their situation very distressing; and that instead of "a reasonable compensation when called to Publick Service, to the prejudice of their private affairs," which the Constitution declares to be a right, they must lessen their private property, and sink into Poverty and distress. As the People of this State have in every period exhibbitted a Noble and exemplary Generosity in support of Government, it cannot be doubted they will, in this case, answer every Just and reasonable expectation.

In Conformity to the Laws of this State, and your desire, we have proceeded to the sale of the Confiscated estates, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the sums arising therefrom are so considerable as to afford a great relief to the good People of the State from their Public Burthens; and that the ship which, under your resolves, we fitted out for defence of the Trade of the State, has not only answered that important end, but has been so successfull as in a great Measure to Compensate the expense of the undertaking.

Our anxiety to perpetuate and extend the Blessings of Freedom, and enlarge the circle of humanity, Induce us to remind you of the Bill for emancipating the Children born of Negro and Mulatto Parents. We wish to see you give the compleat sanction of Law to this noble and generous purpose, and adorn the annals of Pennsylvania with this bright display of Justice and publick Virtue.

Thus, Gentlemen, having laid before you a general state of our Publick affairs, nothing remains but to assure you of our cheerfull concurrence and assistance

where requisite to facilitate and promote the discharge of Your Public Duties, and express our confidence in your Wisdom, Prudence, and dispatch.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Philadelphia, September 9th, 1779.

Proclamation Demanding the Surrender of all Persons who had been engaged in Certain Disturbances.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

The late melancholy events in this city must fill the mind of every good man and virtuous Citizen with the deepest regret and concern. They must impress every one with the necessity of obedience and respect to publick authority as the only sure foundation of tranquility and peace. The undue countenance and encouragement which has been shown to persons disaffected to the Liberty and Independence of America, by some whose rank and character in other respects, gave weight to their conduct, has been the principal cause of the present commotion—the unwearied opposition, and the contempt manifested in many instances to the Laws and publick authority of the state, have also contributed—and Justice also requires us to declare, that some licentious and unworthy characters, taking advantage of the unhappy tumult artfully kindled by themselves, have led many innocent and otherwise well disposed persons into outrages and insults, which it is hoped, on cool reflection they will condemn. But as it is becoming highly necessary

that all farther tumult should cease, and the laws and good order prevail. We think proper to declare, that all those who were immediately concerned in the unhappy transaction of the Fourth Instant in Walnut Street, without distinction, shall as far as possible be amenable to Justice; and for that purpose do require all those who marched down from the commons in hostile array to the house of James Wilson, Esquire, and all those who had previously assembled in the said house with arms or otherwise, immediately to surrender themselves to the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, or to some Justice of the Peace who is directed to commit them to prison there to remain untill examination can be had, and they be delivered in due course of Law. And we do also enjoin and require all officers both civil and Military, and all other the faithful inhabitants to support and maintain the peace, tranquility and good order of the City, as they would prove themselves friends to Government and to American Liberty, and as they will answer the contrary to their Peril.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia this sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

THE SHORT SPACE OF TIME WHICH HAS elapsed since our address to the late assembly has produced but few events sufficiently interesting to become objects of your attention. The advanced

season of the year seems almost to forbid the hope of any thing more decisive; but when we look back and take a general view of the operations and events of the Campaign, we shall find sufficient cause to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and to congratulate you on the happy state of Publick affairs.

While the efforts of the Enemy have been Feeble, spiritless and indecisive, our defensive system has been supported with firmness and effect in every part of America, and when it has been departed from, the Bravery, discipline and good conduct of our officers and soldiers have been eminently conspicuous.

The seasonable and generous assistance of the Count D'Estaing, and the Gallant force under his command, tho' not attended with all the success which our sanguine expectations suggested, may justly be reckoned among the happy events of the year, as it has disconcerted the Plans of the Enemy, been attended with success in capturing many of their vessels, and is, in every respect, a fresh proof of the Magnanimity and attention of our allies, which will justly endear them to every sincere Lover of his Country.

The expeditions under General Sullivan and Colonel Broadhead, will, we hope, have the happy effects to make the Savages of the wilderness dread the weight of the American arms, and give that safety and security to the distressed Frontiers which were the great objects of the Expedition. But as few marks of submission or humiliation have been manifested, and from some late appearances on the frontiers of Bedford and Northumberland, the Inhabitants seem to be under great apprehensions and alarm, we cou'd not think it prudent to depend so far on the success as to admit the necessary preparation to repel any incursions which distress or revenge may induce the enemy to make, and have, therefore, procured a considerable to be stationed in such places as will be most likely to

answer this desirable purpose, and ease the minds of the good people in that quarter.

Our domestic tranquility has been interrupted by some unhappy commotions, to which free States have in all ages been subject.

We trust they are rather to be considered as the casual overflowings of liberty than proceeding from avowed licentiousness, or contempt of Publick authority, and as it is the first, and we hope will be the last instance, where Individuals will take the Vindication of their Zeal, or apprehended injuries, into their own hands, and as the discussions will be painful to their fellow citizens and open a breach we wish to see closed, we submit it to your consideration, whether an act of oblivion and indemnity will not have a happy tendency to compose the minds of the people, and in its effects prove more beneficial to the Publick interests, than a rigorous pursuit of legal measures.

The institution of a Court of Errors, and a revisal of the Law respecting clandestine marriages, were formerly recommended to the Assembly of this State, but the Multiplicity and pressure of other objects have hitherto Excluded them from Publick view.

The time appears to us favourable, and they involve considerations so very Interesting to the liberty and happiness of the State, that we wou'd wish to see them meet with a due share of attention.

The Counterfeiting the Currency of the United States, has made such an alarming progress in some parts of the State, as to require a severe and immediate Check. The Counterfeiting the Emissions of an early date is by special Act of Assembly a capital crime, while the same practice is only punishable at Common Law in the case of late emissions, which has occasioned a distinction of Punishments for the said offence, by no means consonant to the principles of reason and justice, or the feelings of Mankind; We

wou'd therefore, recommend the passing of a Law subjecting all offenders to penal and equal Punishments.

The other domestic regulations having been referred specially by your predecessors, your vigilance and zeal for the Publick service and the interests of the State, make it unnecessary for us to enumerate them.

The supplies of the Army, tho' attended with very heavy expence, we have hitherto been able to compass so as to draw the grateful acknowledgments of the Troops for this just attention to their necessities.

We shall in a few days forward both to officers and Men, so compleat a supply of Cloathing, both in Quantity and Quality, as will enable them to meet the rigours of the approaching season with ease and chearfulness.

But while we contemplate with grateful satisfaction the general prospect of Public and domestic affairs, we cannot help expressing our concern and apprehensions on the state of Publick Credit. The depreciation of the Currency and its fatal consequences to the Honour and interest of America, seem now so generally felt and acknowledged, that we trust a safe and sure foundation is laid for the success of any measures which may be adopted to check this growing and alarming evil.

How far any State can safely adopt a separate system on a matter of so great and general concern, we cannot venture to decide, but we can have no doubt the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania will countenance and promote every measure that will tend to establish the Publick ffaith, and fix it upon a solid basis of truth and justice. We shall think our time and labour devoted to the most valuable purposes, if we render the Publick any service on this important point, and in every other shall endeavour as far as depends on us, to forward the business of the State with dispatch, utility, and mutual satisfaction.

The Secretary will deliver you sundry resolves of the Honourable, the Continental Congress of the United

States, on Matters of great importance to the General Interests, and also, several other Publick papers from our Sister States, which we must recommend to your serious consideration.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Novr. 13th, 1779.

Proclamation of Embargo.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the public necessities do not admit of a free exportation of provisions. Wherefore the said Council do hereby continue the embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, oats, speltz, barley, Indian corn, beef, pork and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this State to any Parts or Places beyond sea, other than for the necessary use of the Master and marines, and for that purpose do forbid the clearing out or dispatch of any ship or other vessel on which any such victuals or goods shall be laden, of which the Naval Officer and all Merchants, Shippers, Captains of Vessels, and others concerned, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. This embargo to continue thirty days from the date of these presents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in necessary stores of ships of war, or Merchant vessels, for the respective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the transportation of provi-

sions for the Armies of the United States or the Fleet of His Most Christian Majesty:

Such transportation to be Licensed in every instance by the Council.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania in Commission Book No. 1, Page 89.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 6th January, A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation of a Day of Thanksgiving.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the Twentieth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit:

Whereas ,it becomes us humbly to approach the Throne of Almighty God with Gratitude and Praise, for the wonders which his Goodness has wrought in conducting our Forefathers to this Western World; for his protection to them and to their Posterity amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their Children from deep distress to be numbered among the Nations of the Earth; and

for arming the hands of Just and Mighty Princes in our deliverance; and especially for that He hath been pleased to Grant us the enjoyment of Health, and so alter the revolving Seasons that the Earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the Husbandman, and spreading plenty thro' the land: that He hath prospered Our Arms and those of our Ally, been a Shield to our Troops in the hour of danger, pointed their Swords to Victory, and led them in Triumph Over the Bulwarks of the Foe; that He hath gone with them that went out into the Wilderness against the Savage Tribes; That He hath stayed the hands of the spoiler, and turned back his Meditated destruction; that He hath prospered our Commerce, and Given Success to those who sought the Enemy on the face of the Deep, and above all, that He hath diffused the Glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, thro' the Merits of our Gracious Redeemer, we may become the Heirs of his Eternal Glory: therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several States to appoint Thursday, the Ninth day of December next, to be a day of Publick and Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his Mercies, and of prayer for the Continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that He would be Graciously pleased to influence our Publick Councils, and bless them with Wisdom from on High, with Unanimity, firmness and success; that He would go forth with our Hosts and Crown our Arms with Victory; that He would Grant to his Church the plentifull effusions of divine Grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all Ministers of the Gospel; that He would bless and prosper the means of Education, and spread the light of Christian Knowledge thro' the remotest Corners of the Earth; that He would smile upon the labours of his People, and cause the Earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may, with Gratitude and Gladness,

enjoy them; that He wou'd take into his Holy Protection our illustrious Ally, Give him Victory over his Enemies, and render him signally Great as the Father of his People and the protector of the rights of Mankind; that he wou'd Graciously be pleased to turn the hearts of Our Enemies, and to dispense the blessings of Peace to Contending Nations; that He wou'd in Mercy look down upon us, Pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that He wou'd establish the Independence of these United States upon the Basis of Religion and Virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of Peace, liberty and safety.

Wherefore, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress as the plain dictates of duty to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection, We do hereby earnestly recommend to the good People of Pennsylvania to set apart Thursday, the Ninth day of December next, for the Pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given under the hand of his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this Twenty-ninth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—Tim'y Matlack, Secret'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation Concerning Certain Territory in Dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The unhappy disputes which have subsisted between this State and that of Virginia, touching the Western Boundary, have been hitherto suspended, so as to afford a just and reasonable expectation that they might be terminated in perfect consistency with the General Interest of the Common Union, and the Mutual Friendship between the contending States: For the attainment of this desirable end, propositions were heretofore made on the part of this State to appoint Commissioners to adjust the said Boundary line, which were acceded to on the part of Virginia, and the said Commissioners having met on the thirty first day of August last, entered into the following agreement: "We, George Bryan, John Ewing and David Rittenhouse, Commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania, And We, James Maddison, and Robert Andrews, Commissioners for the State of Virginia, do hereby mutually, in behalf of our respective States, ratify and confirm the following agreement, Viz't: to extend Mason and Dixon's line due West five degrees of Longitude, to be computed from the River Delaware, for the Southern Boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a Meridian drawn from the Western extremity thereof to the Northern Limit of the said State, be the Western boundary of Pennsylvania forever."

Which agreement, signed by the Commissioners

respectively, was on the nineteenth of November last, solemnly and unanimously ratified and confirmed by the General Assembly of this State, and the ratification duly transmitted to the Government of Virginia. Since which it has been represented to us, that divers persons deriving authority, or pretending so to do, under the Government of Virginia, have proceeded to Fort Burd, in the county of Westmoreland, thirty miles at least within the said line so agreed by the said Commissioners, and upon lands originally settled under Pensylvania, and long held as within its unquestionable jurisdiction, and that such persons are proceeding to Exercise a summary and arbitrary jurisdiction, tending to the dispossession of the Grantees under this State, and greatly vexing and disturbing them in the peaceable possessions honestly purchased and industriously cultivated for a long course of years:

And Whereas, There is great reason to believe these measures have originated from Misrepresentations, and other artifices of some wicked and designing persons, who are seeking to involve these States in enmity and Hostility to each other, without regard to the great and Common interests of America, which can only be preserved by perfect harmony and concord between its several members: and that the authority of Virginia, upon a due consideration of the circumstances above recited, in which are comprehended these obligations of Honour, Good faith and duty, which are held most sacred amongst States, as well as individuals, will disavow or recall the offensive powers now exercised within the disputed Territory, or otherwise suppress all further proceeding therein, and in all respects pay due regard and obedience to the following, the recommendation of the Honourable the Congress, in this behalf:

In Congress, December 27th, 1779.

Whereas, It appears to Congress from the represen-

tation of the delegates of the State of Pennsylvania, that disputes have arisen between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, relative to the extent of their Boundaries, which may probably be productive of serious evils to both States, and tend to lessen their exertions in the common defence; Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the contending parties, not to grant any part of the disputed Land, or to disturb the possession of any person living thereon, and to avoid every appearance of force until the dispute can be amicably settled by both States, or brought to a just decision by the Intervention of Congress; that possessions forcably taken be restored to the original possessors, and things be placed in the situation at which they were at the commencement of the present War, without prejudice to the claims of either party.

Extract from the Minutes.

Charles Thompson, Secretary.

We have, therefore, thought proper to issue this our Proclamation, hereby requiring all officers, civil & military, and others subjects of this State, to pay due obedience and respect to the above resolution and direction of Congress, and also, hereby encouraging the several Grantees claiming under this State, to continue in the cultivation and improvement of their several Estates, and improvements, as well as their allegiance and fidelity to the State, notwithstanding any claims or pretences set up by the State of Virginia, or any other foreign jurisdiction, and assuring them of the protection and support of this State while so continuing in duty and obedience to its Laws and Government, of which all persons concerned are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this Twenty-eighth

day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

To the Assembly Concerning certain necessary measures of war and State policy.

Gentlemen:

AT THIS CRITICAL PERIOD, WHEN SUCH A variety of important concerns call for your wisdom and attention, your punctual-attendance on Public business must afford the greatest satisfaction to your constituents. The evils arising from want of discipline and experience in War, being happily surmounted by the skill of our officers and the bravery of our Troops, the Citizens and Yeomen of the State seem now called upon in a peculiar manner to manifest their virtue, spirit and firmness, in supporting this noble and necessary contest, so as to bring it to a happy issue. The farther emissions of Continental Money having now ceased, seems to afford a solid foundation for establishing public Credit upon some fixed principles, and ensuring the public supplies. The alacrity with which the assemblies of this State have enacted Laws for raising money by Taxes, as recommended by the Honourable Congress, demonstrates their zeal for the General Cause, and has induced us to exert the authority entrusted to us to execute them with energy and expedition. For this end we have specially called upon all officers throughout the State elected to this necessary duty, requiring their utmost exertions, and we trust every good Man and lover of his Country will yield a cheerful compliance and assistance.

We lay before you sundry resolutions of the Honourable Congress on this subject, and also for procuring such supplies of specifick articles as the resources of this State may enable her to furnish in the common cause. We also lay before you sundry papers on the affairs of the frontiers, which in various respects requires the attention of the House at the present sessions.

Among the other papers now communicated, is also a resolution of the Hon'ble Congress, recommending the enacting a Law for conferring on the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, within this State, certain rights and immunities in matter of property in return for similar privileges granted the inhabitants and subjects of these States within his Kingdom, agreeable to the Treaty of Alliance, perswaded that every opportunity to manifest our attachment to this great and good Prince, and the Interests of his subjects, must be highly acceptable to the good people of this State. We cannot doubt your ready compliance with this resolution.

In the line prescribed to us by the constitution, we shall most chearfully co-operate with you for the advancement of the Public Interests, and attaining the great purposes of Government.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Jan'ry 25th, 1780.

To the Assembly Concerning a petition from the inhabitants of Westmoreland for defense and protection during the Ensuing Summer.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

WE HEREWITH COMMUNICATE A PETITION from the inhabitants of Westmoreland, respecting their defence and protection the ensuing Summer. The furnishing the necessary supplies for

this service being the proper business of your Honourable house, we can only express our readiness to give such information in forming an arrangement for this purpose, as our correspondence with the frontiers, and acquaintance with their Circumstances, enables us to do, and to execute any plan that may be devised for their security and relief.

The other matter mentioned in the said Petition, falling expressly within the line of duty of this Board, we shall take suitable measures for enquiry and redress.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Wednesday, February 9th, 1780.

To the Assembly Concerning certain measures of war and State policy.

Gentlemen:

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE HONOURABLE Congress for recruiting the Continental Army, having been Communicated to us, we think it necessary to lay them before you, without loss of time. We cannot doubt your concurrence in sentiment with us, that true Wisdom and sound policy suggest a Vigorous preparation for the ensuing Campaign, as the most effectual means to repel any invasion of the enemy, and compel them to accede to safe and honourable terms of peace.

An account of the Troops furnished by this State to the Federal Army is now laid before you, formed upon the returns made at the close of the last Campaign. And it is so little deficient of the number required from the State for the ensuing Campaign, that we may justly presume (Other States supporting a due proportion) a

vigorous and effective army may take the field the approaching season.

The restless ambition and tryanny of that power which has hitherto waged inexpiable War against these States, still urges her to continue the hopeless conflict. But surely we may, without arrogance, presume, that if single and unprovided we could successfully cope with this once mighty power, we may now, with the support of great and powerful princes, easily crush these last efforts of disappointment and despair. The resources of America are great; we possess every requisite for War; and can it be doubted, that wisdom or virtue will now be wanting to draw them forth for the public service, and establish our liberty, Sovereignty, and independence, on the most solid foundation.

The Secretary will also lay before you some sentiments of the Minister of his most Christian Majesty, now residing here, on that article of the Treaty of alliance which establishes the reciproćal right of French and American subjects in the respective countries, together with the Edict of his most Christian Majesty, Conformable to the Treaty. We are persuaded that your Honourable house will, from duty and inclination, embrace every Occasion to Cherish and strengthen the Bonds of Union and affection, happily subsisting between the two Nations, and ripen them into the most solid and permanent friendship, to which a security of property, and mutual communication of rights and privileges, must have a happy and beneficial tendency.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Feb'y 17th, 1780.

To the Assembly Concerning the abuses practiced by some persons in taking possession of lands, hitherto the property of the Proprietaries, under color of old rights.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

WE THINK IT NECESSARY TO CALL YOUR ATtention to a Publick abuse which is daily increasing, and for which the Laws now in force do not sufficiently provide. Since the act for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries in this Commonwealth ,many persons under the colour of Old rights, without any authority, and in a most irregular manner, have taken possession of lands heretofore possessed by the Proprietaries, or the property of persons residing in foreign parts, and are not only committing waste, but drawing in unwary purchases, so as to extend the mischief, and embarrass not only the property of the State, but its political Interests and reputation, all which must be eventually affected by these practices.

We shall, on our parts, chearfully execute such laws, or pursue such other measures as may be adopted to remedy this evil, the consequences of which are too obvious to make it necessary for us to enumerate them to your honourable house.

A former house of Assembly having recommended to this Board the appointment of Auditors, to adjust the Claims of Jehue Eyre and others, for Timber and plank taken from them by the enemy; and this resolve having been carried into execution, we now return the report made by the Auditors, that the house may take such farther Order therein as they may deem proper.

A very important communication having been also made to us this morning, whereby this State is called upon to furnish specifick supplies for the Army, to a very large amount, we would lose no time in laying it

before you. It appears to us, both in its nature, Operation and Consequences, to involve considerations of the most interesting nature, and to require great wisdom and caution in devising, as well as vigour and prudence to execute, a plan which will give it the desired effect. The framing such a plan, and providing the ways and means of executing it, being the Constitutional right of your Honourable house, we cannot doubt of its receiving your early and most deliberate attention.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Feb'y 29th, 1780.

Proclamation Appointing a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the Eleventh day of this instant, March, did recommend in the following words, to wit:

It having pleased the Righteous Governor of the World, for the punishment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War still to Harress our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before him, and turning from every evil way, to avert his anger and obtain his favour and blessings; it is therefore hereby recommended to the several States, that Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and ob-

served as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, that we may with one heart and one voice, implore the Sovereign Lord of heaven and Earth to remember Mercy in his Judgments; to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions; to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which He hath been pleased to visit us; to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace; to bless all publick Councils throughout the United States, giving them Wisdom, firmness and unanimity and directing them to the best measures for the public good; to bless the Magistrates & people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their Country; to bless the publick defence, inspiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and Success to the Military operations, by Sea and Land; to bless the illustrious Sovereign and the Nation in alliance with these States, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties; to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures; to bless all Schools and Seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education; to cause Wars to cease and to establish Peace among the Nations. And it is further recommended, that servile labour and recreation be forbidden on the said day.

Wherefore, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress as of a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and Support, We do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, ac-

cording to the said resolve, and that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on the said day.

Given by Order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—Tim'y Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of certain named counterfeiters and incendiaries.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, divers of the Inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, within this State, have, by their humble petition, represented to the House of Assembly, in their present Sessions, that they are in a state of most imminent danger from a number of violent, wicked persons within the said county, who being detected in counterfeiting Money and such like evil practices, have Burnt the Barns, Mills, & Houses of sundry well disposed and faithful subjects of this State, who have exerted themselves in discovering and bringing to Justice the above offenders:

And Whereas, Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnston, and Dr. John McCartney are, among others, charged with the perpetration of the above offences, but have hitherto eluded the

hands of publick Justice: And the said petition being recommended to the care and notice of this Council, for the discovery and punishment of such pernicious and attrocious crimes, and that the said Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnston, & Dr. John McCartney, may be brought to condign and exemplary punishment:

We have thought fit to issue this our proclamation, hereby promising and engaging that the publick reward of five thousand dollars shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Rosborough, Charles Johnston, and Dr. John McCartney, and one thousand dollars for either of them, and safely deliver them, or either of them, to any Sheriff within and Gaol of this State, together with reasonable expences attending the same.

And we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this Government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them and every of them, so that they may be brought to Justice.

Given, by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

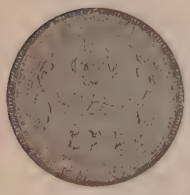
JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—Tim'y Matlack, Sec'y.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the author of a certain seditious paper lately uttered.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, some ill-disposed persons designing to disturb the peace and good Order of the City and districts, and to promote tumults and divisions dangerous to our domestic quiet, as well as to the great and general cause, have printed and published an inflammatory paper, containing false and unwarrantable reflections upon the laws and the legislature of the State, kindling discontent & disorder, and calculated to revive and promote the like tragical Scenes which but a few months involved this City in the greatest distress and Confusion: We, therefore, taking the premises into our mature and serious consideration, have thought proper, and we do hereby require and enjoin the faithfull inhabitants of this City and districts to support, by their influence, example, and exertions, a peaceable obedience to Law and Government, as the best and surest security, both to their liberties and property, and to aid and assist the Civil officers of the State in putting the Laws in Execution against all disturbers of the publick peace; And we do, in like manner, strictly forbid all meetings and combinations for the seditious and unlawful purposes mentioned in the said paper, or any other, as persons so meeting and combining, will answer the same at their peril:

And Whereas, The Milita law of this State has directed that the Militia of the City of Philadelphia, and districts annexed, shall meet in Companies on the two last Mondays in the present Month, the first of which

two Mondays will be to-morrow; and it is provided by the said act, in the last section thereof, that the authorities and duties of the former Militia Officers should be in force untill New appointments are made: We do, therefore, hereby direct and require that the said officers do attend their said companies, agreeable to the said Act; And we do further offer a reward of one thousand pounds to any person or persons who shall discover the author, Printer or publisher of the said seditious paper, dated "Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of April, 1780," and signed "slow and sure;" so that he or they may be prosecuted and punished in due course of law.

Given by Order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, President, & the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T'y Matlâck, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Proclamation of Reward for the Murderers of William Boyd.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President and Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquest held by the Coroner of the county of Chester, it appears that William Boyd, while in the discharge of his duty as a collector of the publick taxes, was on the tenth day of this present Month, killed and murdered by a certain John Smith, or Robert Smith, both of the said County of Chester:

And Whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the security of the lives of the good People of the State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of so horrid a crime should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment.

We have therefore thought fit to issue this Proclamation, hereby engaging that the publick reward of Twenty thousand dollars shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said John Smith and Robert Smith, and secure them in any Gaol within the State; or the sum of Ten Thousand dollars for either of them:

And we do hereby charge and command all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other good subjects of this State, to exert themselves, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said John Smith and Robert Smith, so that they may be brought to trial, and be punished according to Law.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Attest:

JOSEPH REED, President.

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. I, Page 97.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 9th January, A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

To the Assembly Concerning the situation of the frontier counties.

Gentlemen:

THE SITUATION OF THE FRONTIER COUNTIES of the State being in many respects very critical, and requiring immediate and close attention, We have thought it proper to request that you will appoint a committee of your Hon'ble house to confer with us on that subject, as early as may be consistent with the business now before you.

JOSEPH REED, President.

In Council, Philad'a, May 19th, 1780.

Hon'ble house of Representatives.

To the Assembly protesting against the interference of the House in certain matters of an Executive nature.

Gentlemen:

WE SHOULD BE WANTING IN DUTY TO OUR station, as well as regard to the interests of the State, if we did not express our concern at the interference of your Hon'ble House in matters merely of an Executive nature, and which have been already under the cognizance of this Board, and received a full determination.

The importunity of the petitioners has doubtless operated upon the indulgence of the house, but we flatter ourselves they rely upon the wisdom and spirit of Council in refusing the applications, where they appear inconsistent with plain positive law, or the rights of the Council, as declared by the Constitution.

Three instances have occurred in the present session, and as they have an evident tendency to lessen the

weight and importance of the Council in the Eyes of the people, we cannot but request your Hon'ble house to consider what our feelings are on such occasions, and to recollect with what proper Jealousy a former house viewed even the appearance of this Board interfering in their deliberations.

The case of Mrs. Murray was fully considered by the Council, and we found ourselves restrained by a law of the State, from giving the relief desired, if the circumstances had otherwise warranted it; this law is yet in full force, nor can any act of ours, or even a vote of the house, legally dispence with or annul it. We cannot suppose that the Legislative wish to acquire popularity at the expence of the Executive authority, much less that they would furnish the Enemies of the Government with a proof of the dangers arising from a single branch of Legislature, which has been so often and frequently asserted. But is most evident that both these are consequences flowing from this kind of interposition, and that we consult the real interests of the State in thus laying before you our sentiments on this important subject, which we more readily do, as we are persuaded from your known candour, that it will not only tend to preserve the harmony which has so happily subsisted between us, but relieve the Hon'ble house from the insupportable burthen which must * * * there considering every particular case that will be thus laid before them, by way of appeal from our determinations.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, May 27th, 1780.

Proclamation of martial law.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Hon'e house of Assembly in their last Session, duly sensible of the exigencies of War and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty and danger, did vest in this Council a power to declare Martial law, for such purposes and so far as the same might be conducive to the publick security, and the safety and defence of the good and faithfull Citizens of this Commonwealth:

And Whereas, Since the passing the said resolution, the Hon'be Committee of Congress, now with the Army, and his Excell'y the Commander-in-Chief, have in the most pressing and cogent terms represented the absolute necessity of procuring certain enumerated supplies for the Army, in so short a space of time that the usual and ordinary forms must be dispensed with, or the requisition remain unexecuted, and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and Waggons, to be forwarded with all expedition to Camp:

And whereas, The indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this City without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the publick welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or

connived at; for the preventing whereof, we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the publick safety may require: Wherefore, for the purposes aforesaid and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare Martial law, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed, to proceed as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which, this our Proclamation shall be their sufficient Warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all Officers, Civil and Military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth, to aid & assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1780.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE

Proclamation Suspending the Operations of an Act for Procuring an Immediate Supply of Provisions for the Army.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESQ'R, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, The Honb'e House of Assembly did, in their late Sessions, pass an act entitled "An Act for procuring an immediate supply of provisions for the Federal army in its present exigency," by which Commissioners were appointed in several counties within this State to procure Cattle, Sheep, and salted provisions, with all possible dispatch, and it was declared by the same act that it should be lawfull for the President or Vice President, in Council, by Proclamation, to suspend the several powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumstances of the army should, in their judgment, admit thereof.

And Whereas, The supplies of the above articles are now sufficiently ample to Justify the suspension of the said purchases, and all farther proceedings under the said act at this time; Whereupon, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, We have thought proper to issue this our proclamation, for the purposes aforesaid, to which the said Commissioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform & govern themselves accordingly; and we do farther require the said Commissioners, with all convenient speed, to make report of their several purchases by them made, under the said act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Executive Council the ungranted certificates remaining in their hands.

Given by order of Council, under the hand of his Excellency, JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Proclamation Authorizing a foreign loan.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN North America: His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq'r, President and Commander-in-Chief, The Hon'ble the Supreme Executive Council, and the Hon'ble John Bayard, Esq'r, Speaker of the General Assembly of the said State:

To all Christian Kings, Princes, Powers, States, Republicks, Cities, and Companies, and all others to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, The Legislature of the said State of Pennsylvania, in their late Session, held at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, did, on the 29th day of May last, resolve and declare as follows, Vizt:

Whereas, The present Just and necessary War was entered into for the attainment of the inestimable blessings of liberty, and secure enjoyment of property, the benefits whereof will extend not only to the pres-

ent but future Generations; and it is, therefore, highly reasonable that posterity should bear a proportion of the expences which have already accumulated upon us, with considerable inconvenience; And as the fluctuation of the Medium of Commerce has proved one of the greatest sources of the present evils, which it is our duty and desire to remedy as soon as possible:

Resolved, That the President or Vice President in Council, together with the Speaker of this House, be authorized to procure, upon loan, from such persons as may be disposed to lend the same, & upon the most advantageous terms, a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling, in Specie.

Resolved, That the faith and honor of this State be most solemnly pledged to ratify any agreement to be made with the authority aforesaid, with the purpose aforesaid; and also for the honourable and faithfull repayment of the sums so lent, with the Interest as aforesaid, according to the tenor of the contract or agreement so to be made in behalf of this State.

Resolved, That this house, at their next session, will provide by law specific funds for the immediate payment of the interest of the money so borrowed, or to be borrowed or contracted for, and also for the repayment of the principal thereof, as the same shall hereafter become due.

We, therefore, the said President, the said Supreme Executive Council, and Speaker of the said house of Assembly, being duly and fully authorized as aforesaid, do nominate, constitute and appoint the Hon'ble James Searle, Esq'r, one of the delegates of this State in the Hon'ble the Continental Congress of the United States of North America, late Chairman of the Commercial Committee of the said Congress, one of the Trustees of the University of the said State, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia thereof, to be our agent, to Negotiate and act in the most effectual and

efficacious manner as possible can be done, for the executing the act and resolution hereinbefore recited, and for that purpose and effect, do promise and engage, in the name and on behalf of the said State, that every contract and engagement into which he may enter for procuring the said sum of money ,or any part thereof, and also in fixing the yearly interest and terms of repayment of the Capital or principal, shall be performed with all good faith, honor and punctuality; and to the end, that he, the said James Searle, may give and pass, under his hand and seal, such obligatory acts, Bills of Exchange, or any other deed or instrument, as may be deemed necessary and proper by the several contracting parties, by these presents most solemnly & inviolably binding and obliging this State to fulfill and acquit the same, agreeable and in strict conformity to the conditions, terms and stipulations therein expressed.

In testimony whereof, We the said President, the Members of the said Supreme Executive Council, and the Speaker of the General Assembly of the said State, have respectively signed these presents, and caused the great Seal of this Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1780, and in the fifth year of the Independence of these United States.

JOSEPH REED, President.
WILLIAM MOORE, Vice Presd't.
JOSEPH GARDNER,
JACOB ARNDT,
JOHN HAMBRIGHT,
JOHN LACEY,
Members of the Council.
JOHN BAYARD,
Speaker of the Gen'l Assembly.

Attest:—T'y Matlack, Sec'y.

Letter of instructions to the Commissioner for a foreign loan.

In Council, Philad'a, July 8th, 1780.

Sir:

YOU WILL HEREWITH RECEIVE A COMMISsion or power of attorney, under the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, to enable you to negociate a Loan for the special uses of this State; this power or authority is founded on a solemn act of the Legislature, and in pursuance thereof, you will with all convenient expedition depart for Europe on the above business, and proceeding to such countries or states as you shall Judge most likely to favour your views, & negotiate with any publick bodies, private companies or Individuals, the above mentioned loan. And in the prosecution thereof, you will please to conform to the following particulars:

First. That the sum to be borrowed amount to two hundred thousand pounds sterling, if it can be obtained; and if so much cannot be obtained, then as nearly that amount as possible.

Secondly. That the interest upon the sum borrowed do not exceed five per cent. per annum; if it can be obtained on better terms, it will be the greater advantage to the State.

Thirdly. That the time of repayment of the principal do not exceed ten years, in which time it is presumed the interest and situation of the State may make it proper and convenient to reimburse a part, if not the whole, of the principal.

Fourthly. You are to correspond constantly with the President, or in case of his death or absence, with the Vice President of the State, giving as particular and precise an account of your proceedings as may be.

Fifthly. Having succeeded, as we hope you will, in the important business intrusted to your care, you

will dispose of the money procured in the following manner: First, you are to purchase cloathing and Military Stores, agreeable to an Invoice or order presented you herewith, signed by the President of the Council. Secondly, The residue of the money after such purchase, to be applied as follows, vizt: One-fourth part thereof to be remitted in Specie to the President and Council; one-fourth part to be laid out in such articles of Merchandize as will be most usefull and profitable, such as Coarse Linnens and Woollens, Sail-duck, Osnabrigs, one hundred chests of Bohea Tea, and twenty-five chests of Green.

Sixthly. The money and goods to be sent in Dutch bottoms, by way of St. Eustatia, addressed to the order of Curzon and Governieur, Merchants there, whom you will advise particularly.

But as this circuitous rout will greatly delay the supplies, which are much wanted, we leave to your Judgment and discretion to Ship on freight, if it can be done, in Vessels of not less than twenty six Guns, nine pounders each; or if no such opportunities of freight can be procured, we authorize you to charter two such Vessels for the special purpose, if you shall think proper, in either case assuring them of a return freight of the staple of this State, or of tobacco. And always to be understood, that in every event and case, the whole risque to be insured at the most favorable premium.

To provide as fully as may be, we have furnished you with three blank commissions, such as are granted by Congress, and to be used by the vessels you may employ, if you shall judge it necessary.

Seventhly. If one or two good vessels of the above force can be procured at a reasonable price, we authorize you to make an optional bargain therefor, that is to say: the price being fixed, the State to have a choice

here of taking such ship or ships at such price, either paying the outward freight or not, as you may agree.

Upon farther consideration of the sixth article, we leave to your discretion the choice of the agents at St. Eustatia, if you should think the publick may be better served by any other persons.

Wishing you a safe and pleasant voyage, and success in your negotiations, we remain Sir, your Obedient & very humb'e Serv'ts.

JOSEPH REED, Presid't,
WILLIAM MOORE, Vice Presid't,
JOHN BAYARD, Speaker Gen. Assem'y.
JOSEPH GARDNER,
JACOB ARNDT,
JOHN HAMBRIGHT,
JOHN LACEY.

Invoice of sundry articles to be purchased in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania by James Searle, Esq'r, for three hundred & fifty officers and six thousand privates:

350 Beaver Hats. 12,000 do. Felts. Regimentals. 20,000 good Blankets. 1750 yards 6-4 deep blue coating at 6s 2 Sterling per yard, for great Coats for Officers. 30,000 yards of ditto from 3-6 to 4-6 ditto for privates. 6000 yards of Red do. at do. 875 yards of Blue broad cloth at 15s 2 per yard, for Coats for Officers. 875 yds. of white do. at do. for ditto. 55 pieces Blue & 35 pieces White Rattinets, at 50s Sterling per piece. 10 Scarlet ditto at 70s ditto. 70 Groce flat Regimental white metal coat buttons with shanks, and eighteen hundred groce Vest ditto at four Sterling per groce. Ten pounds best Scarf blue twist. Ten ditto scarlet and ten ditto white, at 27s per lb. Ten pounds best scarlet, ten pounds of blue, and ten pounds white sewing silk. 15,000 yards deep blue 6-4 Broad Cloth, & 15,000 yards white ditto for Soldiers Cloathing, at 5s. 6 per yard. 200 pieces white Shalloons at 35s. per

piece, for lining. 100 pounds red, & 200 pounds white twist at eighteen shillings per pound. 1000 yards deep blue, and 1000 yards white 6-4 Cloth for non-commissioned officers, at 8s. per yard. 500 yards scarlet broad Cloth at 18s. per yard. 9000 yards red do. at 5s. 6 ditto. 150 yards scarlet do. at 9s. 6 do. 1000 p'ds best blue, 1000 pounds white, and 50 pounds red thread at 2s. 6. 8000 yards of brown buckram, at 9d. 500 yards of white do. at 1s. 2. 2500 yards white, and 5000 yards red flannel, at 1s. 500 pieces blue Strowd. 350 pair silk hose, white, at 14s. 700 pair white thread or cotton, at 5s. 350 pair white worsted do. at 4s. 350 pieces of Duck, fit for Tents. 24,000 pair of white yarn do. for Soldiers, at 1s. 6. 300 pieces of Gartering. 350 pair of Boots. 700 pair of good Shoes for Officers. 24,000 pair of strong Shoes for soldiers. 10,000 Ivory small teeth Combs. 10,000 large do. 4,000 yards of linnen for Officers shirts, at 2s. 6 per yard. 70,000 yards of ditto for soldiers, at 1s. 3. Cambrick suitable for one ruffled shirt and three stocks for each Officer. Ditto for three stocks for each soldier. Twenty groce of wire shirt buttons. Suitable thread for 1050 shirts for officers, and 18,000 shirts for privates. 6000 pair plain steel shoe-Buckles for Soldiers. Six thousand pair Knee ditto, & 6000 stock buckles. 1000 best fusees. 1000 best rifles. 250 Carbines. 6000 pair of white metal sleeve buttons. 350 pair of worsted Gloves for Officers. 6000 pair of woollen Mitts for soldiers. 25,000 Ells of Oznabriggs. 400 Shoulder knots for Corporals, &ca. 5000 stand of good Muskuets, &c. 1000 Horse Pistols with Holsters. 100 Ream of writing paper, well sorted, with an assortment of Stationary. One thousand barrels of Musquet powder—100 pounds in each barrel. 250 barrels of Cannon Powder. Five tons of bar lead. 1,000,000 of best oil flints. 1000 Razors with shaving boxes. 6000 Cuttoe knives and forks in Sheaths. 400 Serjeant's

sashes. 24 pieces of Iron Cannon, 24 and 32 pounders. 1750 yards Russia drilling for Officers' overalls. 30,000 yards ditto Coarse for soldiers, for ditto Nankeens, about 5,000 yards. Sheet Copper. Block tin. Sheet Lead. Sheet tin.

JOSEPH REED, Presid't.

July 8th, 1780.

Proclamation of Attainder of Certain Persons Adjudged Guilty of High Treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: Thomas Eddy, Iron-monger; James Talbert, trader; John Fox, Cutler; Daniel Rundel, Matthias Aspden, John Warder, and Benjamin Booth, Merchants; and Phineas Bond, Attorney at law; Joseph Fox, Blacksmith; and William Pyles, Mariner; all now or late of the City of Philadelphia: And William Corker, Cooper; and James Walu, yeoman, both now or late of the township of the Northern Liberties; And Daniel Jawes, yeoman, now or late of the township of Moreland; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia: And Joseph Kenyard, labourer; now or late of the township of Plumstead; John Meredith, labourer, now or late of the township of New Britain; John Overholt, yeoman, now or late of the township of Tinicum: George Brown and Joseph Worthington, (son of Richard Worthington), labourers, both now or late of the

township of Buckingham; Alexander Corbet yeoman, now or late of the township of Makefield; and Evan Thomas, labourer, now or late of the township of Hilltown; all now or late of the county of Bucks: And Joshua Proctor, yeoman, now or late of the township of New Garden; Samuel Fairlamb, yeoman, now or late of the Borough of Chester; and George Sinclair, Tanner, now or late of the township of West Caln; all now or late of the county of Chester: And Jacob Boyer, yeoman; now or late of the township of Donegall; and Abraham Bare, yeoman, now or late of the township of Earle; both now or late of the county of Lancaster: And Henry Steininger, labourer, and George Philip Wertman, yeoman, both now or late of the township of Linn; both now or late of the county of Northampton: And Alexander McDonald, Kenneth McKenzie and Edward Irwin, yeomen, all now or late of the township of Rye: And William Simpson and William McPherson, Blacksmiths; and Hugh Givin, labourer, all now or late of the township of Tyrone; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America by having joined their armies in this State and elsewhere:

We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," Do hereby strictly charge and require the said Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, William Pyles, Joseph Fox, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joseph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George

Brown, Joseph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander McDonald, Kenneth McKenzie, Edward Irwin, William Simpson, William McPherson and Hugh Givin to render themselves to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next: And we do in like manner require the said Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aspden, Benjamin Booth, Phineas Bond and John Warder, to render themselves to some one of the Justices aforesaid, on or before the first day of April next; and also abide their legal trials respectively for such their Treasons on pain that every of them the said: Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, John Warder, Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aspden, Benjamin Booth, Phineas Bond, Joseph Fox, William Pyles, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joseph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joseph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander McDonald, Kenneth McKenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpson, William McPherson, and Hugh Givin, not rendering himself as aforesaid and abiding the trial aforesaid shall from and after the said twenty-seventh day of October, and first day of April respectively, stand and be attainted of High Treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithfull subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of

His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest:—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in commission book No. 1, Page 76.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 20th Dec. A. D. 1785.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Sept'r 7th, 1780.

Gentlemen:

THE STATE OF OUR PUBLICK AFFAIRS IS IN many respects so critical and interesting, that we esteem your present meeting a happy event, and doubt not you will employ it in devising such measures as may tend to remove any temporary difficulties, and relieve the publick necessities, which it must be admitted, are great and pressing.

We have, in the best manner our circumstances and ability permitted, carried into execution the plan of specific supplies recommended by the Hon'ble Congress, and adopted by your Honourable house in April

last. But there have been so many and such pressing exigencies constantly arising, as added to the difficulty of procuring money sufficient to answer the advanced prices of all commodities, have made the execution of this system peculiarly arduous and uncertain.

We have endeavoured by every means in our power, to promote the free circulation of the money issued by the State for supplying the army. In most parts of the State it has been happily effectual for this purpose. We have to lament an equal disposition has not been manifested in others, and especially by those whose situation and circumstances would have decided its general and universal currency. As the quotas of the several States are fixed on a scale of proportion affecting the political and economical interests of the State, you will doubtless think it proper that all supplies furnished by the inhabitants of the State, be brought into the general compliance with the requisition of Congress, so far as that the same be estimated in the quota of this State.

The very great deficiencies of some counties in the payment of taxes, will, we hope, become an object of the attention of the House, and some mode fallen upon to guard against future delinquency. That those counties which were exposed to the devastation of the enemy, and of the inhabitants to consequent poverty and temporary distress, should be so far advanced of those whose situation was secure and their business uninterrupted, argues a defect in our civil police that ought to be investigated & remedied without delay. Upon the punctual execution of these laws, Gentlemen, our most valuable and important interests depend, and we hope you will not think time mispent in making a very particular inquiry how far your laws have been obeyed or neglected in this respect.

The bravery of your troops, the skill of your officers, the attention of your magistrates, and cares of other

civil officers, will be vain, if a regular, fixed and competent revenue cannot be secured to answer the publick exigencies. The spirit, wisdom, patience & perseverance of the good people of this State, have been too frequently manifested in this great contest, to admit a doubt the real sincere friends of their country will be wanting to themselves, or in firmness to compel those of a different character to perform this necessary publick duty.

We lay before you sundry resolutions of the Hon'ble Continental Congress for your consideration, and also, sundry letters from the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army, conveying more perfect information of the requisitions on this State, and of the publick necessities, than any detail in our power could communicate.

We have also the satisfaction to lay before your Hon'ble House the determination of the Legislature of Virginia on the disputed boundary between the two States.

The prospect of an amicable termination of this unhappy controversy cannot but be acceptable to every good man and faithfull citizen, and we have no doubt this overture will be improved into a full and final accommodation, consistent with the rights of individuals and the honour of the State.

We shall be ready to give every assistance in the line of our duty to make the present sessions useful to the State, and Hon'ble and convenient to the House.

JOSEPH REED, President.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

Gentlemen:

WE ESTEEM OURSELVES HAPPY IN MEETing the renewed choice of the people in legislation, at a period so peculiarly critical and interesting. If wisdom, firmness, and mutual confi-

dence were ever necessary in this great contest, they are so at this time, when our enemies, forsaking, in no small degree, the efforts of open and manly force, build their hopes of success on the arts of disaffection and corruption; and presume that, wearied with the contest, or ingrossed with selfish and gainfull views, we shall yet relinquish the glorious object of so many toils and so much blood. It is not only our duty, but immediate interest, to convince them that their hopes are equally fallacious, whether founded on arms or seduction, on our deficiencies in civil or military virtue; and if ever any people had reason to presume their cause was approved of Heaven, we surely may, when we see not only the signal interposition of Providence, but behold the labours of the husbandman and cares of the merchant crowned with growing plenty and increasing success. It must be truly animating to see that our enemies draw not a ray of comfort from our inability or poverty, but our supposed debasement of spirit and exhausted patriotism. If, therefore, as we are bound together in one common interest, we are equally united in adopting and enforcing a permanent, effective system of defence, we may soon hope that despair will succeed disappointment, and ever British pride do homage to American virtue.

The first great object to which we must call your attention is the army. To bring a competent force into the field, to make it efficient, by seasonable & sufficit supplies, and to relieve the distresses of captivity, are three points too important to overlook. We shall lay before you the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Congress and our excellent Commander-in-Chief, on the first point, which, as well from their genuine worth as the authority from which they come, deserve the greatest respect, and more especially as a number on temporary

enlistments may be retained, if suitable means are seasonably provided.

As to the second, experience obliges us to declare, that we find the modes lately adopted liable to so much delay, obscurity, fraud, and expence, that nothing but the most absolute necessity will, in our opinion, justify its continuance. It would exceed the bounds of this address to enter into particulars, but we shall be ready to give your Hon'ble House such further information as you may deem necessary on this interesting subject.

We must also, in duty and justice to a number of brave men, who have long languished in captivity, lay their case before you. By the accompanying papers you will see that we have complied with the desires of the former House of Assembly, in an application to the General in their behalf; and we have the pleasure of informing you that so general an exchange is likely to take place, that many will soon be restored to their friends. But as the chances of war must necessarily subject many, in future, to the like condition, we hope they will be objects of your care and provision.

To effect these and various other purposes, highly important and interesting to the happiness and safety of this State, and to enable the Executive powers of Government to perform the necessary duties enjoined by sundry acts of Assembly, in cloathing and supplying the troops with enumerated articles, defending and protecting the frontiers, compleating the defence of this city and port, and complying with the requisitions of Congress, together with the necessary support of civil government, the revenues of the State will become an object of your special inquiry.

Deficiencies, we doubt not, you will supply, and as far as posible remove obstructions, which the peculiarity of our situation has in many instances unavoidably created. Bearing a proportionate part of the publick burthens with yourselves, we have endeavour-

ed on all occasions to appropriate the public treasure to the purposes directed, with prudence and economy. But as the provision for public necessities is peculiarly within the province of your Hon'ble House, we shall not enlarge farther upon it than to assure you we shall be ready at all times to give any necessary information. We would particularly lay before you a measure framed by the former House of Assembly for the present relief of their constituents, and executed by this Board under their instructions, on which an eventual engagement is founded, involving in it the honor and good faith of the State, as well as the ease of the people under the burthens of the war. The minute of the Council which will be laid before you, will give you such full acquaintance with the transaction, the success of which we may every day expect to hear, that we hope you will make the necessary provision for an honourable compliance with the stipulations which may be entered into on behalf of the State.

The Continental troops being wholly withdrawn from the frontiers, except those under the command of Colonel Brodhead, at Fort Pitt, and the enlistment of the ranging companies expiring in January next, the distresses of our friends in that quarter, will undoubtedly demand the care and attention of the House. As the invasion of the savages will probably continue as long as British art and cruelty continue to excite them, we could wish, if it were possible, that some more efficacious protection could be afforded them. Disappointed in our attempts, last spring, to raise men for that service during the war, we have been obliged to adopt temporary enlistments, and call for occasional militia, both attended with much expence & many inconveniences.

The final settlement of the contested boundaries of this State and Virginia induces us to lay before you the propriety and policy of setting off one or more counties, so as to introduce law, order, and good gov-

ernment, where they have been long and much wanted. We think it would also conduce much to the defence of the frontiers and safety of the interior country, as the strength of those parts might then be organized & systematically drawn forth in case of necessity.

Among the many papers now communicated, the Hon'ble House will find cogent representations on the supplies of the Federal army. The demands on this State have been very great, and will probably be continued. We most earnestly wish to answer every reasonable expectation; but the quantities demanded, and prices required, have so far exceeded any provision made, that the exertions of our Commissioners have fallen very short of even reasonable prospects. We should have rejoiced, and no measures were left unessayed by us, to give the money issued on the credit of the State, on a solid security, for the supply of the army, its full and just estimation, as well as general circulation; but as we had neither ability or disposition to force the publick confidence, we can only, in common with our fellow citizens, lament the disappointment and regret the consequences which have not been in our power to prevent. If it was a wise and practicable measure, the wisdom of the present house will doubtless devise some proper means to restore and support it; if otherwise, they will substitute something more usefull and agreeable. But to take the property of one part of the community, without equivalent, to answer the purpose of the whole, renders government odious, and has, we fear, been one source of the present embarrassment in our public affairs.

We feel every disposition arising from the importance and exigency of the present hour, to concur with you in every measure to serve and promote our common interests and happiness, to bring the war to a safe and honourable issue, and establish the liberty and independence of our country. We shall be happy to

see prejudice and party, from whatever cause, wholly done away, and no other contest subsist among us but who shall serve his country most faithfully and usefully.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Novem'r 6th, 1780.

Proclamation Designating a Day of Thanksgiving.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America by their Resolve of the eighteenth day of October last did recommend in the following words, to wit:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God the father of all Mercies amidst the vicissitudes of War to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the remarkable interpolition of his watchful Providence in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the army from imminent dangers at the moment when Treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the Husbandman and causing the Earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all in continuing to us the enjoyment of the Gospl of peace. It is therefore recommended to the several states to set apart Thursday, the seventh day of December next to be observed as a day of publick Thanksgiving and prayer, that all the people may assemble on that day to celebrate the praises of our divine benefactor to confess our unworthyness of the least of his favours and

to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous sins and transgressions and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are in any wise afflicted or distressed, to smile upon our husbandry and trade, to direct our publick Councils; to lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection; and favour our joint Councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of Learning and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the Earth.

Wherefore as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress as the plain dictates of duty to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence and implore its further protection. We do hereby earnestly recommend to the good People of Pennsylvania to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next for the pious purposes expressed in said Resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

(Signed.) JOSEPH REED,
President.

Incolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in the Commission Book No. 1, Page 94.

Witness my hand and seal of Office, the 9th January, A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation of Attainder of Certain Persons Adjudged Guilty of High Treason.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say; Jonathan Adams (snuffmaker), and Susanna his Wife, now or late of the township of Germantown; now or late of the County of Philadelphia: And Joseph Paxton, Yeoman, now or late of the township of Middletown: John Reid, now or late a military Officer in the British Service, now or late of the township of Tinicum; and Samuel Harvey, yeoman, now or late of the township of Upper Makefield; all now or late of the County of Bucks; And Richard Buffington, the elder, yeoman, now or late of the township of East Bradford; Henry Gordon, now or late a military Officer in the British service, now or late of the township of Kennett; and Stephen Anderson and Benjamin Fincker, yeoman, now or late of the township of New Garden; all now or late of the County of Chester; And Christian Voght, apothecary now or late of the borough of Lancaster; and Nicholas Housecker, yeoman, now or late of the township of Lebanon, both now or late of the County of Lancaster; And Martin Blackford, yeoman, now or late of the township of Warrington; now or late of the County of York; And Samuel Lindsay, yeoman, now or late of the township of Guilford, now or late of the County of Cumberland; And Thomas Hughes, yeoman, now or late of the township of Au-

gusta, now or late of the County of Northumberland; And Alexander Ross, yeoman, now or late of the township of Pitt, now or late of the county of Westmoreland, have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State and of the United States of America by having joined their armies within this State or elsewhere.

We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly, entitled An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day; and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon. Do hereby strictly charge and require the said Jonathan Adams, and Susanna, his wife, Joseph Paxton, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Stephen Anderson, Benjamin Fincker, Christian Voght ,Nicholas Housecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindsay, Thomas Hughes, and Alexander Ross, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the peace of one of the Counties within this State on or before Thursday, the tenth day of May next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their Treasons. And we do in like manner require the said John Reid and Henry Gordon, to render themselves respectively to some one of the Justices aforesaid on or before Thursday, the first day of November next ensuing; and also to abide their legal trial for such their Treasons on pain that every of them the said Jonathan Adams and Susanna, his wife, Joseph Paxton, John Reid, Samuel Harvey, Richard Buffington, the elder, Henry Gordon, Stephen Anderson, Benjamin Fincker, Christian Voght, Nicholas Housecker, Martin Blackford, Samuel Lindsay, Thomas Hughes, and Alexander Ross, not rendering himself as aforesaid and abiding the trial aforesaid shall from and after

the said tenth day of May, and first day of November, respectively, stand and be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State, are to take notice of this Proclamation and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esqeire, President, by order of the Council, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in Commission book No. 1, Page 79.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 2d January, A. D. 1786.

Math Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation Designating a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

(Signed.) Joseph Reed, President.

Whereas the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the twentieth day of March last did recommend the following words, viz: "At all times it is our duty to acknowledge the over-ruling Providence of the great Governor of the Universe and devoutly to implore his divine

favour and protection. But in the hour of calamity and impending danger, when by fire and the sword, by the savages of the Wilderness and by our own domesticks, a vindictive enemy pursues a war of rapine and devastation with unrelenting fury, we are peculiarly excited, with true penitence of heart to prostrate ourselves before our great Creator and fervently to supplicate his gracious interposition for our deliverance. The United States in Congress assembled, therefore do earnestly recommend that Thursday the third day of May next, may be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer that we may with united hearts confess and bewail our manifold sins and transgressions, and by sincere repentance and amendment of life appease his righteous displeasure and through the merits of our blessed Saviour obtain pardon and forgiveness. That it may please him to inspire our Rulers with incorruptible integrity and to direct and prosper their Councils. To inspire all our citizens with a fervent and disinterested love of their Country and to preserve and strengthen their Union. To turn the hearts of the disaffected or to frustrate their devices. To regard with divine compassion our friends in captivity, affliction and distress; to comfort and relieve them under their sufferings and to change their mourning into grateful songs of triumph. That it may please him to bless our Ally; and to render the Connection formed between these United States and his Kingsdoms a mutual and lasting benefit to both Nations. To animate our Officers and Forces by sea and land with invincible fortitude and to guard and protect them in the day of battle and to crown our joint endeavours for terminating the calamities of War with victory and success. That the blessings of peace and liberty may be established on an honorable and permanent basis, and transmitted inviolate to the latest posterity. That it may please to prosper our hus-

bandry and Commerce and to bless us with health and plenty. That it may please him to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and to grant, that truth, justice and benevolence, and undefiled Religion may universally prevail. And it is recommended to all people of these States to assemble for publick worship and abstain from labour on the said Day.

Wherefore as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the Great Governor of the Universe and imploring his protection and support; We do hereby direct and order that the said Thursday, the third day of May next, be set apart and observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer according to the said Resolve. And that all persons within this State abstain from servile labour and recreation on the said day.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. 1, Page 95.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 9th January, A. D. 1786.

Math'w Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation of Attainder of William Rankin, late Colonel of Militia.

Pennsylvania,-ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

(Signed.) Jos. Reed, President.

Whereas William Rankin, yeoman, and late a Colonel of Militia, of the County of York, now or late of the township of Newberry, in the said County, hath adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies within this state or elsewhere. We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by An Act of General Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day; and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon." Do hereby strictly charge and require the said William Rankin to render himself to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court or of the Justices of the Peace, of one of the Counties within this State, on or before Thursday, the fourteenth day of June next ensuing, and also abide his legal trial for such his Treason, on pain that he the said William Rankin not rendering himself, as aforesaid and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said fourteenth day of June next stand and be attainted of High Treason, to all intents and purposes, and shall

suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures, as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And whereas, the said William Rankin, having been apprehended by virtue of a warrant from the Honorable the Chief Justice of this State, upon a charge of High Treason and committed to the Prison of the County of York, did lately break the said prison, and make his escape from Justice. We do therefore farther hereby offer a reward of fifty pounds State money, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said William Rankin, and deliver him to the keeper of any gaol within this State. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Incolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania in Commission book No. 1, Page 80.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 3d January, A. D. 1786.

Math. Irwin,
M. R.

To the Assembly Concerning the matter of clothing for the army.

Gentlemen:

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON has made an earnest representation on the subject of cloathing for the army, which, with a letter from Colonel Pickering, the Quarter Master General, on the provision for a regiment of cavalry, to be quartered in this State this winter, we lay before you.

The State store is exhausted, & the money in the Treasurer's hands not being current, we have no means of compliance with these requisitions 'till we shall be enabled by your Hon'ble House.

The subjects are so important, that we cannot doubt they will have your immediate attention.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Nov'r 17th, 1780.

To the Assembly Concerning the matter of supplies for the Army.

Gentlemen:

THE INCLOSED LETTER WILL SHEW THE EXpectation of the Quarter Master General from this State. The condition of the publick Treasury by the deficiencies of the taxes, and the want of credit of the State money, utterly disables the Executive powers of the State from performing the important duties requested.

The supply of the army rests with the House, who are equally interested with us in supporting it in such a condition as to render it effective.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Novem'r 28th, 1780.

To the Assembly Concerning the matter of supplies for the Army.

Gentlemen:

WE LAY BEFORE YOU A LETTER JUST REceived from General Washington, from which you will see the dependence he places on this State for supplies, pursuant to the resolution of the 4th of November last.

The magazines at the different posts are nearly exhausted, and we are utterly unprovided with the means of making new purchases. The consequences to the good people of the State, as well as to the general cause, are too obvious to need enumeration or observation.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Decem'r 18th, 1780.

Proclamation declaring to be legal tender the bills of credit usually called State money and the new Continental Money.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The General Assembly of this State did, at their last sessions, enact and declare the bills of credit issued on the twenty-fifth day of March last, usually called the State money, and the new Continental money to be issued in this State, pursuant to the resolution of Congress of the eighteenth of March last, to be a legal tender in all cases whatsoever, as gold and silver, and have laid heavy penalties, amounting to a forfeiture of double the value of the article for the first offence, and imprisonment and confiscation for the second offence, upon all those who shall refuse to sell any commodities therefor, or shall refuse to receive the same, or ask a higher price than the current specie price for such article; the exchange between the above

monies and the old Continental currency to be estimated at seventy-five of the latter for one of the former, and so to continue untill the same shall be altered by the President or Vice President in Council. To the end, therefore, that the fluctuation of paper money may, as far as possible, be in future prevented by a more fixed medium of commerce; the army better supplied, and the embarrassments attending publick business removed, we have thought proper to issue this our Proclamation, recommending to the good people of this State, with all convenient speed, to bring into the Treasury the old Continental money, and receive the new bills (founded on the productive taxes of this State, and bearing interest,) in exchange therefor, and to pass and receive the said monies freely and currently in all payments, agreeable to the directions of the acts of Assembly passed by the Representatives of their own choice: And we do farther declare, that if there are any persons who, on any pretence whatsoever, shall obstruct the necessary and wholesome regulations by the said laws provided, we will cause the said laws to be executed without favour or respect to persons or pretences; and we do for this purpose, enjoin all Justices, Constables, and all other civil officers, to be vigilant and active in the premisses, and all other faithful subjects of this State are enjoined and required, in their respective stations, to enforce obedience to the said laws, as they tender the honour and welfare of the State, and their safety and happiness.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest'd—Timothy Matlack, Sect'y.

To the Assembly Concerning the reorganization of the Pennsylvania line and sundry matters of finance.

YOUR RECESS HAS BEEN DISTINGUISHED BY an event which, in a country less free, and a cause less glorious, wou'd (so far as regards this State) have been deemed an irreparable misfortune; we mean the partial dissolution of the Pennsylvania line. The character our troops have ever supported in the field, the well-grounded expectations formed upon their discipline and courage, must induce every patriotic mind to lament even a partial disappointment as no inconsiderable evil; but we see nothing in it which can raise a doubt, and much less despondency, in a firm and determined mind. The history of the present war, illustrated by recent successes, must convince the most prejudiced, that the spirit and virtue of America, on many occasions, has supplied the place of professional knowledge; and tho' we think every duty of policy and interest shou'd prompt us to keep a regular and well appointed force in the field, we ought never to doubt of final success, while as freemen, we have arms in our hands, and courage to use them; and that we have both, we trust our enemies will now be honorable, tho' reluctant witnesses. It wou'd neither consist with the limits of a message, or with propriety, to enter into a particular detail of the circumstances of this event; we shall only say, that under unfavourable appearances, this Board was requested to send a committee to treat with the discontented troops, that they executed the trust reposed in them, not only with the approbation of a committee of Congress appointed on the same occasion, but general satisfaction at the time, and that the several papers which relate to the transaction are ready to be communicated to your Honourable House, if you shall judge it necessary.

Finding that many of the discharged soldiers expressed strong desires to re-inlist, we thought it our duty to avail ourselves of this disposition without delay, and, therefore, opened the recruiting service immediately, which has been attended with considerable success. This necessary service, as well as a proper attention to the remaining officers and troops, will call for the particular aid of your Honourable House, in whom the constitutional powers of raising supplies is alone vested. Upon this, as well as many other late occasions, we have found ourselves placed in a state of responsibility for demands, as well of a general as special nature, in no small degree unfurnished with the means of answering them; and what is perhaps the most to be regretted in the late event is, that large accumulated expence will be necessarily incurred when our situation will least admit. Conscious of having to the best of our abilities, paid the strictest attention to economy and propriety in the expenditure of the publick money intrusted to us, we shall be glad to see the former practice of annual inspection and publication of the publick accounts by the Representatives of the people revived and continued, which, with respect to recent expenditures, may, we think, be effected while your auditors are employed in the adjustment of former accounts which have grown upon us amidst the confusion of war, and the unsettled state of publick affairs. We have thought it our duty to offer these suggestions to obviate some mistakes which have prevailed on this subject, and shall readily concurr in any measures your Honourable House shall judge proper to answer this salutary end. From present appearances, we must expect a vigorous and active campaign, and as this is the season of preparation, we most earnestly entreat you to devise some means to enable us to answer the expectations which Congress and the army will reasonably form, in consequence of the general ar-

rangements which have been made. The frontiers have also their just claims of attention, as it may be feared that without some force for their protection, many extensive and valuable settlements will be abondoned.

The imperfect collection of taxes and deficiency of the Treasury, have oblig'd us to adopt various plans of creditt; but experience obliges us to acknowledge that they have generally proved insufficient, and that our officers in every department find very great difficulties in procuring supplies in any mode of credit yet essayed. Every necessary article is within our reach, if the means of procuring it were provided. We, therefore, esteem it our duty to recommend it as the most important object of the wisdom and attention of the House, to make a discriminate and adequate provision for the current year, formed on a reasonable estimate of its demands and services, and to facilitate this duty we have made an essay of such estimate, which is ready to be laid before you.

In our present situation we apprehend the militia must be considered as a necessary and important substitute untill the line can be collected in respectable force; nor can we think that in any circumstance policy or interest will not warrant innovations which may enfeeble it, while our enemies seem so determined on the prosecution of the war.

We must also recommend some domestick regulations, and particularly the erecting the new counties in the western parts of this State, which we apprehend will be necessary for the accommodation of the settlers in those parts, and conciliate them to the jurisdiction of this State; the alterations which have been in the currency, also require some attention to the convenience of trade, by providing some lesser denominations of bills of credit for change.

We shall on our parts cheerfully give any assistance to advance the publick business and cultivate that harmony which is usefull and honourable to government at all times, but at present indispensibly necessary.

The Secretary will deliver sundry papers proper for the information and consideration of the House, on such matters as have occurred during your recess.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, February 13th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning State finance.

Gentlemen:

TO FACILITATE THE BUSINESS OF THE House, and enable the members to form a judgment of the probable expences of the year, we have made an essay of an estimate, framed upon a Continental estimate. We find ourselves often very critically situated for want of due appropriation of the publick monies, and the money being greatly insufficient for the whole service, we are oblig'd to apportion it in the best manner we can, but it frequently happens to be inadequate to the end proposed.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 16th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the settlement of a loan for the pay of the army.

Gentlemen:

AT YOUR LAST SESSIONS THE SUM OF SIX hundred pounds, specie, was borrowed to engage those of the seven months' men as might be inclined to continue in the service. A small part was ex-

pended before the mutiny, and the residue paid into the Treasury.

We shou'd be glad your Honourable House wou'd appoint a committee to settle the account, and give directions for the disposition of the money, under this change of circumstances.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, February 23d, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the defenses of the frontiers.

Gentlemen:

BY YOUR RESOLVE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD instant, the defence of the frontiers was wholly submitted to the directions of the President in Council. We acknowledge the confidence reposed in us, and assure you that there is no part of publick duty we shall perform with more Chearfulness than relieving the distress and removing the apprehensions of the inhabitants of that part of the State. We have, therefore, formed a plan for their protection, which is now lay'd before you, in order that, if approved, your Honourable House may provide the means of carrying it into execution; to pay, arm, cloath and feed these troops, money indispensibly necessary. The treasury, unless it receives new and essential aid, will not admit so large a sum to be drawn for one service without great prejudice, and even ruin, to others, equally necessary to our safety and general protection; we must, therefore, request the Honourable House, whose collective view of the resources of the State, and the demands upon it, best enables them, and whose right it is, would judge and ascertain the different proportions for the different services, and how much of the publick

revenue shall be appropriated to this service; it will be our care and duty to expend it most beneficially for the frontiers, and honourably to the State.

The observation and experience of the Honourable House makes it unnecessary to suggest that, in the present state of publick affairs we can place little confidence in voluntary supplies, or such as can be procured by partial credit and influence, and still less by coercion, and that to hold out promisses of protection by votes and resolves, without some probable and apparent means of performance, is not only dishonourable to government, but may involve the numerous petitioners in a delusive and fatal security.

We are deeply sensible of the difficulties in which this subject is involved, and that with the strongest desires and best intentions, your measures may be inadequate even to just expectations; we trust the same candour will be exercised towards the Executive part of government, whose exertions will be equally insufficient, if destitute of the means of executing the plan of defence now framed, or any other of a similar nature.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 27th, 1781.

To the Assembly Recommending an improvement in the law with respect to the exportation of flour.

Gentlemen:

THE EXECUTION OF THE PART OF THE LAW which obliges every exporter of flour to tender one-third of the quantity to the Commissioner of Purchases, is attended with so many inconveniences to trade and perplexities to the officers, and real prejudice to the State, which now pays an advance price of twelve and a half per cent. upon all flour so received, that we must recommend it to your consideration, and

more especially as we apprehend the treasury is not in any respect relieved, as the purchase money is to be immediately paid. It is also an incumbrance of which the neighboring State of Delaware is taking daily advantage; the commerce being transferred, and the produce of this State exported from their ports, where no such incumbrance exists.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February.

To the Assembly Recommending the division of the State Island into lots, and the sale of the same for the support of the army, &c.

Gentlemen:

THE TENANT OF THE STATE ISLAND HAVING resigned his lease, it is the opinion of this Board that it will conduce greatly to the support of the publick credit to divide it into small lotts, and dispose of them at publick auction, pursuant to the law entitled "An Act for striking the sum of one hundred thousand pound in bills of credit, for the present support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the certain redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The powers of the Council are by law sufficient for that purpose, but if the House have any objections to the measure, we are not inclined to precipitate it. A proportion of the city lotts was also sett off and sold for the same purpose, the purchasers being vested with an absolute title, and any future claimant of a particular lott referred to location elsewhere, we are of opinion it wou'd also have a good effect on the declining credit of our paper, and contribute to the support of future emissions.

Colonel Morgan has made a communication to us

which we think proper to lay before you; our experience of coercive methods of supply has made them as disagreeable to us as they are odious to the country, nor can we think of adopting them in any necessity, but under the special sanction of a law for that purpose.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, March 21st, 1781.

To the Assembly protesting against the interference of the House in matters of an Executive nature.

Gentlemen:

THE COUNCIL HAVING EXERCISED THE powers vested in them by the laws of the Commonwealth, with respect to sundry persons who have withdrawn themselves from the troubles of the country, and reside with the enemy, we observe sundry petitions on those subjects, defending, and resolutions calculated to rescind the determination of this Board. We have no desire to intercept the kindness and liberality of the House to petitioners of any character, but apprehend that the introducing special and particular laws to repeal the acts of the Executive branches of Government, without any conference with, or information from the Board, of the reasons and ground of their proceedings, must necessarily lessen the weight of the Council, and disturb the harmony of Government: And these considerations are the more weighty, from a just apprehension that this mode of conducting public business will eventually injure the real interests of the State, as the House must always act upon partial, and, therefore, often erroneous ground. If the laws on this subject are too severe, and persons of real or supposed disaffection to the cause of America

are liable to penalties and prosecutions, inconsistent with the good of the State and the general safety, or if the powers of the Council are too extensive, we apprehend it wou'd be better to repeal the laws openly and explicitly; we shall then be discharged from a painfull duty which is now frequently imposed, never sought by us; but the publick agents and well affected inhabitants, frequently returning to us persons as objects of the law, which we are by our oaths and duty bound to execute.

If the other business of the House will admit their devoting time sufficient for conference on this subject, and upon our present situation in regard to suspected persons, we apprehend it will be attended with mutual satisfaction and publick advantage.

To the Assembly Concerning the accounts of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the militia.

Gentlemen:

IN ANSWER TO YOUR MESSAGE RESPECTING the Lieutenants and sub-Lieutenants of the militia, we wou'd observe, that untill the late act, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," these officers were appointed by the House of Assembly, and solely accountable to them, or the Auditors, also of their own immediate appointment, and who certainly are and have been long vested with sufficient power to enforce a settlement with them, and other publick defaulters, if any such there are. We presume, therefore, that these accounts are not included in the resolution of the twenty-sixth instant.

Since the power of calling for these accounts has been vested in the Council, we have not been inatten-

tive to the duty, having both publickly and privately called upon them to render their accounts. The Lieutenants who have complied, are those of Philadelphia city and county, Bucks and Northampton. Those of the counties of Bedford, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, from their particular circumstances, can have no accounts under the present militia law, and several of the others have informed the Board that they are preparing their accounts, and will render them without delay; shou'd they neglect, we shall not hesitate to put the laws in force against them.

We do not apprehend it to have been the intention of the Legislature, that the Council should audit the accounts, and therefore, when rendered, have directed the Lieuten'ts to attend the Auditors for settlement.

They are too bulky and voluminous to be copied under some weeks, therefore, we forward you the originals of such as have come to hand.

Though the Lieutenants and the Sub-Lieutenants are the only officers in the State over whom the laws have given power to the Council in matter of accounts, and the year since the law is but just expired, we are not inattentive to the laudable zeal of the House in reminding the Council of the duties required of them by law. We flatter ourselves it is an earnest of general inquiry, and that the Collectors of Excise tonnage and duties on negroes, and a great variety of others who have been interested with public monies, and who are accountable to the Assembly only, tho' much longer in arrears than the present Lieutenants, will, in future, partake of the notice of the House, so that each branch of Government, in its respective capacity, may be equally emulous to forward and promote a speedy and accurate adjustment of the publick accounts.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, March 28th, 1781.

Letter of instructions to the Commissioners appointed to run and mark the line between this State and the State of Virginia.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JOHN LUKENS & ARCHIbald M'Clain, Esquires, commissioners appointed on the part of Pennsylvania to run the boundary line between the said State and the State of Virginia.

Gentlemen:—Agreeable to the appointment of Council, herewith delivered, you are to proceed, with all convenient expedition, to ascertain and mark the boundary line between this State and the State of Virginia, according to the agreement of the commissioners heretofore mutually appointed by the respective States, dated at Baltimore, August the twenty-first, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as follows, vizt:

"Baltimore, August 31st, 1779.

"We, George Bryan, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania, "and we, James Maddison and Robert Andrews, commissioners for the State of Virginia, do hereby mutually, in behalf of our respective States, ratify and "confirm the following agreement, vizt: to extend "Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for "the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a "meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof "to the northern limit of the said State, be the western "boundary of Pennsylvania forever."

It is expected you will be met by commissioners on the part of Virginia, but if you shou'd not, it is the desire and intention of the Council that the line should be ascertained and marked in as strict conformity as possible to the above agreement, which has been solemnly ratified by the Legislature of each State.

Colonel Marshall, the Lieutenant of Washington county, has orders to provide a guard of forty men, properly officered, to attend you on this duty, with which we hope you will be able to execute this important service, notwithstanding any designs of the enemy, or dissatisfaction of persons attached to the Virginia claim.

Mr. Duncan, the Commissioner of Purchases for Westmoreland, will have orders to make as suitable provisions as the country will admit, and to whom you will direct any orders, on the accommodation of yourselves or attendants. In marking the said line, you will clear out at least fifteen feet in width, and on large trees or other suitable objects, you will cause the letters "P." and "V." to be marked on the different sides.

You will receive herewith an order on the Treasury for four hundred pounds, to bear the contingent charges of the guards, and other necessary expenses, of which you will keep an account, and make a report of your proceedings to Council as soon as may be.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Proclamation to Encourage the Circulation of the bills of credit issued by the State.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The General Assembly of this State, at their last session, "reciting that it was not to be expected during the present war with Great Britain, that sufficient quantities of gold and silver money cou'd be procured or retain'd in this State for procuring and providing sufficient supplys of provisions

and other articles for support of the army and the purposes of private dealings," did direct an emission of five hundred thousand pounds in bills of credit, redeemable with the many and large arrearages due to the State for lands heretofore granted within this Commonwealth:

And Whereas, By another act directing the payment of one-third of the depreciation to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, one hundred and thirty thousand pounds of the said money has been emitted; and by the act first mentioned, "every person refusing the said bills of credit, or selling, giving or receiving the same at a less rate than gold or silver, are liable to prosecution in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or, if under five pounds, before a Justice, and on conviction, to forfeit the value of the goods or articles in question:"

And Whereas, It is not only an essential, but the indispensible duty of all persons in a well regulated government to make the laws of the country the rules of their conduct, seeking by legal and peaceable modes an alteration of any laws which they apprehend to be grievious or impolitick:

Upon a due consideration, therefore, of the above laws, the special obligation upon us who are sworn faithfully to execute them, the great difficulties which will result to the well affected, to the industrious poor, who have receiv'd this money in exchange for the old Continental money, and to those who have sold their merchandise or produce to the Public Commissioners, if the said bills of credit shou'd not find a free circulation: We do most earnestly recommend to all the citizens of this State, and especially to landlords and those engaged in trade and dealing of every kind, to receive the said money agreeable to law; and for their encouragement herein, we do assure such persons that no more of the said money shall be issued untill the meet-

ing of the Assembly, when it will be in an especial manner recommended to them to secure the possessors thereof from any possible loss; and also informing them that by letters receiv'd from the country, it is the determination of the inhabitants to support the full execution of the law upon this subject, they appearing fully sensible of the necessity of continuing the money undepreciated, and resolving to use their utmost efforts to this purpose. And we do in like manner recommend to all persons, and especially to the meritorious militia, both officers and privates, not to be led into tumults and outrages which involve innocent families in distress, sully the dignity of any cause, and will be turned by their enemies to the prejudice of that necessary and honourable service, but to wait with patience the meeting of their Representatives, who alone can afford competent relief under present difficulties.

We likewise enjoin upon all magistrates, sheriffs, and constables, to use their utmost influence and authority to guard against and suppress any irregularities or disorders which are inconsistent with the peace and good order of government; and all other officers, civil and military, and all well disposed citizens, are required to be aiding and assisting them therein.

Given by order of the Council, under the hands of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning the Reorganization of the Pennsylvania Line and sundry War Matters.

Gentlemen:

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE STATE, THE REQUISITIONS of Congress, and the representation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Fœderal army, have made it indispensably necessary to convene you before the time of your adjournment.

We have endeavoured to execute the laws you have enacted, to furnish the supplies required to recruit the Pennsylvania line, and to support the frontiers, by such means as you have put into our hands for these important purposes. But, after devoting our best abilities and utmost attention, we find so much in the former to be amended and altered, and so much in the latter to be supplied, that a farther progress without the aid of the Legislature, wou'd have involved the State in difficulties, which prudence, wisdom, and firmness, may now remove, but which time and inattention may ripen into incurable evils. That of a depreciation of State currency is the most alarming. Having seen and felt its ruinous consequences on the Continental money, in the loss of publick confidence, the violation of private honesty, and the distresses it has brought on the most virtuous part of the community, and which an unconquerable love of their country cou'd alone enable them to support, we cou'd not see this fatal malady again sapping the vitals of publick credit and future resources, without giving the alarm, and calling upon you, who alone possess the Constitutional powers of prevention and relief.

It cannot be denied by the most selfish factions, or disaffected, that the exportation of the produce of the country is great, the returns quick and profitable; that Providence has blessed us with plentifull crops, and that present prospects are unusually rich; and it must equally be admitted, that the army, the govern-

ment, and publick creditors, feel all the effects of real, undissembled poverty; that the sense of individuals, if we may judge by their conduct, and the sense of the Legislature, with respect to paper money, so materially differ, that it must be wholly laid aside, or supported by more general approbation and concurrence; and that some measures must be immediately adopted to relieve the present necessities, more adequate to the end than those which have been lately attempted, or the consequences are too obvious and too alarming to need enumeration or description.

We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the line is again formed into respectable strength, and that a detachment under the command of General Wayne, has marched to the relief of our suffering brethern in the Southern States. In appointments and equipment we can justly say, our troops have never taken the field in a more respectable condition; and we have no doubt they will prove a most valuable, as well as considerable re-inforcement to the southern army.

We must beg leave to remind you, that by a law of the State, that Assembly shou'd at every session fix the pay of the militia, but it has been omitted for two sessions, while so great a part of the community, and those of greatest property and consideration, exempt themselves from this duty, it cannot be expected that the poor and midling class will chearfully perform it for the trifling sums they receive, or be satisfied with the small composition made by the delinquents.

There are considerable numbers of prisoners drawn into the State by the orders of Congress, which require constant guards; there are also occasional services to be rendered, and the distance of our line adds a new and forceable consideration to keep the militia on a respectable footing, as our principal dependence in case of invasion or other publick necessity.

It wou'd exceed the limits of an address to enter into a farther detail. The Secretary will lay before you sundry important papers, and this Board will chearfully make such further communication as may be necessary; and we most earnestly entreat you, gentlemen, in this sessions, to lay aside all other considerations which do not tend to the establishment of publick credit, the supply of the army, the relief of the frontiers, and the maintenance of civil government, all which now depend upon the issue of your deliberations. The eyes of the people of this State, and of all America, are upon you, and we trust they will not be disappointed in the hopes they have formed of the wisdom, firmness, and integrity of your measures.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, May 31st, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the collection of war supplies.

Gentlemen:

SINCE OUR MESSAGE OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ultimo, we have receiv'd very important requisitions from the Honourable Congress, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Fœderal army, and the Board of War, which we now communicate. You will observe that in each we are requested to declare explicitly how far our compliance may be expected, as the operations of the campaign will materially depend upon the measures which may be adopted in consequence of these requisitions.

We therefore recommend them to your immediate consideration, and make no doubt you will enable us

to give the desired information as soon as circumstances will admit.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 4th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the rate of Exchange of the bills of credit for the old Continental money.

Gentlemen:

BY AN ACT PASSED THE LAST SESSION, THE Treasurer of the State was directed, after the first day of June, to exchange the bills of credit of the seventh of April last for old Continental money, at such a rate as this Board shou'd direct: The difficulty of establishing an exchange between different monies, has been found by experience to be very great; many respectable opinions deem it impracticable, and some dangerous.

We, therefore, request the House wou'd take this matter into consideration, and, as the Continental money is now out of circulation, determine the rate by which it shall be receiv'd, and wholly relieve us from a duty which by experience we find insupportable burthen.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 5th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the payment of State taxes, fines and public dues and the depreciation of the State money.

Gentlemen:

WE THINK IT NECESSARY TO ACQUAINT you, that at present the collection of arrearages of taxes, militia fines, and other publick dues, is suspended, except where persons chuse to pay them

in State money, or specie, at the exchange of one for seventy-five. We wou'd recommend it to the House to include this object in the consideration of the rate of exchange which will come before them, so as to ascertain explicitly the future mode of collection.

We must also request the House to devise some mode to satisfy the persons who lately furnished the City Commissioners with flour, under the act of Assembly intitled, "An act to permit the exportation of flour, of wheat, from this State, by sea, under certain limitations and restrictions," and who declined taking the State money on account of the depreciation, as represented in Captain Hazlewood's application, herewith communicated.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 6th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the advisability of calling out the militia to suppress the depredations of the Indians.

Gentlemen:

WE HAVE RECEIV'D AN ALARMING ACcount of the depredations of the savages, and pressing demands for ammunition, which we communicate: We also send you the report of the State Commissary of Military Stores, by which you will see our inability to give them even this necessary assistance.

We are farther to acquaint you that, in our present circumstances we cannot procure the desired articles, consistent with your resolve of the eleventh instant, without the special aid of your Honourable House: We are importuned to call out the militia for the support of the remaining settlers, and are disposed to comply,

but, in the present unprovided state of supplies and ammunition, we do not see that any effectual service can be expected: We must, therefore, recommend this important subject to your consideration.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, June 12th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning a requisition from Congress for a Corps of Cavalry.

Gentlemen:

WE HAVE RECEIV'D THIS DAY A REQUISITION of the Honourable the Congress for a corps of Cavalry. Your aid will be necessary to effect our compliance. We therefore communicate the requisition, that it may be included in your consideration on the subject of supplies now before you.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 15, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning a requisition from the Board of War.

Gentlemen:

WE SEND YOU A REQUISITION THIS MOMENT delivered us, from the Board of War. You must be sensible that in our present situation, the Executive powers of the State have not the means of complying with this requisition, even for immediate subsistence. Nor can we entirely acquiesce in the reasoning on which this measure, so distressing to this State, has been founded, as we are fully persuaded that upon candid inquiry into the supplies furnished by the

State of every kind, it will appear to bear a comparison with every of its neighbours. But, however just the reasoning, or however proper the measure, our compliance is impracticable without your immediate assistance.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 16th, 1781.

To the Assembly defining the powers of the Executive and of the House and urging immediate action of certain matters of pressing moment.

Gentlemen:

THE PUBLICK NECESSITIES COMPEL US TO address you in a language more serious and decisive than any we have ever yet adopted. Our respective powers are by the Constitution mutually defined and limited. It is with you to provide the means of supporting the just and necessary war in which we are engaged—of procuring the supplies and relieving the publick distress. It is with us to execute the laws, and apply those means to publick purposes; and we are to abide the judgment of our country on the faithfull performance of our duty. But we cannot consent that the publick burthens shou'd be devolved on us by hasty resolves, formed at the close of your sessions, or be left by you in a state of responsibility for the great and important demands upon this State, which we have communicated to you, and which have been now before you a considerable time. You must be sensible, gentlemen, that the operation of any tax law will, with all possible expedition, be too slow for our immediate necessities; that the support of the Federal army, the subsistence of a great number of prisoners, the relief of the frontiers, and other daily

wants of various kinds, require instant provision of the means of purchase, or that you shou'd devise some other mode. While the tranquility of the State admits the full operation of the Legislature, we neither can or will exercise any other powers than such as will bear the full test of future inquiry; and shou'd events fatal or injurious to the State follow in consequence of our being left in a state of inability to furnish our contingent in the publick cause, or to guard against the practices of its deadly enemies, we shall hold ourselves justly acquitted before all the world.

We have laid the State of the publick wants fully before you; it was the hope of immediate relief that induced us to call you together, and though near three weeks have now elapsed, we are in the same state of imbecility and distress as when the sessions began. We had flattered ourselves that in this important crisis, when the greatest events, both in Europe and America, are depending, you wou'd have adopted immediate and decisive modes to supply the army with provisions; support the frontiers; to recruit the line; strengthen the militia, and animate the well affected by just and reasonable distinctions between them and persons of a different character. The bills depending before the House, and its proceedings do not appear to us calculated to effect these important purposes, but rather to diminish the little strength and energy we retain. If the House, as it is to be presumed, is in possession of the confidence of the people, surely some immediate assistance, might be drawn from those under whose choice your representation is so recently derived. We do most earnestly call upon you for this assistance, because without it we see no prospect of supplying the interval between this and the effective operation of the laws you may pass to furnish the treasury with such money as the people will receive in payment. Your own experience and observation

make it unnecessary to inform you that neither the produce of the country or of commerce, are to be obtain'd for paper money, consistent with your late resolutions on that subject, which appear to us very proper. We, therefore, depend upon your providing us with other means before your adjournment, or relieve us from the responsibility in which we stand. The alarming consequences which, in our present situation, must ensue if we are not supported, are too obvious to need enumeration, and will not easily admit of exaggeration, but we shall stand justified, as we have faithfully and repeatedly, from session to session, stated the approaching difficulties, with clearness and precision.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, June 19th, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning the levying upon delinquent classes for the recruiting of the Federal Army.

IN THE TENTH SECTION OF THE BILL FOR RE-cruiting the Federal army published for consideration, we observe that it is proposed that his Board shou'd be authorized to levy upon the classes who may be delinquent such farther sum than nine pounds as may be necessary to inlist a recruit for every delinquent class. We apprehend this power to be unconstitutional, and amounting, in fact, to an unlimited power to tax the people inconsistent with the eighth section of the bill of rights, which is declared to be a part of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and never to be violated on any pretence whatever. We can neither exercise this power ourselves or consent to establish a precedent of this nature. Nor do we think

it necessary; the Honourable House are as competent judges as the Council what sum will probably be sufficient to engage recruits, or if there are inconveniences in fixing the sum, the like mode as in other States, and lately in this, might be adopted, vizt: to enjoin the class to procure a man, or if procured by any officer, to pay the expence, which may be various in different parts of the State, whereas, if affixed by Council, it must be done at a precise sum in every part, however different the circumstances. We must, therefore, before the bill receives its final sanction, recommend this clause to the farther consideration of the House.

Proclamation Against Counterfeiters of British Half Pence.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed) Jos. Reed, President.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, divers ill-disposed persons have manufactured or imported into this State quantities of base metal in the similitude of British half-pence, but much inferior in Value and Weight to genuine Brittish half-pence, to the great depreciation of that Coin, the injury of the Community in general and the Poor in particular; such practices having a natural tendency to raise the prices of the necessaries of life, and introduce new confusion in the

currency of the Country. We have therefore thought proper to prohibit and do hereby strictly enjoin all Officers employed in the receipt of Taxes or other publick dues, not to receive such base Coin in any payments whatsoever. And do earnestly recommend to all the faithful Inhabitants of this State to refuse it in payment and by all other lawful ways and means discourage the Currency thereof. And we do in a special manner direct and enjoin all Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables and other civil Officers within this State to make due inquiry after Offenders in the premises, that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Attest:—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. 1, Page 97.

Witness my hand and Seal of Office the 9th January, A. D. 1786.

Math'w Irwin,
M. R.

Proclamation of Embargo upon All Craft under One Hundred Tons Burthen.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the publick service requires a speedy exertion by the authority of the State to procure the most immediate transportation by water. We have therefore thought proper and do hereby lay on embargo on all river craft and vessels of, and under the burthen of one hundred Tons; to which all the citizens of the State and others are required to conform, and govern themselves accordingly, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

Inrolled in the Rolls Office, for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book No. 1, page 98.

Witness my hand and seal of Office the 9th January, A. D. 1786.

Math Irwin,
M. R.

To the Assembly Concerning the deficiency of Recruits and to protect the inhabitants of Carolina in their rights to their domestics.

Gentlemen:

THE USUAL ENGAGEMENTS OF THIS SEASON of the year, and the time allotted for public business, will not permit our laying before you any other than that which is indispensably necessary: But we think it highly proper to inform you, that the deficiency of recruits proposed to be raised by the late acts of Assembly, has been very considerable, and that there are some material defects in those acts, of which the delinquent classes have availed themselves, and which will require your attention, that justice may be done to all, and this important service properly completed. We would also recommend a provisionary act in favor of those virtuous inhabitants of Carolina, who, after suffering greatly in the common cause, have, with a few domestics, retired into this State from the oppressions of the tyranny of the British government: By the operation of a law of this Commonwealth, just and humane in itself, and highly reasonable when extended only to the proper inhabitants of this State, they will be in danger of loosing the services of those few domestics they have saved from the depredations of the enemy, unless some cautionary regulation is soon adopted, and which we make no doubt you will provide.

The Secretary will deliver you sundry papers relative to the above, and some other important concerns of the State; and we shall cheerfully concur in every measure tending to facilitate the public business with harmony and dispatch.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Phil'a, Sept'r 14, 1781.

Proclamation of the Recognition of Sieur Holker as Counsul General of France in the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania, ss:

HIS EXCELLENCY JOSEPH REED, ESQUIRE, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

The Sieur Holker having been recognized by the United States in Congress assembled, as Consul General of France, in the Commonwealth aforesaid, it is hereby declared that the privileges, pre-eminence and authority belonging to such character and quality are due him.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the less seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest:—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

To the Assembly Recommending the provision of suitable quarters for Troops temporarily in the State.

Gentlemen:

ON THE REPRESENTATION OF THE GENERAL officers of the line, and our own knowledge of the difficulties the officers sustain in point of subsistence, we think it necessary to recommend to the Hon-

orable House the passing a permanent law to empower the Justices of Peace to provide suitable quarters for troops marching or occasionally resident in this State, whose necessities may require such provision; and we are of opinion it would redound much to the credit of the State to include in such a bill those of our virtuous countrymen from other States who may be compelled by the oppressions of the enemy to seek an asylum in the State of Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, Sept'r, 25th, 1781.

WILLIAM MOORE.
Vice President and President of the Supreme Executive Council, 1779-1782.

Wm Moore.

Chapter X.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Vice President and President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1779-1782.

THE COUNCIL HAD CHOSEN AS VICE PRESIdent with President Reed, a well known merchant of Philadelphia, who had been conspicuous for loyalty, energy and integrity, William Moore. Upon the termination of Reed's period of service, Moore was elected President to succeed him, but he was himself obliged to retire within less than a year because of having reached the constitutional limit of service in the Council. He was a brother in law of President Wharton, and a son-in law of Thomas Lloyd, and, by the marriage of his daughter, became closely allied with families conspicuous in French history. Prior to his membership in the Council he was successively a member of the Council of Safety and the Board of War, and after his retirement he became a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and one of the most honored members of the Assembly. His administration covered the period from November 14, 1781, to October 8, 1782, in addition to which he was vice President from October 22, 1779, to the time of his succession to the presidency.

Proclamation for the Attainder of Divers Traitors.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MOORE, ESquire, Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: Benedict Arnold, late a Major General in the Army of the United States; Anthony Yeldall, druggist; William West, junior, Merchant; late a Major in the Army of the United States; and Thomas Lightfoot, and John Turner, Merchants; all now or late of the City of Philadelphia: And John Wright and Jonathan Wright, yeomen, both now or late of the township of Hatfield; And John Hutchinson, yeoman, now or late of the township of Kingsessing; all now or late of the County of Philadelphia: And John Jackson, now or late of the township of East Marlborough; and Joshua Buffington, now or late of the Township of East Bradford, yeoman; both now or late of the County of Chester: have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the Enemies of this State and of the United States of America by having joined their Armies in this State and elsewhere. We the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day; and for vesting their estate in this Commonwealth; and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge and

require the said Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, and Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinson, John Jackson, and Joshua Buffington, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the Counties within this State on or before Monday the thirteenth day of November next, and also abide their legal trial for such their Treasons. And we do in like manner require the said William West, Junior, to render himself to one or some of the Justices aforesaid on or before Saturday, the thirtieth day of December next, and also abide his legal trial for such Treason; on pain that every of them the said Benedict Arnold, Anthony Yeldall, William West, junior, Thomas Lightfoot, John Turner, John Wright, Jonathan Wright, John Hutchinson, John Jackson and Joshua Buffington, not rendering himself as aforesaid and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said thirteenth day of November and thirtieth day of December, respectively, stand and be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties and under go all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do, and all the faithful subjects of this State are desired to take notice of this Proclamation and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council under the hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

Attest—F. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation against the perpetrators of a robbery of the Treasurer of Bucks County.

BY THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM MOORE, ESquire, Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By divers depositions taken according to law, it appears that on the night of the twenty-second instant October, the Treasurer of the County of Bucks, within this State, hath been robbed of silver and paper money to the amount of near two thousand pounds, by a number of armed men unknown:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance that the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment, we have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of one hundred pounds in specie for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robbery who shall be apprehended and convicted of the same; and we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and all other the faithful and liege subjects within this government, to make diligent search and enquiry after the above offenders, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure them, and every of them, so that they may be brought to justice.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Honorable WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning the late victories in the Carolinas and recommending measures of internal relief.

Gentlemen:

IT IS WITH THE HIGHEST PLEASURE THAT we congratulate the General Assembly at their first meeting, upon the great and glorious events of the present campaign, and the bright and happy prospect which opens before us; while the citizens of America were distressed with painful apprehensions for the fate of a handful of brave men in the Carolinas, surrounded with dangers and difficulties, General Green, with a degree of prudence, fortitude, perseverance, and courage, which does him the highest honor, has with the assistance of the patriot citizens of those States, not only baffled the efforts of an enemy greatly superior to him in force, and who affect to pride themselves on superior discretion, but after many well fought battles has obliged them to abandon the interior parts of those States, and by the late signal and important victory over them at the Eutaw Springs, finally compelled them to retire with precipitation within the vicinity of Charleston, and thereby freed an insulted and distressed country from the ravages of a vengeful and cruel enemy. And after we had long looked with a sympathetic sorrow on the ravages committed by a numerous army in a neighboring sister State, that whole army, consisting of near nine thousand men, including the seamen found on board the enemy's armed ships, have been made prisoners of war, and all their artillery, ammunition, stores, transports, and military chests, taken with them. This important achievement, planned with consummate wisdom, and executed almost without loss, has not left a single foe in arms for an extent of at least six hundred miles. And while it reflects the highest honor upon the Commander-in-

Chief and the allied army and navy, exhibits a glorious proof of the immense advantage which the United States of America have derived from their alliance with France, and of the boundless worth of the friendship of their powerful, wise, and generous Prince; achievements whose magnitude excites a solemn joy, and inspires the mind with gratitude to Him whose Providence governs the Universe.

But while we rejoice in those signal successes, and contemplate the extensive advantages which may be derived from them, it behoves us to look forward to another campaign, and make the most effectual preparation for a vigorous effort to drive the enemy from our country, and put an honorable period to the war.

Among other considerations, it may deserve the serious inquiry of your Honorable House, whether there may not be some improvements in the mode of assessing and collecting the public taxes, tending to make the same more certain and expeditious and less expensive. It appears to be proper to inform you, that having some time since sold the land known by the name of the Province Island, for the redemption of the bills of credit issued by the State bearing date April 29th, 1780, we have for the same purpose lately made a considerable progress in the sale of the city lots; and although it is far within the time limited for that purpose by the law, we intend to continue the sale until the whole of that emission shall be redeemed. This will not only save to the State the interest which would otherwise accrue upon those bills, and draw out of circulation a considerable sum of paper money, but will also afford an unequivocal and decisive proof of the determination of the State to preserve its faith with respect to the bills of credit issued by the Legislature for the support of the war.

We are pained with the distresses of those families which have suffered on the frontiers by the Savages,

yet we are bound to acknowledge that those suffering, have happily been much fewer than, after every assistance had been given them which it was in our power to afford them, we feared they could have been; and we confide that the frontier settlements will be remembered by you in the course of the present session, and be properly provided for, as far as their exposed situation will admit. That harmony and mutual confidence between the Executive and Legislature, which is at all times beneficial to the State, shall be cultivated by us with a due attention, and we shall continue to afford every aid in our power to maintain the true interests of the State.

The Secretary will lay before you several papers from the Financier General, which deserve your immediate attention; and also, such other papers as we have at present to communicate to you.

WILLIAM MOORE, Vice President.

Council Chamber, Phil'a, Nov'r 9, 1781.

A Proclamation Designating a Day of Thanksgiving.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The United States in Congress assembled, by their proclamation bearing date the twenty-sixth day of October last, for the many great and solemn considerations therein mentioned, have recommended to the several States to set apart the thirteenth day of December next to be religiously observed

as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, that all the people may assemble on that day with grateful hearts to celebrate the praises of our Gracious Benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace, that it may please Him to pardon our offences and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our councillors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favor our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honorable and lasting peace; to bless all our seminaries of learning, and cause "the Knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the seas:" Wherefore, as well in respect to the said recommendation as from the plain dictates of conscience, publickly to acknowledge the favor and goodness of Divine Providence, and the duty incumbent on us to implore its further protection: We do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania accordingly to set apart the said thirteenth day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said proclamation; and that they abstain from all labor on that day.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Recommending further measures against the persons implicated in the robbery of the Treasurer of Bucks County.

Gentlemen:

THE DARING AND TOO SUCCESSFUL attempts which have been lately made to rob the Treasurer of the county of Bucks, and several Collectors of that county and of Chester, are truly alarming. As the proclamation issued by us offering a large reward for apprehending the perpetrators of the robbery committed on the said Treasury has not yet had the desired effect, and the vigilance of the officers of justice his hitherto been eluded in the other instances, should every means in our power prove ineffectual to discover and bring those villians to justice, there is reason to fear that like attempts will be made in other counties of the State, especially as it is but too probable there may yet remain some among us whose disaffection to the present revolution may induce them to countenance or conceal men guilty of such atrocious crimes. We have, therefore, thought fit to lay before the House such depositions as have been given in to us concerning those robberies, in full confidence that you will give attention to a case of so great importance, and make such laws as will deter the disaffected from such mischievous and dangerous measures, and be most likely to prevent a repetition of such enormities.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

In Council,
Phila., Nov. 26, 1781.

Address of Congratulation to George Washington.

Sir:

OUR CORDIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ARE ever due to your Excellency for the great and disinterested service you have rendered our common country; but on this occasion we approach you with

peculiar pleasure, and can only regret that the common language of congratulation will too imperfectly convey our grateful sense of the late eminent display of your military virtues in the capture of a British General and his whole army. We are at a loss which most to admire, the wisdom of the plan, or the skill and gallantry of the execution, and are too sensible of the important consequences flowing from this great event, to wish to restrain the effusion of gratitude to your Excellency, to our brave and generous allies, and to our gallant countrymen, thus led by their beloved General to victory and to glory.

Our prayer shall be that Heaven may distinguish you with its choicest blessings, as the best reward of such great and glorious services.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

In Council,
Phil'a, No. 27, 1781.

To the Assembly Concerning appropriations for defenses against the Indians on the frontiers.

Gentlemen:

THE INTELLIGENCE WHICH HAS BEEN RE-ceived from the frontiers of the State respecting the ravages of the Indians, and the murders which they have committed at this early season, leaves no room to doubt of their determination to exert their utmost power to distress us during the present year, and confirm the accounts we had received from Fort Pitt, Washington, &c., of the combinations formed by them for that purpose. The defence of the frontiers has been committed to Council by a vote of your Honourable House, and a subsequent resolution has empowered us to draw from the Treasury for this purpose, any

monies which may be found there but how extensive soever this power may seem to be in words, it is a fact which we feel the utmost reluctance thus publicly to acknowledge, that the low state of the Treasury has rendered it totally inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended. It has not been in our power to furnish the money in due time for raising the Ranging companies ordered for that defence, and it has been with great difficulty that we have been able to advance even very small sums to those who have contracted to supply the necessary provisions for the forces intended for that quarter, and there is not now any money in the Treasury subject to our order under that resolution; and as to the resolve of the first instant, appropriating to this purpose the arrears of the late eighteen penny taxes, if there were no reason to apprehend difficulties or delays in collecting them, these would be so very far short of being sufficient for any effectual defence, that we could not think of entering into the necessary contracts, knowing that it must be impossible for us to fulfil them.

Had the Council no other objects than to justify themselves to their constituents, they would only have to shew to them that the monies put into their hands for the defence of the frontiers had been faithfully applied to that purpose, but justice to the brave men who lie exposed to the incursions of a savage enemy, will not permit us to neglect a single measure that is in our power for their security. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to press your Honorable House, in the strongest terms, to make an immediate provision for their defence, without which the three companies of militia ordered from Cumberland county to the protection of that county, and the assistance of Bedford and Northumberland counties, must unavoidably return, the companies destined for the defence of the frontiers be disbanded, and those unhappy people who lie ex-

posed, be left a pray to the enemy, or escaping by flight expose others to the like dangers and destruction.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, April 2nd, 1782.

To the Assembly protesting against Legislative encroachments on the powers of the Executive.

Gentlemen:

OUR DESIRE TO PRESERVE THE HARMONY so essential to the public welfare, has kept us silent under the various measures adopted by your House, which we conceive prejudicial to the State and derogatory to the Constitutional rights of this Board. But as we perceive a system to be adopted and steadily pursued, which evidently tends to annihilate the powers and usefulness of the Executive part of government, our duty to our constituents, and a due regard to the sacred obligations we have entered into, oblige us to speak with freedom, and to declare that, as we will never make a voluntary surrender of our privileges, so we will not tamely and silently submit to any invasion of them. In the station assigned us in the government, we do not apprehend ourselves obliged to take notice of any deviations from the Constitution which do not touch our own rights; but of these we conceive ourselves, in the first instance, the special and natural guardians, and when we can no otherwise prevent Legislative encroachments, it is our duty at least to make a solemn appeal to the people, our mutual constitutents, the true source and fountain from whence all our authority is derived. When the Constitution of the State placed the Legislative power in a single branch, with certain checks upon rash and hasty determination, it was never supposed that any

House of Assembly would, by special laws made for the purpose, assume the Executive powers, and by blending Legislative and Executive, unite what the Constitution had wisely and decisively separated; much less, that such laws should pass without even a decent regard to those salutary restraints of time and publication, which were intended to provide against intemperate and indigested measures. It has been one of the greatest objections made to this Constitution, that it has left too little power in the Executive branch; and yet we see daily attempts to make that little less. We cannot suppose that it is intended practically to shew the people what mischief and abuse a single Legislature may do, and yet we are at a loss otherwise to account for those proceedings which are particularly the objects of this message. And first, with respect to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Constitution has vested their appointment in the Council, and declared that "they shall have fixed salaries." Before the appointments were made these salaries were fixed, and then persons were taken from other employments of life into the public service: but as soon as a settled medium of commerce was introduced, you have unfixed those very salaries and reduced them to a value inadequate to the present scale of expence and the dignity of the station, and so far broken the contract between those officers and the public which they justly conceived to be guaranteed by the Constitution. What benefit can the Commonwealth derive from the appointment as directed by the Constitution, or from the independency of their commissions, if, after such appointment, and the rate of their compensation being ascertained, every Assembly may take upon them to alter that rate, and show their favour or resentment by a liberal or inadequate allowance, as the men may be pleasing to them; or otherwise, what is it in effect, but to make them dependant upon the Assembly for their

daily subsistence, and subject them to the strongest temptations of yielding to every veering gale of politics or party? Or to what purpose was it to give the appointment to the Council, when the objects of their choice are left in such a state of dependance for their support? We conceive that the powers thus claimed of reducing salaries after the officers have been long accepted and held, is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and may be exercised in such a manner as in effect to prevent the Council appointing any person to office, by rendering it impossible for the person appointed to accept or to continue in office, however irreproachable in conduct and ability, if he should happen to be displeasing to a majority of the House of Assembly. We conceive the independance of the Judges, both of the Executive and Legislative, as a point of the greatest importance to the good people of the State, and as their commissions are for seven years, unless convicted of misbehaviour, it is clear that their support ought to be equally fixed, and irrevocable during that period.

Secondly: The draughts of public money from the Treasury, without the intervention of the Council, when the appropriation or use of the money is declared, we apprehend to be inconsistent with the Constitution, which declares it to be the right of the Council to "draw upon the Treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the House." This appropriation we clearly conceive to mean a declaration of the use, and not of the person to draw for it; and that the giving this power to any other persons, by a special law, is a violation of the Constitutional privileges of the Council—an unjust and unnecessary wound to their feelings, and calculated to lessen their influence and utility.

It is altogether unprecedented in this or any of the neighboring States, as far as we know and believe, and must be attended with the greatest inconveniences, if

there should be any failure in the collection of the taxes in point of time or quantity.

In a late bill published for consideration, we observe that Commissioners are appointed with like powers, to draw upon the Treasury, and to manage and conduct the defence of the river Delaware. Though there have been instances wherein the Assembly, since the resolution, have by law nominated Commissioners for special purposes, yet we apprehend there is no precedent for the powers granted by this law; but on the contrary, when on a former occasion provision was made for the defence of the river and trade, the direction thereof was in all respects intrusted to the Council, who conducted it in such manner as to give effectual relief to the commerce of the city, without any eventual charge to the State. The Constitution expressly declares it to be the right and duty of the Council to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved on by the General Assembly. But the language of your laws, gentlemen, is that "other persons shall expedite the execution of your measures," and, in our opinion, plainly encroaches on the rights of the people, who have elected you for the purpose of devising measures, and us for that of executing them; and so far as we attempt to legislate, or you to execute, so far we depart from the principles of the Constitution, usurp the rights of each other, and do injustice to the people. The clause in the law published for consideration, by which the present Auctioneers are removed from office without any complaint against them, though they have held their offices for a short time, we cannot but consider it as a part of the system to increase your own power and lessen the weight of the Council in the eyes of the world. It is but little more than a year since a former Assembly, in the spirit of the Constitution, placed the appointment of these offices in the Council. Men of approved fidelity in the general cause, and of

known capacity, were commissioned. They have just become masters of the business, made their arrangements, and procured suitable accommodations and clerks, when a special act of Assembly is proposed to dismiss them from office and appoint others. What persons will in future be induced to accept of appointments under the Council, even under the sanction of your own laws, which are to be held on so precarious a tenure? or what can be more degrading to a public body than to see persons of their appointment thus displaced, without any cause assigned? We do not contend but that the House might have reserved the original appointment, though we think the spirit of the Constitution discountenances appointments of the Assembly. But to re-assume it by ex post facto law, without any complaint of its being improperly executed, in our opinion, manifests such disrespect to the former Assembly, such an unfriendly disposition towards the Council, and enmity to the present officers, that all candid and considerable men will deem it an undue stretch of Legislative power, and incompatible with the Constitution.

We wish you to consider, gentlemen, before you proceed further in this system, what consequences will be likely to flow from it.—An Assembly with different views, may think it proper and just, by other laws, to alter your appointments and displace those whom you may chuse; so that at length no man of common prudence or ability will accept of any office subject to such capricious changes. It is also worthy of your consideration that such proceedings have a direct tendency to kindle animosities, to inflame the spirits of men, and keep up divisions in the State. We, therefore, wish to have it known to the good people of this Commonwealth, that as we utterly disapprove of such measures, so we have not been wanting against them, and

as far as in our power, prevent the pernicious consequences which must result from such a line of conduct.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Council Chamber, Phil'a, 12th April, 1782.

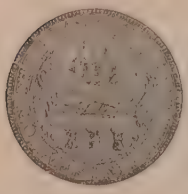
Proclamation appointing a day for fasting and prayer.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) Wm. Moore, President.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the nineteenth day of March last, did recommend in the following words, viz.: "The goodness of the Supreme Being to all his rational creatures demands their acknowledgements of gratitude and love; his absolute government of this world dictates, that it is the interest of every nation and people ardently to supplicate his favour, and implore his protection. When the lust of dominion or lawless ambition excites arbitrary power to invade their rights or endeavour to wrest from a people their sacred and inviolable privileges and compels them in defence of the same, to encounter all the horrors and calamities of a bloody and vindictive war; then is that people loudly called upon to fly unto that God for protection, who hears the cries of the distressed, and will not turn a deaf ear to the supplication of the oppressed.

"Great Britain, hitherto, left to infatuated councils, and to pursue measures repugnant to her own interest

and distressing to this country, still persists in the design of subjugating these United States; which will compel us into another active and perhaps bloody campaign.

"The United States in Congress assembled, therefore, taking into consideration our present situation, our multiplied transgressions of the holy laws of our God and his past acts of kindness and goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest gratitude; think it their indispensable duty to call upon the several states, to set apart the last Thursday in April next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; that our joint supplications may then ascend to the throne of the Ruler of the universe, beseeching him to diffuse a spirit of universal reformation among all ranks and degrees of our citizens; and make us an holy, that so we may be an happy people; that it would please him to impart wisdom, integrity and unanimity to our Councillors; to bless and prosper the reign of our illustrious ally, and give success to his arms employed in the defence of the rights of human nature; that he would smile upon our military arrangements by land and sea; administer comfort and consolation to our prisoners in a cruel captivity; protect the life and health of our Commander in Chief; grant us victory over our enemies; establish peace in all our border; and give happiness to all our inhabitants; that he would prosper the labour of the husbandman, making the earth yield her increase in abundance, and give a proper season for the ingathering of the fruits thereof; that he would grant success to all engaged in lawful trade, and commerce, and take under his guardianship all schools and seminaries of learning and make them nurseries of virtue and piety; that he would incline the hearts of all men to peace, and fill them with universal charity and benevolence; and that the religion of our Divine Redeemer with all its benign influences may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

Wherefore, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of humbling ourselves before the Great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support: We do hereby direct and order that the said last Thursday in April be set apart in this Commonwealth, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, according to the said resolve. And that all persons within this State abstain from servile labour and recreation on that day.

Given in Council under the hand of His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation offering a Reward for the Apprehension of the robbers of the southern post.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The southern post was robbed of his mail on Sunday, the Sixteenth day of this present month, within five miles of Harford, in the State of Maryland, and the United States in Congress assembled, by their act of the nineteenth day of the same month, resolved that the Executives of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, be requested to pursue the most likely measures, by offer-

ing public rewards at the expence of the United States, and otherwise, for recovering the mail, and bringing the robbers to due punishment:

Wherefore, from a due regard to the said request, as well as from a strong sense of the justice and propriety thereof, we do hereby offer a public reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who shall secure the said mail and deliver the same to any Justice of this State within sixty days from the day of the date hereof; and also the further reward of one hundred dollars for each and every person who shall be apprehended and convicted of the said robbery, to be paid to such person or persons who shall apprehend such robber or robbers and secure him or them in any jail within this State: And we do hereby strictly charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables and other peace officers of the State, that they make dilligent search for the said mail, and on finding the same to give due notice thereof to us: And we do hereby charge and require them and every of them, to make dilligent search for, and apprehend and secure all and every person and persons concerned in the said robbery, so that the said robbers may be brought to condign punishment for the same: And we do hereby offer free pardon to any person concerned in the said robbery, who shall surrender himself and give information of his accomplices therein, so that they or either of them shall be apprehended and convicted of the said robbery.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of certain traitors.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, ESquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it hath been represented to us, that divers attainted Traitors, who have heretofore adhered to the enemies of the United States of America, have returned into this State, to the great danger and annoyance of the liege Subjects of the State and more especially a certain Thomas Bulla, Stephen Anderson, and John Jackson, late of the county of Chester, who or some of them have threatened to burn and destroy the houses and property of the good people of the State. And Whereas, it is of great importance to bring such audacious offenders to speedy and condign punishment, We do hereby offer a publick reward of Fifty Pounds Specie to be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Bulla and secure him in any Goal, within this State; and the reward of twenty Pounds Specie to be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Stephen Anderson, and secure him in any Goal within this State; and the like reward of twenty pounds Specie to be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said John Jackson, and secure him in any Goal within this State. And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables and other peace Officers of the State, are hereby strictly charged, enjoined and required to use all possible diligence, in searching for, apprehending and securing the said Thomas Bulla,

Stephen Anderson and John Jackson. And we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require the said peace officers to enquire concerning, apprehend and secure all persons who shall be justly suspected of aiding, abetting, or comforting, or having aided, abetted, or comforted the said Thomas Bulla, Stephen Anderson, and John Jackson, in order that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council under the hand of His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

Attest:

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A proclamation of reward for the apprehension of certain robbers.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It hath been represented to us that a number of armed men insulted and robbed divers liege subjects of this State residing in the counties of Chester and Bucks, and have threatened to commit further depredations in the said counties:

And whereas, It is highly necessary to the protection of the good people of this State that such offenders should be brought to speedy and condign punishment,

we have, therefore, thought proper to offer a public reward, and do hereby offer a public reward, of fifty pounds specie, for each and every of the said robbers who shall be apprehended and convicted of the said robbery, to be paid on conviction, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said robbers, or any of them; and over and besides the said reward, we do hereby promise free and full pardon to any one of the said robbers, or any one of their aiders or abettors, who shall so apprehend and secure the said robbers, or any of them: And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, and other peace officers of the State, are hereby strictly charged, enjoined, and required, to enquire concerning, apprehend, and secure, the said robbers, their aiders, abettors and comforters, in order that they may be dealt with according to law. Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Attest—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning the State of the Treasury.

Gentlemen:

IT HAS BEEN WITH GREAT RELUCTANCE that we have called you together at an earlier day than that to which you stand adjourned; but the state of the treasury rendered it in our opinion indispensably necessary. The sum which we have been able to procure on loan, in consequence of the act of Assembly passed the last session, entitled "An Act to enable the Supreme Executive Council to negotiate

such loans as may be necessary to procure a sufficient sum of money for the defence of the frontiers of this State, and the support of civil Government," has been so very trifling, as to leave us no room to hope for a supply of money by that means; and we had great reason to apprehend a severe blow would be aimed at the frontiers by the Indians. Our fears in this respect have been but too well justified by events which have since happened, and there is reason to believe that the blow has fallen with redoubled force in consequence of killing the Moravian Indians at Muskingham, an act which never had our approbation or countenance in any manner whatever.

The monies becoming due on contracts for supplying the men on the frontiers will be very considerable; and as the continuance of the supplies will depend on the payment thereof with punctuality, this object becomes of very great importance, and requires immediate attention.

Since the time of your adjournment, a great quantity of British merchandize has been imported into this State from the city of New York, and paid for in specie. This has occasioned a considerable deficiency in our circulating medium, and justly alarmed every good citizen with apprehensions of the most fatal consequences if that destructive trade is not immediately and effectually restrained. The intercourse between the disaffected of the State and the enemy at New York is so easy and unrestrained, as to become extremely injurious and really dangerous; and it is, in our opinion, become absolutely necessary to restrain it. We are sensible that a sameness of language and similarity of dress and manners render it difficult to devise effectual means for this purpose; but those difficulties, far from preventing, ought to redouble our diligence and efforts in a case on which so much depends."

The insults and robberies committed within the State by several parties of armed men, some of whom have talked of open defiance, have induced us to offer public rewards for apprehending and bringing them to justice, and a number of them have been arrested and are now in confinement.

A state of the taxes of last year, with other papers of public concern, will be herewith laid before you.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, August 14, 1782.

To the Assembly Recommending the Authorising of Commissioners to receive evidence of losses sustained from the Enemy.

Gentlemen:

A LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN Affairs, requesting to be furnished with returns of the damage done by the enemy within this State, which having been laid before the General Assembly, has been returned to the Council, now coming again under our consideration, it appears to us to be necessary, in order to ascertain with that precision which si omportant a case requires, that an act should be past authorizing Commissioners to receive evidence of such losses and judge of the value thereof.—The House will please to receive the letter and take such order thereon as they may judge most effectual for answering the purposes which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has in view.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, September 7, 1782.

Proclamation Directing the Apprehension of Deserters from French Ships of War.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to the Supreme Executive Council that divers Seamen, belonging to the Ships of War of his Most Christian Majesty, the great and good Ally of these United States have deserted, and probably may remain concealed in or near the city of Philadelphia. And Whereas, it is of the utmost consequence to these United States, as much as possible to discourage and prevent such desertions and apprehend, secure and return to their Officers all deserters from the fleets of his Most Christian Majesty: We do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers to use their utmost diligence to apprehend, secure and return to the Consul or Vice Consul of his Most Christian Majesty, all such deserters as may be found within this State. And we do hereby earnestly recommend to the good citizens of the State to give with the greatest alacrity their aid and assistance in all lawful measures for so apprehending, securing and returning all such deserters.

Given in Council under the hand of His Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-two.

Attest:

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Proclamation of Amity with the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to remove the United States of America from a state of dependence, and establish them one among the nations of the earth, and in the course of His Providence to raise up to us allies and friends among the most powerful Princes and Commonwealths of Europe, from whom we have received the most important and essential services, of which the magnanimous conduct of His Most Christian Majesty, known and acknowledged by every good citizen, affords an example equally glorious to him and beneficial to us. And official information is now before us that their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands have received and acknowledged in due form the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, appointed to reside in that nation, an event which widens the basis of our independence and leads to an immediate connection with a powerful nation, whose alliance a variety of circumstances in their origin and government render extremely desirable:

We have thought fit, and do hereby, in solemn manner, make known and proclaim the same, to the end and intent that the good people of this Commonwealth may know and amity subsisting between the two nations, and in return for the kindness and affection shewn to us by their High Mightinesses, may on all

occasions shew to the citizens and subjects of the States General every mark of solid esteem and respect:

And we do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of this Commonwealth, to aid and assist the citizens and subjects of the said States General, according to the law and usages of nations in amity.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

Attest.—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

JAMES POTTER.
Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, 1781-1782.

Chapter XI.

JAMES POTTER.

Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1781-1782.

JAMES POTTER, AN OFFICER OF HIGH RANK in the Revolutionary forces, was elected Councillor for Northumberland county, and took his seat on the 16th of November, 1780. At the election of 1781, he was elected Vice President by the casting vote, he and General James Ewing having each received thirty-eight votes. At the election of the following year, however, the tables were turned; although he received a handsome vote for President against John Dickinson, he was defeated also for the Vice Presidency by General Ewing, who received a majority of five votes. General Potter was a man of influence in the Province and State, in both of which from time to time he held important official positions. In 1768, he was one of the commissioners to remove trespassers upon lands not yet ceded by the Indians. In 1777, he became third Brigadier General for the State, and held this commission when elected to the council; in 1782, he was promoted to the grade of Major General. In 1785, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor for Northumberland County, and, later in the same year a commissioner for the improvement of the Susquehanna, dying at his post of duty in 1790.

Proclamation of a Day of Thanksgiving.

BY THE HONORABLE JAMES POTTER, Esquire, Vice President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The United States in Congress assembled, by their proclamation dated the eleventh day of October instant, have set forth and recommended, that "it being the indispensable duty of all nations not only to "offer up their supplications to Almighty God, the giver of all good, for His gracious "assistance in time of distress, but also in a solemn "and public manner to give Him praise for His goodness in general, and especially for his great and signal "interpositions of His Providence in their behalf; "therefore, the United States in Congress assembled, "taking into their consideration the many instances "of Divine Goodness to the States, in the course of the "important conflict in which they have been so long "engaged, the present happy and promising state of "public affairs, and the events of the war in the course "of the year now drawing to a close, particularly the "harmony of the public Councils, which is so necessary "to the success of the public cause; the perfect union "and good understanding which has hitherto subsisted "between them and their allies, notwithstanding the "artful and unwearied attempts of the common enemy "to divide them; the success of the arms of the United "States, and those of their allies; and the acknowledgement of their Independence by another European "power, whose friendship and commerce must be of "great lasting advantage to these States: Do hereby "recommend it to the inhabitants of the several States

"in general, to observe, and request the several States "to interpose their authority in oppointing and com- "manding the observation of Thursday the twenty- "eighth day of November next, as a day of solemn "Thanksgiving to God for all His mercies: And they do "further recommend to all ranks to testify their grati- "tude to God for His goodness by a cheerful obedience "to His laws, and by promoting, each in his station and "by his influence, the practice of true and undefiled re- "ligion, which is the foundation of public prosperity and "National happiness:" Wherefore, as well from a just sense of the goodness of God towards these United States, and of the duty incumbent on us to make public acknowledgements thereof, as from a due sense of the said pious recommendation of Congress: We do hereby recommend to the people of this State, that they set apart Thursday, the said twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God, agreeable to the recommendation of the said recited proclamation.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable JAMES POTTER, Esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

JAMES POTTER, Vice President.

Attest:—Timothy Matlack, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Concerning the abandonment of certain plans for expeditions against the Western Indians.

Gentlemen:

THE EXPEDITIONS PLANNED AGAINST THE Western Indians having been laid aside, after the preparations for them were in great forwardness, in which the spirit of patriotism among the people of

the frontier counties shewed itself in a conspicuous manner; and there was reason to hope for success even beyond what so sudden a movement at first view seemed to promise. We think it proper to lay before you the intelligence upon which the Council was induced to countermand their first orders, and to lay aside the expedition in full expectation that the House will see the propriety and policy of the measure. With those papers the Secretary will lay before you several letters from the Superintendent of Finance, inclosing resolutions of Congress which contain matter of great importance, and deserve the earliest attention, as the state of affairs in Europe render it prudent and necessary to make vigorous preprations in expectations of a continuance of the war.

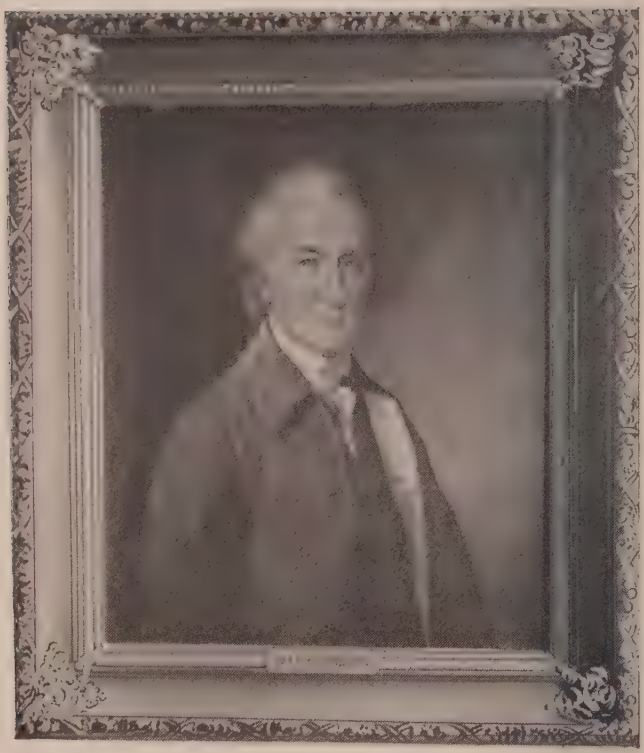
The resolutions of Congress of the twenty third of April last, respecting provisions to be made for sick and wounded soldiers, also requires the attention of the House, as several applications have already been made to us for the aid which Congress have recommended to be made for them.

We shall cultivate, on all occasions, that perfect harmony between the Executive and Legislative, which is essentially necessary for the support of government at all times, and more especially in times of danger and difficulty.

JAMES POTTER, Vice President.

Council Chamber, Phil'a, Nov'r 1, 1782.

JOHN DICKINSON.
President of the Supreme
Executive Council,
1782-1785.



John Buchanan

Chapter XII.

JOHN DICKINSON.

President of the Supreme Executive Council,

1782-1785.

WITH A PRELIMINARY EDUCATION AT THE best schools at home, supplemented by extensive professional studies abroad, John Dickinson brought to the public affairs of the Colony a mind peculiarly qualified for their consideration. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1764, and distinguished himself as an opponent of the movement to transfer the colony from the Proprietaries to the Crown. He was a member of the first Colonial Congress and an active participant in the movement which culminated in the independence of the United States. His "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies," was one of the most influential agents in shaping the public opinion of the day. Chairman of the committee of forty-three to call a Continental Congress, the compiler of the instructions for its guidance, and author of the petition to the King, which, although fruitless in result, won for its writer the encomiums of the ablest of his opponents;

the petition of 1775 and the report upon the battle of Bunker Hill, its causes and its consequences, were equally his work. Favoring reconciliation with Great Britain rather than separation from the mother country, he absented himself from Congress at the time of the Declaration of Independence and his name does not appear on that instrument, a state of affairs which resulted in his forced retirement from Congress. If there was any suspicion of his loyalty it was dissipated by his action in shouldering the musket of a private in the Continental Army and actively participating in the struggle for liberty. Retiring from the military service as a Brigadier General, he served two years as President of the State of Delaware, at the expiration of which period he was, in 1782, elected President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. In addition to a masterly administration of internal affairs, he contributed largely to the success of the Continental arms by the moral support and pecuniary assistance which he directed toward the revolutionary cause. His interest in education never flagged, and his most memorable work was the establishment of Dickinson College in Carlisle, which will worthily carry his name down through the centuries. He represented the State of Delaware in the National Constitutional Convention of 1789, and was a conspicuous figure in framing the Constitution under which the United States still maintains a unique position among the countries of the world. Moreover, in the period of uncertainty which followed its submission to the several states, he contributed largely to the favorable

action upon it by the persuasive periods of his Letters of Fabius, which were circulated widely throughout the then scattered commonwealths along the Atlantic coast. He died in 1808, after a most distinguished career of devotion to his country, in which his conduct of the affairs of Pennsylvania, from November 7, 1782, to October 18, 1785, was one of the most honorable incidents.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of finance.

Gentlemen:

WE SEND TO YOU WITH PARTICULAR SATisfaction, a letter from Mr. Morris, of the ninth instant, and the enclosures concerning his agency, as we are convinced will be very pleasing to you to see such accurate accounts of large sums of public money rendered so quickly after the appropriation and application of them.

With them will be delivered the accounts of the Treasurer of the State for this year, and the report of the Comptroller General thereon, which from a strict regard to his sense of duty has been laid before us. Upon considering the nature of these accounts, and the law establishing the Comptroller General's office, doubts have arisen in our minds whether it would be regular in us to decide upon them; and, therefore, we have judged it proper to transmit them to your Honorable House.

We also send a letter from the Secretary at War, of the seventh instant, and an act of Council of the ninth, upon an application of Colonel Richard Butler, that you may be fully possessed of the plan in contemplation with respect to our line, and have the necessary information for taking other measures on that head, if they shall be deemed expedient.

In compliance with your resolution of the eleventh instant, we inclose a statement of the disposal of the five thousand pounds obtained from the National Bank for the further defence of the frontiers.

Referring to that subject, we beg leave to observe that we have had under our consideration the accounts of Mr. William Brown and Messieurs Montgomery and Reese, now inclosed, and the Comptroller General's reports upon them, which we approve. But as the ser-

vices mentioned in those accounts were almost wholly prior to the resolution of the General Assembly of the ninth of last September, appropriating the five thousand pounds solely to the further defence of the frontiers, we esteemed it our duty to decline giving orders for payment out of that fund, unless you should previously authorize us to give them.

It is proper to add, that it appears from a letter of General Irvine of the twenty-seventh of October, that some other expences have been lately incurred for the defence of the frontiers. An object of much greater moment, mentioned in a following letter from the General, of the twenty-ninth, we are assured will claim your immediate and serious attention: and that is the settlements that people are now making beyond the Ohio, upon lands within this State. We have conferred with Mr. Jones, who is mentioned in that letter, and desired him to attend in case you should incline to see him, as his intelligence seems to be important. As these lands constitute a fund that may contribute towards rendering justice to our deserving and suffering officers and soldiers, we apprehend the most early, vigorous and decisive measures should be adopted for preventing and removing every difficulty that may tend to obstruct or delay such a disposition of them as the interests, good faith, and honor of the Commonwealth may, in the wisdom of the Legislature, require.

JOHN DICKINSON, President.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, November 15th, 1782.

Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

(Signed) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

As the best and greatest of Beings commanded mankind into existence with a capacity for happiness, bestowing upon them understanding and many "good gifts;" so when they, by an abuse of the blessings thus intrusted, had involved themselves in guilt and misery, his compassion was extended towards them, and in "His tender mercies," not only "seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night," were continued unto them, but the eternal purposes were revealed and the heavenly treasuries opened to restore the human race to the transcendent privilege from which, by transgression, they were fallen: And in this "marvellous work," the laws of righteousness have been with such infinite wisdom adjusted, and united to the obligations of nature, that while they jointly tended to promote the felicity of men in a future state, they evidently cooperate to advance their welfare in the present, and to offend against the sanctions of revelation, or the dictates of reason and conscience, is assuredly to betray the joys of this life, as well as those of another.

Wherefore, as we are entirely persuaded that just impressions of the Diety are the great supports of morality, And as the experience of ages demonstrates, that regularity of manners is essential to the tran-

quility and prosperity of societies. And the assistance of the Almighty, on which we rely, to establish the inestimable blessings our afflicted country is contending for, cannot be expected without an observance of his holy laws, we esteem it our principal and indispensable duty to endeavour, as much as we can, that a sense of these interesting truths may prevail in the hearts and appear in the lives of the inhabitants of this State; And Therefore have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, sincerely desiring that they, seriously meditating on the many signal and unmerited benefits of public and private import conferred upon them, the affecting invitations and munificent promises of divine goodness, and the "terrors set in array" against the disobedient may be urged to exert themselves in avoiding, discountenancing and suppressing all vice, profaneness and immorality, and feeling a due gratitude, love and veneration for their most gracious, allwise, and omnipotent Benefactor, Sovereign, and Judge, and a correspondent temper of resignation to the dispensations of his Supreme Government, may become a people "trusting in him, in whom they live and move," and doing good.

And to the Intent that these desirable ends may be forwarded, all persons are hereby fervently exhorted to observe the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, and thereon constantly to attend the worship of God, as a service pleasing to him who is "a hearer of prayer," and condescends to 'inhabit the praises of his people," and profitable to themselves; a neglect of which duty has, in a multitude of instances, been the beginning of a deviation into the ways of presumtion that at length have led into the deepest distresses and severest sorrows.

And as the education of youth is of so much moment to themselves, and to the Commonwealth which can not flourish unless that important point be diligently

regarded, the sentiments, dispositions and habits being then generally formed that pervade the rest of their lives, all parents, guardians, masters, and tutors are hereby strenuously called upon to discharge the high trust committed to them, and for which they must account, by a faithful attention, that those under their care must be nurtured in piety, filial reverence, submission to superiors in age or station, modesty, sincerity, benevolence, temperance, industry, consistency of behavior, and a frugality regulated by a humble reliance on Providence, and a kind respect for others, that their inexperienced minds may be by wholesome instructions fully convinced, that whatever employment they are designed for, virtue will be a chief promoter of success, and irregularity of conduct, the greatest obstacle to it; that the intellectual faculties are aided by moral improvements, but weakened by illicit courses; and, in brief, that Religion is the friend of their peace, health and happiness; and that to displease their maker, or to trespass against their neighbor, is inevitably to injure themselves.

And we expect and hereby require that all well disposed persons, and especially those in places of authority, will by their conversation and demeanor encourage and promote piety and virtue, and to their utmost contribute to the rendering these qualities truly laudable and honorable, and the contrary practices justly shameful and contemptible; that thus the influence of good men and the dignity of the laws, may be combined in refreshing the follies and insolvencies of scorners and profligates, in directing the weak and thoughtless and in preserving them from the pernicious contagion of evil examples: And for further promoting such reformation, it is hereby enjoined, that all magistrates, and others whom it may concern be very vigilant, and exact in discovering prosecutions and punishing all persons who shall be guilty of prof-

anation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, blasphemy, profane swearing or cursing, drunkenness, lewdness, or other dissolute or immoral practices; that they suppress all gaming houses, and other disorderly houses, that they put in execution the Act of General Assembly, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality," and all other laws now in force for the punishing and suppressing any vice, profaneness or immorality: And for the more effectual proceeding herein, all Judges and Justices having cognizance in the premises are hereby directed to give strict charges at their respective Courts and Sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all who shall presume to offend, in any of the kinds aforesaid, and also of all such as, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the laws in execution; And that they do at their respective Courts and Sessions cause this Proclamation to be publickly read, immediately before the charge is given: And every Minister of the Gospel is requested strongly to inculcate in the respective congregations where they officiate, a love of piety and virtue and an abhorence of vice, profaneness and immorality.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of November, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

Attest:

T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

*Proclamation Directing the Apprehension of Deserters from French ships of war.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been represented to the Supreme Executive Council, that divers seamen belonging to the ships-of-war of his Most Christian Majesty, the great and good Ally of these United States, have deserted, and probably may remain concealed in or near the city of Philadelphia:

And Whereas, it is of the utmost consequence to these United States, as much as possible to discourage and prevent such desertions, and apprehend, secure and return to their officers, all deserters from the fleets of his Most Christian Majesty: We do hereby strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers, to use their utmost diligence to apprehend, secure and return to the Consul or Vice Consul of his Most Christian Majesty, all such deserters as may be found within this State. And we do hereby earnestly recommend to the good citizens of the State to give with the greatest alacrity, their aid and assistance in all lawful measures for so apprehending, securing and returning all such deserters.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Secr'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

*This is a re-issue of President Moore's proclamation of September 21, 1782.

Proclamation of Authority over the Territories within the Charter Boundary of Pennsylvania, lately claimed by the State of Connecticut.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) **John Dickinson.**

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Court of Commissioners constituted and declared by the United States in Congress assembled, to hear and finally determine the Controversy between this State, and the State of Connecticut, respecting sundry Lands lying within the northern Boundary of the State, having heard the said States, respectively, thereupon, proceeded on the thirtieth day of December last to give Judgment in the Words following, to wit, "We are unanimously of opinion, that the State of Connecticut has no right to the Lands in Controversy. We are also unanimously of Opinion, that the Jurisdiction and Pre-emption of all the Territory lying within the Charter Boundary of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut do of Right belong to the State of Pennsylvania," We have thought fit to make known and proclaim, and do hereby make known and proclaim the same, and we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all persons, whatsoever, and more especially such Person and persons who under the authority or Countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, either before or since the declaration of Independence, have entered upon and settled Lands within the Bounds of this State, to take Notice

of the said Judgment, and pay due obedience to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

And Whereas there is Reason to fear that the Animosities and Resentments which may have arisen between the people, who, under the Authority or Countenance of the said late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforesaid, have made Settlements within the Bounds of this State, and the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who claim the Lands whereon such settlements have been made, may induce some of the latter to endeavour to gain possession of the said Lands, by Force and violence, contrary to Law, whereby the peace of the State may be endangered, and Individuals greatly injured. We do hereby strictly charge, enjoin, and require all persons whatsoever, to forbear molesting, or in any wise disturbing, any Person or Persons, who, under the Authority or Countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut as aforesaid have settled Lands within the bounds of this State, until the legislature, or the courts of Justice, shall have made laws or pass Judgment, in such case as to right and justice may appear to belong, as such persons offending therein shall answer the contrary at their peril. And we do hereby charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and other peace officers, to use their authority to prevent offences, and to punish according to law, all offences committed, or to be committed against any of the people, so as aforesaid, settled under the Authority or countenance of the said late Colony, now State of Connecticut as aforesaid, on lands within this State, and who pay due obedience to the laws thereof, as in case of like offences against any the citizens of this State.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia this sixth day

of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-three.

Attest—T. Matlack, Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning the seizure of British goods and merchandize lately made in Chester County.

WE THINK IT OUR DUTY TO LAY BEFORE you immediately the papers that will be delivered with this message. They relate to business of high importance in several respects. The rights of Congress, the authority of this State, and of the Commander-in-Chief, appear to be involved in the questions that arise from it; and the welfare of American prisoners of war seems to be particularly interested in them.

We have had a conference with a Committee of Congress on this affair, and learn from them that the members of that Honorable body are unanimously of opinion that the seizure is a violation of the laws of nations, and of the rights of the United States.

We have seriously deliberated on this subject, and are convinced that we are not competent to the solicited redress.

If the determination was to be made only upon the rights of Congress, the general executive powers of sovereign States, and the laws of nations, our difficulty would not be so great. But the "Act for the more effectual suppression of all intercourse and commerce

with the enemies of the United States of America," being pointed to the case that now exists, we are bound to an observance of that act, and cannot presume to determine how far the directions therein prescribed, concerning the introduction of necessary cloathing for prisoners of war, is a violation of the laws of nations or of the rights of the United States. The decision of that point we esteem ourselves obliged respectfully to defer to your Honourable House.

JOHN DICKINSON, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, January 18th, 1783.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

WE HEARTILY CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE recovery of Charlestown, and the final determination of the controversy between this State and that of Connecticut in our favor, by the unanimous judgment of the Commissioners.

The first of these events will be attended with very happy consequences to the Union in general, and in particular to the patriotic citizens of a sister State, whose sufferings have only been exceeded by their virtue.

The second is highly interesting in every point of view. The peaceable and conclusive settlement of a dispute between two such powerful sovereign States, concerning a large and valuable territory, and the jurisdiction over it, casts a light upon the American char-

acter, the martial spirit of which has been fully and recently displayed, that must attract the attention and esteem of the world.

This uncommon occurrence will furnish to the good and wise a pleasing page in the mournful history of human discords, and we fervently wish, for the repose of mankind, it may be deemed worthy of imitation.

It reflects great honor also on the confederation by yielding a memorable proof of its political energy, having been accomplished in the mode thereby prescribed, and strengthens the bands of the Union, by evincing that it is the best protection against internal mischiefs, as well as against external dangers. Thus the fears of the apprehensive who expected, and the hopes of the disaffected who wished for confusions, are dissipated, and an agreeable presage is formed of the like salutary effects attending similar contests in future, which can not fail of giving the firmest stability to the whole system of our affairs. By such a temper and conduct, the United States will exhibit a very singular and truly dignified example of a people who have wisdom and virtue enough not to waste in civil convulsions, the happiness and glory acquired by a successful opposition to their foreign enemies, the fatal gulf in which so many nations have been lost.

This determination will be of the utmost importance to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, if all the benefits are derived from it that probably may be obtained by a prudent management.

We have issued a proclamation for preserving peace, and for quieting the minds of the people, on the lands lately disputed, a copy of which, together with other papers relating to this affair, shall be immediately sent. We rely on the Legislature that such farther measures will be adopted as shall be most advisable, for improving the decision that has been made to the best advantage.

The Secretary will lay before you, gentlemen, letters from the Minister of France, of the tenth and nineteenth instant, from the Commander-in-Chief of the twelfth, from the Financier of the twentieth, from the Secretary of War of the seventh of November and eleventh of December, from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the twenty-third, from the Commissioners for the defence of the navigation in the bay and river Delaware of the thirteenth, and from the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia of the nineteenth of the same month.

The most important intelligence we have received relates to the negotiations at Paris. When all circumstances respecting them are deliberately weighed and compared with past transactions, it remains utterly uncertain what the conclusion will be. Policy dictates but a single resolution on the part of America, and this is to make strenuous efforts for continuing the war.

We have judged it our duty to exert all the powers with which we are invested for compleating the line of this State to three regiments of Infantry, besides the Artillery and Dragoons, by the opening of the next campaign, as will appear by our act of the tenth of December last, herewith transmitted. An Act of Congress of the thirty-first of December on that head.

We shall sincerely rejoice if these intentions can be carried into execution in time, as the line will be rendered more respectable, and several valuable and experienced officers will be employed.

Before we quit this subject, we cannot forbear mentioning with the tenderest concern, the case of retiring officers of our line. After bravely and patiently encountering every danger and difficulty for many years in the cause of their country, their former methods of life totally deranged, their fortunes injured or exhausted, their constitutions, in many instances, impair-

ed, to be thrown unpaid and unprovided for upon experiments for the subsistence of themselves and their families, must be deeply distressing to persons who feel any sentiments of gratitude and benevolence. Permit us to recommend them in the warmest manner to your Honourable body.

From some late proceedings, it appears too probable, unless the National Council can happily devise some effectual mode of removing difficulties, that a necessity will succeed of satisfying the demands of Justice and humanity, on a more divided, and perhaps, less politic plan, than has been wished for and attempted.

In whatever manner those and other exigencies are to be answered, it is essential to the welfare of the Commonwealth that the affairs of revenue should, with all possible dispatch, be placed in the clearest order, and fixed on a perfectly economical arrangement. To lay a solid foundation for subsequent operations, it is absolutely necessary that all former accounts and past expenditures of publick monies should be speedily adjusted. These, and all that shall follow, should be laid before our constituents immediately, as they are respectively adjusted, and with as much particularity as the nature of them will admit. A free people have a right to see them and to judge of them. By such means their entire confidence in publick measures will be gained; and they will not only bear, but be pleased to bear, their several shares of publick burthens, when they find that what they pay is quickly and truly accounted for, and has been faithfully and prudently applied to their service. This, we are convinced, is the generous disposition of the people of Pennsylvania. Such regulations tend directly to the establishment of publick credit on a firm basis. Another step towards it is not to suffer those to be disappointed who have relied upon the faith of the State. This observation reminds us of the officers and soldiers who have retained

their certificates, and we earnestly wish the Legislature to consider whether it will not be, as it appears clearly to us, just, and taking into view circumstances that may hereafter occur, expedient to make a distinction between such officers and soldiers, and their executors and administrators, and the holders of certificates by purchase. We apprehend that this distinction will produce exceedingly extensive and beneficial consequences.

The selection of taxes, and equality in laying them, are matters of vast moment. The former of these objects employed the thoughts of the late Assembly for some time. Both of them deserve a most serious investigation.

We have made several promitions in pursuance of the act of Congress of the Twentieth of last November, and have directed a copy of our order thereon to be communicated.

The distresses of the marine prisoners belonging to this State, at New York, engaged our early and careful attention. And we have the pleasure to inform you that a flag vessel has arrived there from this port, with two hundred barrels of flour and other articles for their relief. The Secretary will present to you three letters respecting this business.

From a desire to give as much efficacy as we could to your good intentions, we have sent a large number of copies of the act intitled "An act to prevent the erecting any new and independent State within the limits of this Commonwealth," and of the bill intitled "An Act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, or their representatives, and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the use of the said officers and soldiers to be divided off to them severally at the end of the war," by gentlemen of reputation, to the counties of Bedford, Westmore-

land, and Washington, to be distributed among the inhabitants.

The laws require amendments in several instances. A just respect for the interests of his Most Christian Majesty induces us, in the first place, earnestly to recommend the passing as soon as it can be done, an act for preventing the desertion of French sailors from the vessels to which they belong, and for punishing who shall encourage such desertion.

The acts now existing that relate to this point are very defective.

This city is now become a place of such resort, which seems to be daily increasing, that we request the General Assembly to deliberate on the establishment of a compleat police for its government.

We should be glad if the collection of taxes and fines could be made easier and less expensive, and if irregular and oppressive proceedings therein, which we have reason to believe too often have happened, could be prevented.

The militia laws should be reduced into one act. They require great alteration, for rendering them more efficient and less expensive. It appears to be a hardship upon retiring officers who continue in some measure annexed to the army, and other circumstances being considered, that they should be liable to common militia duties.

We think it extremely proper that acts should also be passed for making the decisions on references by rule of court, more similar to trials by jury; for quieting titles after long possession; for preventing unnecessary county expenses; and for regulating fees and preventing extortion. An act for this last purpose should be drawn with such pecision as to take away all evasions from offenders, and so generally made known that the innocent may not be prayed upon by their ignorance of the injuries done them.

Gentlemen— We judged it sufficient thus briefly to suggest our ideas. If they are thought proper to receive such improvements as your wisdom can give them, we shall be amply rewarded for our care by your approbation, and by the benefits which, in consequence, will be conveyed to our fellow citizens.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber,
Philadelphia, January 23rd, 1783.

To the Assembly Concerning the State boundaries.

THE SECRETARY WILL PRESENT TO YOU THE report of the Commissioners appointed last year by this Commonwealth and the State of Virginia, with a draft of the country situate between the meridian line run by Messieurs St. Clair and McClean, and that lately run by Messieurs Nevil and McClean, bounded southward by an extension of Mason and Dixon's line, and northward by the Ohio river.

If the proceedings of the Commissioners are approved by the General Assembly, it may be advisable to issue a proclamation for giving notice to the inhabitants on the lands comprehended within the limits above described, and all others whom it may concern, that the lines have been thus ascertained, and requiring them to pay due obedience to the laws of this State.

JOHN DICKINSON, President.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, February 28th, 1783.

A Proclamation against the robbers of the Treasurers and Collectors of the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks.

BY THE PRESIDENT, AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By depositions taken according to law, it appears that within three months last past, several of the Treasurers and Collectors in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, within this State, have been robbed of sums of money collected for the publick use:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the good people of the State that the perpetrators of such attrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment: We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a publick reward of fifty pounds in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robberies, or any of them, to be paid on conviction to any persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them. And over and beside the said reward, we do hereby promise free and full pardon to any one of the said robbers, their aiders, abettors or comforters, who shall discover, apprehend, and secure any other or others of the said robbers, so that he or they shall be convicted as aforesaid. And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said robbers, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—T'y Matlack, Sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation Fixing the Boundaries between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

BY THE PRESIDENT, AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The General Assembly of this Commonwealth, by their resolution of the twenty-second day of this present month, did approve and confirm the line lately run by Messieurs McClean and Nevil, as the boundary between this State and that of Virginia, untill the final settlement thereof be obtained, we have thought fit to make known the same, and we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require, all persons whatsoever residing within that tract of country situate between the meridian line run by Messieurs Sinclair and McClean, and that lately run by Messieurs Nevil and McClean, bounded southward by an extension of Mason and Dixon's line, and northward by the Ohio river; and also all others residing to the eastward of the said line run by Messieurs Sinclair & McClean, who heretofore may have supposed themselves to be there settled within the State of Virginia, to take notice of the proceedings

aforesaid, and to pay due obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of Peace with Great Britain.

BY THE PRESIDENT, AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION

declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as by land, agreed upon between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty; and enjoining the observance thereof.

Whereas, Provisional articles were signed at Paris on the thirtieth day of November last, between the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for treating of Peace, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, when terms of peace should be agreed upon between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties:

And whereas, Preliminaries for restoring peace between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties,

were signed at Versailles on the twentieth day of January last, by the Ministers of their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties:

And whereas, Preliminaries for restoring peace between the said King of Great Britain and the King of Spain, were also signed at Versailles, on the same twentieth day of January last:

By which said preliminary articles it hath been agreed, that as soon as the same were ratified, Hostilities between the said Kings, their Kingdoms, States and Subjects, should cease in all parts of the world. And it was further agreed, that all vessels and effects that might be taken in the channel and in the North seas, after the space of twelve days from the ratification of the said preliminary articles, should be restored; that the terms should be one month from the channel and North seas, as far as the Canary islands, inclusively, whether in the Ocean or the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary islands, as far as the Equinoctial line or Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the World, without any exception, or more particular description of time or place:

And whereas, It was declared by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, in the name and by the express order of the King his Master, on the said twentieth day of January last, that the said United States of America, their subjects and their possessions, should be comprized in the above mentioned suspension of arms at the same epochs, and in the same manner as the three Crowns above mentioned, their subjects and possessions respectively; upon condition, that on the part and in the name of the United States of America, a similar declaration shall be delivered, expressly declaring their assent to the said suspension of arms, and containing an assurance of the most perfect reciprocity on their part:

And whereas, The Ministers Plenipotentiary of these United States did, on the same twentieth day of Janu-

ary, in the name and by the authority of the said United States, accept the said declaration, and declare that the said States should cause all hostilities to cease against His Britannic Majesty, his subjects and his possessions, at the terms and epochs agreed upon between his said Majesty the King of Great Britain, His Majesty the King of France, and His Majesty the King of Spain, so, and in the same manner as had been agreed upon between those three Crowns, and to produce the same effects:

And whereas, The ratification of the said preliminary articles between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties, were exchanged by their Ministers on the third day of February last, and between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Spain, on the ninth day of February last:

And whereas, The United States in Congress assembled, did on the eleventh day of this month, declare it to be their will and pleasure that the cessation of hostilities between the said States and His Britannic Majesty should be conformable to the epochs fixed between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties:

We have thought fit to make known the same to the citizens of this State; and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both by sea and land, and other citizens of this State, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against his Britannic Majesty or his subjects, from and after the respective times agreed upon between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties, as aforesaid.

And we do further require all Sheriffs to cause this Proclamation to be made publick in their respective counties.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this sixteenth

day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON, President.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of reward for the Apprehension of the robbers of collectors in Bucks County.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By depositions taken according to law, it appears, that within the last month several collectors in the county of Bucks, within this State, have been robbed by Moses Doan, Abraham Doan, Amos Dillon, and other persons unknown, of sums of money collected for the publick use:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the good people of this State that the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment; We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a publick reward of one hundred pounds, in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robberies, or any of them, to be paid on conviction for the same, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them: And over and beside the said reward, we do hereby promise free and full pardon to any one of the said robbers, their aiders, abettors, or comforters, who shall discover, apprehend, and secure, any other or others of the said robbers, so that

he or they shall be convicted as aforesaid: And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said robbers, their aiders, abetters, or com., and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest.—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of reward for the Apprehension of the murderer of James Molineaux.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an inquest held by the Coroner of the city and county of Philadelphia, it appears that James Molineaux, labourer, was, while in the prosecution of his lawful business in the night of the seventeenth of this present month, killed and murdered in Cedar street, near Front street, by some unknown person or persons:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of a crime so

horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment: We have, therefore, thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the publick reward of one hundred pounds in specie shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder; to be paid on conviction for the same. And we do hereby charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, their aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of reward for the Apprehension of the perpetrators of certain robberies in Bucks County.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By depositions taken according to law, it appears that in the night of the twenty-first instant, present month, the dwelling houses of William Darroch, Collector of Taxes, Robert Darroch, Collector of Militia Fines, John Shaw, Robert Gibson, Joseph Greer, and Robert Robinson, in the county of

Bucks, within this State, have been broken open, and the said William Darroch, Robert Darroch, John Shaw, Robert Gibson, Joseph Greer and Robert Robinson, robbed of sums of money, and many valuable effects, by Moses Doan, Abraham Doan, Levi Doan, Malin Doan, and other persons unknown:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the good people of this State that the perpetrators of such attrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment, we have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a publick reward one hundred pounds in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robberies, or any of them, to be paid, on conviction for the same, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them; and over and above the said reward, we do hereby promise free and full pardon to any one of the said robbers, their aiders, abettors, or comforters, who shall discover, apprehend, and secure, any other, or others, of the said robbers, so that he, or they, shall be convicted as aforesaid: And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said robbers, their aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation against counterfeiters of British half pence.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Divers ill disposed persons have manufactured or imported into this State quantities of base metal, in the similitude of British half pence, but much inferior in value and weight to genuine British half pence, to the great injury of the community in general, and the poor in particular, such practices having a natural tendency to raise the prices of the necessaries of life, and introduce confusion in the currency of the country: We have therefore thought proper to prohibit, and do hereby strictly enjoin all officers employed in the receipt of taxes or other public dues, not to receive half pence of such base metal in any payments whatsoever, earnestly recommending to all the faithful inhabitants of this State to refuse it in payment, and by all other lawful ways and means, discourage the currency thereof, and hereby offering a public reward of fifty pounds in specie, for each and every person offending in the manner aforesaid, to be paid on conviction for the same, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said offenders, or any of them: And we do in a special manner direct and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, and other civil officers within this State, to make due inquiry after offenders in the premises, that they may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirteenth

day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation against Illegal Settlers on State Lands.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Divers disorderly persons have lately, in contempt of the laws of this State, presumed to measure, survey, or locate claims, or to settle upon vacant or unappropriated lands, situate northwardly of the west branch of the river Susquehanna, and westwardly of the river Ohio, and frequently impose upon the unwary by selling pretended rights to such lands: We do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all persons who have settled as aforesaid, immediately to remove from such lands; and in like manner we do hereby prohibit any person or persons to measure, survey, or locate claims, or to settle upon the lands aforesaid, or any part thereof, or any other vacant or unappropriated lands belonging to this State; and all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other officers, and all well disposed persons, are hereby earnestly required to use their utmost endeavours to prevent and discourage all such irregular proceedings, and to inforce a due obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency the President and the less seal of the State, at Philadel-

phia, this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of State policy and internal improvement.

AT LENGTH THE ARDUOUS CONTEST FOR THE freedom and independence of America is decided in her favor, and we heartily congratulate you on the Articles of Peace, and the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, and between the other belligerent Powers and that Kingdom, whereby a stop is put to the further effusion of blood, and the calamities that always attend upon war.

Our most ardent and devout thanks are due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for this great disposition of events in which we and our posterity are so deeply interested; and it should be our determined resolution, with a humble sense of our unworthiness, to manifest our grateful veneration for the Divine Author of such a deliverance as this, by an improvement of it to the best of purposes, and by an habitual tenor of life that may be pleasing in his sight.

Our inattention would be inexcusable, if, on this great occasion, we should not warmly acknowledge how much we are indebted for our success, under Providence, to the friendship of our august Ally and the gallantry of his troops, and to the persevering fortitude of

our officers and soldiers; an army whose patriotism must ever be remembered with affectionate reverence in these States, as long as that liberty for which they fought and suffered shall continue to be an object of regard.

Your honorable House has testified such a respect for the merits of these brave men, that we trust the most strenuous efforts of this State will be exerted fully to secure all the compensations they are intitled to by solemn and legal compacts: Compacts, which peace and sovereignty are witnesses for them, that they have faithfully and nobly performed on their part.

Gentlemen:—The Secretary will lay before you letters from the President of Congress, of May the eighth and twelfth, June the tenth and twentieth, and July the twenty-second and thirtieth; from the Commander in-Chief, of June the fourteenth; from the Superintendent of Finance, of March the seventeenth and twenty-fifth, April, the seventh, May the twelfth, June the fifth and twenty-first, and July the eleventh and twenty-eighth; from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of April the twelfth; from the Governor of Virginia, of June the twelfth, and July the twenty-third; from General Irvine, of June the third; from the Commissioners for the defence of the navigation, of April the twenty-fourth; and from the Wardens of this port, of June the ninth, with many inclosures.

Your honorable House will observe that the communications on national affairs contain matters of the greatest magnitude, which demand immediate attention. The arguments therein offered demonstrate, that immense as the advantages are that have been already attained, yet the citizens of America must now determine whether they shall become blessings or misfortunes to them, and to succeeding generations, and that all the materials of happiness are lying ready before them, if they will but take the pains to put them properly together.

It would be useless to recaptiulate points, or to dwell upon subjects that have been so accurately stated, and so ably discussed, but we feel ourselves impelled by a commanding sense of duty to our country, at this important crisis, most earnestly to recommend that the Confederation may be strengthened and improved. We are perfectly convinced, that to advance the dignity of the Union is the best way to advance the interest of each particular State.

When the powers of the whole shall be so combined that general and relative concerns may be firmly governed by a Federal supremacy, and a competent part of the resources of the whole can be promptly and effectually drawn forth, and applied to national purposes, all the benefits of respect, tranquility, and safety, that are naturally attached to an extensive and well established Empire, may be ensured, and at a rate much cheaper and more easy than by any other method that can be devised. Indeed, without such a combination they never can be ensured. Every attempt to substitute some other plan will be disappointed, and have a tendancy to produce all the miseries of intestine convulsions, and of foreign influence, if not invasion.

Reason, honesty, and her own experience, prescribe the conduct that ought to be adopted by America, and let her not disdain, in deciding upon her character and destiny, to take warning from the uniform examples of other nations.

The history of mankind does not afford an instance that has come to our knowledge, of a people voluntarily united in such a cause, who have ever broken that union, or weakened it by being neglectful of the duties arising from it, without involving themselves in dreadful calamities.

We esteem it an indispensable duty at this time, to declare our opinion, that all the authorities before mentioned may be vested in a Federal Council, not only

without the least danger to liberty, but that liberty will be thereby better secured.

Mistakes upon this subject, in the circumsatnces now existing, must have unhappy consequences, and therefore, we are solicitous that the pretences assigned for jealousies of such authorities, and the motives through which they may be propagated, should be very carefully examined. Every man who truly loves his country should boldly avow his sentiments upon this momentous point, and faithfully act up to them.

It is a treasonable cowardice to flatter the prejudices of the uninformed, and thereby to betray the welfare of them and their posterity, for the sake of offices or applauses which they can bestow. Nothing is more easy for the selfish and the artful than this insidious management. Human frailty is too apt to prefer things present and pleasing to those infinitely more valuable, if more remote. Thus it often debases and contracts its enjoyments by eagerness to taste them. The unfeeling and designing encourage this irregular appetite, that they may prepare victims to their inordinate passions. It is this temper, and this abuse of it, that so frequently sacrifices the interests of millions, and of ages, for the gratifications of a few individuals for a few years.

The period is arrived when a decision must be made that will either lead to order, reputation, and prosperity, or to confusion, dishonor and distress. We fervently pray that Almighty God will be pleased to inspire the people of this land with wisdom to make such a choice as shall establish their felicity upon a durable basis, and till time shall be no more, afford just cause for an American to rejoice that he is a citizen of the United States.

Gentlemen—The resolutions in the address of Congress now communicated, we hope will receive your approbation, and that they will be directly and compleatly

carried into execution, notwithstanding this Common wealth might alledge particular reasons for supporting objections against some of them; but we plainly perceive that unless these States are animated by such generous and affectionate regard for each other as chearfully to make those mutual concessions, tho' to their own immediate disadvantage respectively, that may be requisite for advancing the good of the whole, the best plans for promoting the general welfare will probably be defeated by a preference to local and inferior considerations. There is not an internal or foreign enemy to our independence but who cherishes a hope that these considerations will prevail, and expects there will issue from this source of discords the calamities that are to prove how essential Monarchy is to constitutional liberty. May the conduct of Pennsylvania be ever influenced by so noble and sound a policy as incontestably to shew that her constant aim is the happiness of her sister States in common with her own, and that no gainful or ambitious prospects can tempt her to pass the bounds of this wise and virtuous moderation.

We join our anxious wishes to the recommendation that a relinquishment may be obtained upon such liberal principles, that the stability of the Confederacy may not be endangered of territorial claims in the western country to the United States, so that it may be settled and disposed of by them for the general benefit, and that no time may be lost in obtaining such relinquishment. Many weighty considerations urge that this business be vigorously prosecuted and speedily concluded. Longer delays will be attended with very extensive if not irremediable mischiefs.

In addition to other reasons, the fraudulent practices so frequently used of late in impairing the value of the current coin, render the establishment of a mint expedient.

We are informed that some edicts have been lately published in Europe that may be particularly injurious to the trade of this State; and, therefore, they deserve notice.

As several offers have been made before Congress respecting their permanent residence, it appears to us very proper, and we are desirous that such proposals should be now made, as will evince that no State can be more sincerely disposed to consult the dignity of that honorable body, and the convenience of the Union, than this Commonwealth.

It may be advisable at this session to appoint some place for the meeting of the Council of Censors, and to fix the allowance for their attendance.

The health of the inhabitants of this State is exposed to imminent dangers by defects in the laws respecting sickly vessels. Regulations on this subject claim your strictest and earliest care.

Very good consequences we expect would attend the execution of the resolve of the General Assembly made on the seventh of March, 1780, by surveying and allotting to officers and privates the tract of country reserved and set apart for their use. Considering the circumstances in which these much deserving fellow citizens will now find themselves, this measure may afford them some relief; and if any other mode for a more immediate alleviation of their distresses shall, in your wisdom, be judged practicable, we know your Honorable House will be pleased with giving an additional evidence of the attention due to men who have so signally served their country. Many of them have suffered by a depreciation of their unalienated certificates. This has occasioned by some expressions in the act passed on the twenty first of last March, that seem not to authorize payment of interest, even upon alienations made after the original possessors have taken the oath or affirmation required by the act. Thus, after they

are proved to be the objects of the law, they are deprived of the advantages that would arise, by transferring their certificates for their value, though this appears to be the chief benefit intended in similar cases where permanent funds are provided for the payment of interest.

Very considerable amendments may be made in the laws for the establishment of courts and the administration of justice. Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and Nisi Prius, should be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court at certain days and places, in every county, so that the parties may have timely notice and be duly prepared for the trial of their causes. A dangerous power is vested in Sheriffs, by leaving the election of Jurors totally dependent upon their pleasure. The entire and inestimable benefits of that mode of trial ought, in civil and criminal cases, to be so secured to every Pennsylvanian that, conscious of his life, liberty and property being guarded against the passions and prejudices of persons in public office, he should have nothing to fear but the laws of his country deciding upon his actions and fortunes, in the judgment of his uninfluenced peers. Useful examples of this sort have been given by several of these States. It should be determined with precision, what statutes prior to the Revolution are in force here, or else a very indefinite kind of legislation is committed to Judges. Errors in process and pleading should be amendable upon reasonable terms, so that neither merits may be subverted by forms nor a disreputable laxity introduced into practice. These regulations will promote the impartial administration of justice with the least delay and at the smallest expence.

The answers now sent, of two Judges of the Supreme Court, to questions proposed by us concerning the legality of commissions of Oyer and Terminer, and the modes directed by acts of Assembly for the appoint-

ment of Justices of the Peace by Council, without the elections of the people, may be of use in forming such a law as you may think requisite thereupon.

The acts relating to marriages might be so amended that the licences would be in every respect more beneficial than they now are.

The discharge of debts due by the State, or if that cannot be soon accomplished, at least the regular payment of the interest, should be provided for, and well secured by adequate funds, so that the best satisfaction which circumstances will permit may be given to the creditors. Continual and sometimes very affecting applications are made to us, but while we perceive the obligations of justice and the injuries and distresses attendant upon a non compliance with them, we are unable to afford relief. It is essential to the publick welfare that publick credit, upon which alone confidence can be founded, should be supported, and we earnestly wish the General Assembly would take into their serious consideration the ways and means for establishing a more regular and improved system of revenue. We believe that the burthens of the good people of this State might be thus relieved, and we shall esteem ourselves very happy if we can furnish any useful information upon this subject.

The cast for suppressing auctions, and those for imposts on goods, wares and merchandizes imported, require a revision.

There are several cases where, by former laws, proceedings were to be had before the Mayor and Aldermen, and similar powers have not yet been given to other Magistrates in their place.

The institution of a Chamber of Commerce would probably be attended with utility, in disputes among merchants; and perhaps the integrity and experience of many worthy and well informed citizens might thereby be more particularly engaged than they otherwise can be to aid Government in affairs of trade and finance,

The passage of the river should be cleared, by removing the chevaux de frize. We have directed proposals to be received, but did not choose to proceed further without your approbation.

The highways are in bad condition, and the mode pointed out by law for mending them is judged by us exceedingly inadequate to the purpose of securing the best benefits that may arise from their being kept in good order.

What canals can be advantageously made, and how far the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna may be rendered more navigable, are matters worthy of much consideration.

The fortifications and banks on Mud Island, and the hospitals and wharves on State Island, want many repairs.

An Act of Assembly is immediately required to ascertain the extent of the port of Philadelphia, and to prevent insults and disturbances therein, as also to define the powers of the Sheriff as Water Bailiff.

The western boundary of the State should be precisely determined.

Arrangements should be made for giving the utmost force and speediest effect to the exertions of the militia.

Humanity, and a regard for the precepts of religion, dictate a desire that the Legislature of Pennsylvania may every year appoint a standing committee to visit all prisons, and to report minutely in writing the treatment given the unhappy persons confined in them.

A power is vested in us to sell the lot of the old prison; but we think a power to rent it would be more advantageous, unless it may be thought fit to appropriate it for an exchange, which, considering its situation and other circumstances, would perhaps be the most useful and honorable purpose to which it could be applied.

By a memorial that will be herewith, it appears that

no proper provision is made for the measuring of grain and salt.

Since your recess, we have diligently endeavoured to forward the collection of publick taxes, of which we hope your Honourable House will be convinced by the inclosed papers. The deficiencies in several parts of the State are still considerable.

We have pursued the measures that appeared to us most prudent for carrying into execution the law intitled "An Act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, or their representation, and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned, for the use of the said officers and soldiers, to be divided off to them severally at the end of the war," so far as relates to the surveying and laying out of lots the tract therein first described. The peculiarly uncertain state of public affairs for some time after the last sessions, obliged us to proceed with caution; and we took every previous step we could think of to facilitate the business and secure success. Our instructions, and several letters relative to that subject, will be presented by the Secretary. Captain Robinson's and Captain Schrawder's companies are stationed at Wyoming. We inclose a letter from the latter, containing intelligence of importance. The other companies of Rangers, which were very incomplete, we have thought it most advisable to discharge.

Considerable difficulties have occurred upon the laws of trade, concerning the payment of the duties of whole cargoes, where the importers were desirous after their arrival here of exporting part; and also upon the late law for the payment of interest on certain certificates by the Continental Loan officer. The papers now transmitted will afford the necessary information in these cases.

Mr. Marbois, as Consul General of France, has made repeated applications to us, representing, as you will perceive by his memorials, the injuries done to the commerce of that kingdom, by the interposition of the civil authority in disputes between masters of vessels and their seamen. From respect for his Most Christian Majesty, we should be glad that a remedy might be provided for this particular grievance, even before a convention for regulating consular offices is agreed upon, as we believe the desired effect might be given without any inconvenience.

Many of the points which we now offer to the consideration of your honorable House are of such a nature that they could not be treated more fully in this message, without extending it to too great a length; but while such a harmony as the present subsists between the Legislative and Executive powers, any further communications that may be thought necessary can readily be made.

Gentlemen, as it is a duty in rulers to inculcate and establish principles and habits of the most favourable influence upon society and government, we do not doubt but part of your attention, now relieved from the distresses of war, will be particularly engaged in such salutary cares and endeavours. It being the unanimous sense of the best and wisest men, that no regulations can have such a direct tendency to produce happy effects, as those that promote the good education of youth, we are persuaded that seminaries of learning will find in your honorable body the patronage and encouragement that always reflect a lustre upon Legislators, by being in a distinguished manner beneficial to a State.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber,
Philadelphia, August 18th, 1783.

To the Assembly Concerning certain disturbances among the soldiery in the State.

WE THINK IT OUR DUTY TO LAY BEFORE you an account of the late disturbances among the soldiery in this State.

On the nineteenth day of June we received the inclosed letters from Colonel Richard Butler and William Henry, Esquire, of Lancaster, and immediately transmitted them by our delegates to Congress.

In the conference with the committee appointed on these letters, some of them proposed the stopping the soldiery from Lancaster, by a detachment of the militia to be instantly called out. We informed the committee that Lieutenant Butler, who brought the late dispatches, had represented to us that the soldiers had behaved very regularly upon their march; that they said they were coming to have their accounts settled; that they must then be near the town, and that it was very improbable a sufficient force could be collected in time to intercept them.

The case appeared so delicate and difficult, that the committee themselves seemed to doubt the propriety of opposing the soldiers by force and compelling them to return, and one of them said that "in all cases in which he could not determine precisely what to do, it was a maxim with him that the better way was to do nothing."

On the same day orders were issued from the War office, that these soldiers should be received into the Barracks and supplied with rations.

On Saturday the twenty-first day of June, a party of thirty armed soldiers marched from the quarters in the Barracks, and parading before the State House, where we were then met in Council, sent up to us by the Secretary the following message in writing:

May it please your Excellency:

We the non commissioned officers and soldiers now in this city, demand of you and the Honorable Council, authority to appoint commissioned officers to command us, and redress our grievances, which officers to have full power to adopt measures as they may judge most likely to procure us justice. You will immediately issue such authority and deliver it to us, or otherwise we shall instantly let in those injured soldiers upon you and abide by the consequence. You have only twenty minutes to deliberate on this important matter. The officers in general have forsaken us and refuse to take any further command. This I presume you all know. We are, in behalf of ourselves and the men,

Yours, &ca., &ca.

The immediate object of this message, the terms in which it was expressed, and the further design of the insurgents to procure a sanction for their future proceedings by an authority to be derived from us, determined us unanimously to resolve that the demands contained in it should be rejected.

In the meantime a larger number of soldiers in arms advanced, and soon joined their companions, making in the whole a body of about three hundred men of the Pennsylvania line, under the direction of Serjeants. They paraded also before the State House; a party of fifteen or twenty men took post in the yard opposite to the south windows of the Council Chamber, and Centinels were fixed at the doors of the State House, but people still kept continually going out and coming in without being stopped by them.

We remained in the Council Chamber for more than an hour after the receipt of the message before mentioned, and then sent the Secretary to inquire if that message to the Council was approved by the soldiers in general. He reported to us that he was answered insolently by some of the leaders—"it was approved by them, and that we should hear more from them.

While these things past, most of the members of Congress assembled, but not in sufficient number to form a Congress. That Honorable body stood adjourned from Friday till the following Monday, Saturday being a day of usual recess, but upon the alarm the members were specially summoned by their President, and at the place to which the soldiers were moving.

For what purpose they were so summoned, we have not been informed.

The President of this Board went to these gentlemen and communicated the message of the soldiery and the resolution of Council. He then returned to the Council Chamber. No further measure was decided upon till General St. Clair came up and expressed his hopes that the soldiers might be prevailed upon to return peaceably to their quarters, if Council would consent to a conference with a committee of either commissioned or deranged officers, to be appointed by them, on the state of their affairs. The President of this Board again went to the Congress room, and asked the President of Congress in the presence of several other members, if it was agreeable to them that Council should hold the conference proposed through General St. Clair. He was answered by the President, that "they most cheerfully agreed to Council's holding such a conference; for that he and the members of Congress, had impowered General St. Clair to settle the matter with the soldiers, in such manner as he should judge most proper."*

We assented to the proposal. About three o'clock the members of Congress left the State House. We have heard that their President was stopped for a few moments in Chestnut street by some soldiers, but that one of the leading Serjeants coming up, apologized for

* Several members of Congress say that General St. Clair was called in to the Congress room, and as well as the members can recollect, addressed by the President in these words: "Sir:—You are impowered by the members of Congress here present to go among the soldiers & take such measures as you shall judge most proper."

what had happened, reproved the soldiers, and took them away.

We continued in Council 'till four o'clock, when the soldiers were on their return to the Barracks. That evening Colonel Hamilton and Mr. Elsworth, of a Committee of Congress, called upon the President, and read to him a resolution which had been just passed by that Honorable body. The President then told them he would summon a Council to take it into consideration, and to confer with the Committee the next morning at nine o'clock. We met accordingly at the President's house, on Sunday, June the twenty-second, and the following resolution was read to us by the Committee:

By the United States in Congress assembled, June the 21st, 1783:

Resolved, That the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania be informed that the authority of the United States having this day been grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place in which Congress were assembled, and the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops now in the Barracks, it is the opinion of Congress, necessary that effectual measures be immediately taken for supporting the publick authority.

Resolved, That the Committee on a letter from Colonel Butler, be directed to confer, without loss of time, with the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on the practicability of carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

The Committee then gave us the explanation, as they termed it, of the foregoing resolution. By effectual measures, Congress mean that the militia of the State be immediately called forth in sufficient force to reduce the soldiers to obedience, disarm, and put them in the power of Congress.

We observed that this was indeed a matter of great

moment, and to obtain the desired effect, without producing unhappy consequences, must be conducted with much prudence; that to call the militia into service without an assurance of a sufficient force being immediately collected, would be an act of irritation that might provoke the soldiery to excesses which they otherwise might decline; that we would take immediate steps to consulting the Colonels of the regiments of militia for discovering this disposition of the militia, and the state of preparation in which they were, in order to ascertain the practicability of adopting the effectual measures recommended by Congress, in such a manner as would give a reasonable expectation of success; that the State Magazine was in the hands of the soldiery, and the Commissary of Military Stores had but a very inconsiderable quantity of fixed ammunition in his possession; that difficulties might arise from the militia law itself; that in the present situation of affairs, delay was of the greatest advantage to us, as the soldiers were ready to act; that they had put themselves in a train of negotiation, which, if properly improved by us, might afford us opportunity to prepare everything for reducing them, and to avail ourselves of every circumstance that might occur for making proper impressions on their minds; that this was not so much to be considered as an insurrection of citizens of Pennsylvania as a mutiny of Continental troops; that if the rest of the army, or a sufficient part of them, could be relied on, it appeared to us adviseable that intelligence of this disturbance should be immediately dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and a body of men put in motion towards this city; that this measure might, in a few days have a very favorable effect upon the soldiers, or if they should take any resolution from despair, on receiving notice of it, we should then be in a better condition to resist their outrages; that we would immediately make every effort in our power to answer the wishes of Congress.

The committee replied that there was great weight in these observations; that prudence required that means should be used for ascertaining the temper of the citizens, and what degree of assurance might be placed in their exertions; that this should be done with profound secrecy, to prevent the soldiery from discovering what was in agitation; that if, upon making all the inquiry which might be consistent with the secrecy with which this business should be conducted, Council should not think it practicable to draw forth an adequate force immediately, it would be more adviseably, & intirely the sense of Congress, that none should be drawn forth; for Congress were determined to proceed by coercion, and expected soon to have a force that could be depended on; that the army might be relied on, and that proper representations had been made to the Commander-in-Chief; that as to the want of ammunition, we might be assured that we could be supplied with any quantity of musquet and cannon cartridge in fifteen minutes, one of the committee having pointed his inquiries to that subject, and his information being derived from a person whose business it was to know. We then desired that the ammunition mentioned by the committee might be secured, least it might be discovered and seized by the soldiers.

The committee agreed to confer with us again next morning, and then withdrew.*

*The Committee of Congress, in their report, have fallen into several mistakes by confounding facts and sentiments, and representing them as happening, or expressed, at times when they had not happened, or were not expressed. These mistakes were owing, no doubt, to the quick succession of circumstances, and the ideas that, without noticing dates, in consequence took possession of the mind. The obvious construction of the first report is, that the committee informed Council "of the letter to Congress from the Board of Serjeants," tho' not a single member of Council, nor the Secretary, has any remembrance of its being mentioned by them, nor does any member now know what that message was. The argument annexed to it in the report is no more recollected.

The committee say that Council informed them, "the exertions of the militia were not to be expected from the repetition of the insult which had happened," tho' the Council only said "they could not be sure that such another insult would produce those exertions."

In short, to show the extreme inaccuracy with which these reports, to be entered upon the minutes of Congress, and preserved among the archives

After the committee had withdrawn, we resolved, that every member of Council use the utmost diligence to inform himself as to the practicability of collecting a sufficient force immediately to carry the resolution of Congress into execution; and that the commanding officers of regiments, and Captain Morris, of the Light Horse, be consulted on the subject.

The next morning, Monday, June the twenty third, we met in the Council Chamber, and the President laid before Council the following letter:

Philadelphia, June 23rd, 1783.

Sir:—We have the honor to inclose for your Excellency and the Council, a copy of the resolutions communicated in our conference yesterday. Having then fully entered into all the explanations which were necessary on the subject, we shall not trouble your Excellency with a recapitulation. But as the subject is of a delicate and important nature, we think it our duty to request the determination of the Council in writing. We have the honor to be, with perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

A. Hamilton.

---

of the Empire, have been composed, it is necessary only to attend to that part where the committee say that "represented to Council, that Congress would probably continue to pursue the object of having the soldiers in their power, unless it should be superceded by unequivocal demonstrations of submission on the part of the mutineers; that they had hitherto given no satisfactory evidence of this disposition, having lately presented the officers they had chosen to represent their grievances, with a formal commission in writing, enjoining them to use compulsory means for redress, and menacing them with death in case of their failing to execute their views."

The conference in which the committee say they made this representation, was held, according to their own report, on the twenty-third day of June. It began at ten o'clock in the morning. The commission from the mutineers to the officers bears date, and was presented to the officers on that day, about eight o'clock in the morning. It is highly improbable that the committee should have discovered its contents in the two hours that intervened between its being presented and their meeting the Council; and the improbability is increased by this circumstance, that not a man who was in Council knew anything of the commission, nor remembers to have heard a single syllable respecting it mentioned by the committee during the whole conference.

The first knowledge Council had of the commission was on the twenty-fourth, when they received the latter from Captain Christie, and that same day they sent a copy of it to Congress by their Secretary.

After considering this letter, and agreeing to a resolution upon it, the committee came in. We began the conference by saying, that we had used all the industry we could the preceding day and that morning, to inform ourselves as to the practicability of collecting a sufficient force immediately to carry the resolution of Congress into execution in the best manner: and that all the commanding officers of regiments, except one, had been consulted by us on that subject: that the result of our inquiries was, that the citizens were impressed with an opinion of the pacific disposition of the soldiery in the Barracks, and that they would be satisfied with what was just and reasonable; that the officers also declared the militia were not prepared for service; and that it would be very imprudent to call them into immediate action under these impressions, and in such a situation.

We desired the committee would be pleased to consider the difficulties under which we laboured in collecting and equipping a sufficient body of men upon such an occasion, and that time might be allowed for communicating the proper information, and urging the proper motives to bring the minds of our fellow citizens into a correspondence with the views of Congress, and to prepare them to act: that to make an attempt too hastily for the purpose of executing their resolutions, or to give assurances that it should be executed without a reasonable persuasion that we should not be mistaken, would, instead of evidencing our reverence for Congress, be to betray them: that therefore, we should confide in the candor of the committee, and in the magnanimity of Congress, to put a just construction upon our conduct: that the soldiers had behaved very peaceably since Saturday, had appointed their committee to confer with us, and seemed to rely upon the negotiation which they had been induced to commence, with the concurrence of the President and the members of Con-

gress themselves, who had sent General St. Clair to treat with them, and which we had agreed had sent General St. Clair to treat with them, and which we had agreed to proceed in, with the approbation and advice of the President of Congress, and the members who had been spoken to on the occasion; that in this state of affairs, any movement to collect the militia might be regarded by the soldiery as an act of treachery, and unless it should be rapid and efficient, would at once expose Congress, Council, and our fellow citizens, and endanger the city.

That as to the letter of the committee requesting the determination of the Council in writing, it appeared to us an unusual mode of proceeding in conferences between committees of Congress and the Council of this State; that this mode did not seem to be intended by Congress; that if they had made the request, we should cheerfully have granted it; if they should now make it, we should not hesitate to comply; that we had received from the committee a verbal and most important explanation of the resolution delivered by them, fully confiding in the honor of those by whom it was given; and that if the committee were apprehensive of any mistake, we wished them to reduce our answer to writing immediately, and we would repeat the several parts of it, to prevent any error.

The committee said they were sensible of the difficulties that occurred; that they did not mean that the conference intended between Council and the committee of the soldiery should be prevented; that collecting an adequate force in readiness to act, would not be inconsistent with this procedure; that as to the consequences of such an attempt being made and not immediately succeeding, it was suggested that even small bodies of militia might seize certain points where resistance could be made until the rest of the citizens should come to their aid; that as to our answer, they

acknowledged we had thro' this whole business, acted with great candor towards them, but they conceived themselves clearly justifiable in requesting our determination in writing, and instanced the case of inferior and accountable officers, who often ask and seldom are denied such an answer; and that the reason was much stronger that it should be given to a committee of Congress.

We having before expressed our sentiments on the other points, only observed as to the last, that in our opinion the case mentioned did not apply; that it might be very proper for responsible officers to ask for answers in writing to justify themselves to their superiors, and a generous condescension in the persons from whom they were silicited, would induce them to comply, but the committee were a part of the body representing the sovereignty of the United States, and we had the honor of representing the sovereignty of this State. That conferences, especially between persons vested with such authorities, were intended to obtain a free and full communication of sentiments without the intervention of writing, and that no inconvenience could be apprehended from proceeding in this usual method, as each party could rely upon the integrity of the other. The committee withdrew, and the Council rose.

In this unhappy affair we found ourselves extremely distressed. On one side we were urged by the representatives of the United States to draw forth, and employ the citizens in immediate hostilities against the soldiers, while on the other hand, the citizens considered them as objects of compassion rather than of terror or resentment. They could not bear to avenge the dignity of Congress, accidently and undesignedly offended, by shedding the blood of men whom they considered as having fought and suffered for the American cause, and perhaps the world may be disposed to ballance the

charge of impolicy in this conduct, by giving credit for the humanity of such a behaviour.

We met again in the evening at the President's house, and in order to make particular communications, we directed the Lieutenants of the city and county, all the field officers of the militia in the city and neighborhood, and Captain Morris of the Light House, to be convened to meet us at the State House the next morning at ten o'clock.

Accordingly, on Tuesday, the twenty fourth, we met in the Assembly room: Colonels Shee, Eyre, Knox, Marsh, Read, Will, Dean, Henry, Coates; Major Rees, Brown, Casdrop, McCullough, Boyd and Pauqueke; and Captain Morris; only one field officer being absent.

We laid before these gentlemen the message we had received on Saturday from the soldiery, and our own resolution thereon, with the resolution of Congress passed that day. We informed them that the committee of Congress had, in a conference, explained the said resolution, by saying, that by the effectual measures therein mentioned, Congress meant a call of militia into actual service, and their exertions in consequence of such a call; that there was reason to believe Congress would immediately remove from this State, unless they should receive assurances from us that they might rely upon the effectual measures intended by the said resolution being immediately taken for supporting the public authority; that as to the want of ammunition that had been mentioned, the objection was happily removed, we having been assured by one of the committee of Congress that we could be supplied with any quantity of musquet and cannon cartridges in fifteen minutes. We therefore desired the officers to give us their sentiments on the practicability of assembling the militia in such a manner as to effect the purposes of the resolution before mentioned, and also in what manner a guard of five hundred men could be most quickly collected for immediate defence, to be relieved

by the militia, in consequence of a call for the service proposed. In the course of this conference, it was asked whether some kind of a negotiation had not taken place. We mentioned what had passed on that head. After some time, we retired to the Council Chamber. Soon after we came into the Chamber, one of the committee of Congress entered, and informed the President that he thought himself bound to give him notice of a great mistake that had been committed by the person from whom he had received his intelligence concerning the ammunition, that person having in a late conversation told him there were not more than two hundred musquet cartridges to be found. The President took this opportunity of again desireing that Council might not be precipitated into measures not adapted to the present circumstances; that the soldiers had now been quiet for three years, and we expected every hour to hear from their committee; the gentleman said that no report in writing had yet been made to Congress, and that for his part he should be for taking some time to make it, for the reasons that had been mentioned.

In about an hour after we had left the officers, we returned into the Assembly room to them, and Colonel Shee, speaking for the company, declared it to be their opinion, that it would be very imprudent to make any call of militia at present, as they were convinced it would be ineffectual; that if the negotiation for setling the disturbance should not succeed, and the soldiers should insist on unjust and unreasonable things, or should commit any outrage, they would be willing to make all the exertions in their power for preserving the peace and "supporting public authority," and would use their utmost influence for disposing the minds of all under their command, and of their fellow-citizens, to join in such measures.

We then directed that the officers should have their respective commands as well prepared as could be for

action, on the shorest notice, which they promised to do; and we are persuaded that if the occasion for commencing hostilities had appeared as pressing to the militia as it did to some, they would have acted with the same spirit that had always distinguished them, whenever, in their judgment, the object claimed their exertions.

Before the Council adjourned, we received the following letter and inclosure from the committee appointed by the soldiers, vizt:

Sir:—Yesterday morning we were waited on severally by a committee of Serjeants, who handed to each of us similar appointments, of which the inclosed is one. But upon their being objected to, and refused as inconsistent with the powers granted them and dishonorable to us, they made such concessions relative to us as were satisfactory, so far as we could take up the business, and they have confessed their conduct on the twenty-first instant to be disorderly, and have promised to hand in their concessions as soon as possible, which will immediately lay before your Excellency. I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

James Christie,
Captain 2d Penn'a Reg't.

His Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the Committee:

Philadelphia Barracks, June 23d, 1783.

Sir:—You are hereby appointed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in this city from authority they have from the President of the State, and General St. Clair as a member, to represent them in committee of six commissioned officers.

You are to remember that every effort in your power must be exerted to bring about the most speedy and ample justice, and even to use compulsive measures,

should they be found necessary, which we declare in the presence of Almighty God, we will support you in to the utmost of our power. Should you shew a disposition not to do all in your's, death is inevitably your fate. Signed by order of the Board.

James Bennet, Secretary.

Captain James Chrystie.

Council rose, and soon afterwards we received intelligence that Congress was adjourned by their President, to meet at Princetown on the Thursday following.

That evening we met again at the President's house, upon advice that the soldiers meditated an attack on the Bank. We resolved that a strong guard should be immediately collected, and so posted as best to secure that important object, and as several field officers attended, they immediately and with the greatest alacrity, employed themselves in the business. The President, Vice President and General Irvine, directed Captain Stiles, the Commissary of Military Stores, to try the next day if he could not get some fixed ammunition out of the State Magazine, in removing powder that was private property. He did, and thro' the pacific or careless disposition of the guard of soldiers, got out a considerable quantity, and distributed it as ordered, in proper places.

Wednesday the twenty-fifth, we were informed that the soldiers were in a very tumultuous disposition, and that there was great reason to apprehend it would rise into some violence, as their rations would be stopped on the Friday following.

We therefore, came to the following resolutions:

In Council, Philadelphia, Wednesday, June the twenty-fifth, 1783.

Ordered, That the Lieutenants of the city Militia, &ca., be directed to call forth a guard of one hundred privates, with such number of officers as he may think

proper, as a measure indispensable and immediately necessary to secure government from insult, the State from disturbance, and the city from injury. Carpenter's Hall is assigned for the place of meeting.

Resolved, That the different officers commanding regiments, be requested to hold their respective commands in immediate readiness for action. It is expected, also, that they will meet this day as soon as possible, for the purpose of determining the places of and signals for rendezvous. A report of their proceedings to be made to the President.

Resolved, That the Commissary of Military Stores be directed to issue such public arms and ammunition as he may now have under his direction, to the militia of the city and liberties, upon application of the different officers commanding regiments.

While the Clerk was copying these resolutions, Captains Chrystie and Symonds, two of the committee of the soldiery, presented to us the three papers inclosed and marked number one, two and three. These being read, it was unanimously resolved that Council will not even take the proposals now made by the soldiers into consideration, unless they first put themselves under the command of their officers, and make full and satisfactory submission to Congress.

This resolution was then communicated to Captain Chrystie and Symonds, and they being informed that it was our unalterable determination, were directed to communicate the same as such to the soldiers.

They assured us this should be immediately done, but that the soldiers did not think they had offended Congress, as their intention on Saturday was only to apply to Council. They then proceeded to what was and probably would be, the temper of the troops, upon receiving this answer of Council, and entreated us to take all the measures we possibly could for our own safety and that of the city, as everything licentious was

to be apprehended. On this intelligence, Council ordered the guard to be increased to five hundred privates.

We then adjourned, and were severally employed in engaging the militia and citizens in general to take arms immediately. Our fixed resolution, insisting on a submission to Congress, the hall of the Militia, the excellent behaviour of the officers of our line, in general, the industry and address of Colonel Humpton, in representing to the Serjeants then in town the danger that surrounded them by these operations, and intelligence that part of the army was in motion towards the city, with a circumstance that happened very opportunately, threw them into confusion. The circumstance was this: A Captain Carberry, deranged, and a Lieutenant Sullivan, two of the Committee appointed by the soldiers, and the principal instigators of the disturbance, were so much alarmed at the measures taken and the accounts circulated, that they thought proper to fly. They first wrote a billet to Mr. William Huston, another of the Committee, and Adjutant of Colonel Humpton's regiment, in these words: "Consult your own safety; we cannot get to you."

H C.
J. S.

This note, by some mistake, was delivered to Captain Chrystie. He and Captain Symonds went with it to Colonel Humpton. He and the Captains came to the President, and brought the Serjeants. At first the construction was doubtful, but in a short time it was judged that the meaning was agreeably to the facts just stated. Colonel Humpton proposed his going to the Barracks with the Serjeants who had impeached Captain Carberry and Lieutenant Sullivan, and were now in a proper disposition to second his measures. He did so, and some citizens went to assist, by advising the soldiers to behave prudently in the present exigency. After some time they were prevailed upon to

leave their arms under a guard at the Barracks, to come to the President's and hear what he should say to them. They came and paraded before his house. He addressed them on the subject of their late and present behaviour, insisted on their giving a further evidence of their good disposition, and of their dutyfull submission to the offended Majesty of the United States, by compelling the soldiers lately arrived from Lancaster to lay down their arms or begin their march for that place, under the command of their officers, at the end of twenty-four hours, unless in that time those unhappy men should return to a sense of their duty. At the conclusion of the address, they were ordered to repair to the Barracks under the command of their officers, then present, and behave themselves as soldiers ought to do, and they instantly obeyed.

The next day at twelve o'clock, the soldiers from Lancaster submitted, and soon after began their march for that borough.

The President immediately communicated accounts of these transactions to the President of Congress in the three letters inclosed. The papers relating to the subsequent proceedings are herewith transmitted.

Thus, gentlemen, we have laid you a faithful narrative of this affair, composed and examined while every circumstance was exactly remembered by us, and the Secretary will deliver to you the original papers, on which it is principally founded. We have had great difficulties to encounter, but have been enabled to pursue that tenor of conduct which we have held by the perfect unanimity that subsisted among us, thro' every stage of this business.

We recollected the high trust reposed in us by our country. The honor and tranquility of the State, and the lives and property of our fellow-citizens were involved in our deliberations. We could not commit these pledges of the public confidence, some of them

so invaluable and revered, to the dangers necessarily resulting from hasty and violent measures.

While thus attentive to the interests of the State and our fellow citizens, we have cheerfully exposed ourselves to every hazard that could arise from a firmness of opposition to the demands of a mutinous soldiery. We daily and regularly assembled in the Council Chamber, in our usual manner, and determinately rejected every proposal inconsistent with our characters and the public good. It is true, we have been insulted, but the follies or faults of others cannot diminish the dignity of those who take care not to impair it by any unworthy action of their own.

Upon the whole, with grateful acknowledgments to the Divine Goodness, we sincerely rejoice that such a disturbance was quieted without our making a single improper concession, and without costing the life of one citizen of Pennsylvania.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, August 18th, 1783.

To the Assembly Concerning Certain Memorials of the Officers of the Pennsylvania Line and the State Navy.

HAVING LATELY RECEIVED THE INCLOSED memorial from the officers of the Pennsylvania line, we think it our duty immediately to communicate it to our Honorable House.

When we consider that the commutation of five years full pay in lieu of the half pay for life, for which last the faith of the State has been pledged, and the payment of the other debts due by the United States may be assured by this State, without interrupting or weakening any Fœderal measures for accomplishing

these just and reasonable contracts, and the satisfaction that would thereby be given to our fellow citizens, now to be dismissed under many disadvantages from the service to which they have so long devoted themselves, we cannot but sincerely wish that they, together with the deranged officers, may obtain the solicited confirmation of rights which they all so generously consent to have abridged.

We hope the attention of your Honorable House is already so far engaged in making regulations concerning certificates, that all the inconveniences complained of, relating to their transfer and authentication, will be removed.

Adverting to the subjects brought into view by the following part of the memorial, we are made painfully to comprehend the full force of that affecting expression of the Commander in Chief, when in his late letter to Congress he says, "the sensibility occasioned by a parting scene under such peculiar circumstances, will not admit of description."

Humanity, Justice and Gratitude enforce the application; and tho' we cannot venture to point out the mode of affording relief, our most earnest desire is that it may be granted, in such manner as in your wisdom shall be best approved, and early enough to prevent the distresses now threatening to overwhelm men who, in fact, are become liable to them by having for such a period of years, so greatly contributed to defend their country from destruction.

To the honor of the good people of this State, it may be added, that there can be no doubt, but that such a measure will give them the sincerest satisfaction.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, 9th September, 1783.

Gentlemen:

THE INCLOSED MEMORIAL OF THE OFFICERS late of the State Navy, mentions the particular circumstances on which their request is founded. Considering the public acts to which they refer, and their merits, we hope and trust that their application will appear to your Honorable House as just and reasonable as it does to us, and that therefore, it will be attended with the desired success.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, 9th September, 1783.

Proclamation of Outlawry against Certain Criminals.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "An Act to encourage the speedy apprehending and bringing to Justice divers robbers, burglars and felons," reciting that "Whereas Caleb Paul, John Paul, Robert Steel, Aaron Doan, Mahlon Doan, Edward Connard, Henry Connard, Jeremiah Cooper, Amos White, Joseph Doan, Abraham Doan, Levi Doan and George Sinclare have been duly attainted by outlawry in the Supreme Court of this State of several robberies, burglaries and felonies by them committed within the same; notwith-

standing which attainders they continue to perpetrate the like offences, to the great disquiet, terror and impoverishing of many of the good citizens of this Commonwealth: And Whereas, Gideon Vernon, Thomas Bulla, Amos Williams, Edward Richardson and George Burns are suspected and charged, and it appears to the Legislature that there is good cause to suspect and charge them and every of them, with being accomplices in the aforesaid robberies burglaries and felonies; which crimes might be in great measure prevented in future, and the said offenders be speedily brought to Justice, if due encouragement be given to such as shall vigorously endeavour the apprehending the said malefactors; and some severe punishment inflicted on such as shall hereafter receive or buy money or goods by them or any of them stolen, knowing the same to be so, or shall receive, relieve, harbour, comfort or assist the said offenders, or any of them. It was therefore enacted in the words following to wit: "That, from and after the publication of this Act all and every person and persons who shall apprehend and take the aforesaid Caleb Paul, John Paul, Robert Steel, Aaron Doan, Mahlon Doan, Edward Connard, Henry Connard, Jeremiah Cooper, Amos White, Joseph Doan, Abraham Doan, Levi Doan, George Sinclare, Gideon Vernon, Thomas Bulla, Amos Williams, Edward Richardson and George Burns, or any of them, and deliver them or him to the Sheriff of any County in this State in the common goal of the same County, or to the keeper of any gaol there, and obtain a certificate thereof from such Sheriff or Gaoler which one of them is hereby authorized and required to give upon such delivery, shall on producing the said certificate to the President or Vice President in Council, the same being countersigned by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two of the Justices of the Peace, receive an order on the Treasurer for the sum of Three

hundred pounds for each and every of the persons aforesaid so taken and delivered; and the said Sheriff and Gaoler are hereby empowered and required, without any mittimus or other authority to receive the said offender or offenders so delivered in such Goal, and them or him to keep safe, until thence discharged by due course of law, under the penalty of being punished as for a wilfull escape of a capital felon; and in case any dispute shall happen to arise between the persons so apprehending, taking and delivering the said offenders touching the right and title to the said reward that then the said Judge or Justices so respectively countersigning as aforesaid shall together with the said Certificate, direct in writing under his or their hands, the said reward to be paid to, and amongst the parties claiming the same, in such shares and proportions as to the said Judge or Justices shall seem just and reasonable. That if any of the said offenders herein before named, or any other person who has committed any robbery or burglary being out of prison shall from and after the publication of this Act apprehend and take, and cause to be delivered two or more of the said persons before named, who have been outlawed as aforesaid, or two or more of the other persons herein before last named so as two or more of the persons last named shall be convicted of any robbery or burglary, the person so apprehending and delivering in the first case, and so apprehending and prosecuting to conviction in the second case, shall himself have the reward and allowance of one hundred pounds upon producing to the President or Vice President in Council a certificate signed and countersigned as before mentioned, together also with a pardon of all robberies, burglaries and other offences not capital by him committed at any time or times before such apprehending and taking, if the Supreme Executive Council of this State shall think it advisable by their

proclamation to promise the same, which pardon shall be likewise a good bar to any appeal brought for such robbery or burglary."

We do hereby declare and promise, that if any of the offenders herein before named, or any other person who has committed any robbery or burglary being out of prison, who shall apprehend and take, and cause to be delivered as aforesaid two or more of the persons before named who have been outlawed as aforesaid or two or more of the other persons herein before last named, so as two or more of the persons last named shall be convicted of any robbery or burglary, the person so apprehending and delivering in the first case, and so apprehending and prosecuting to conviction in the second case, shall himself have the reward and allowance of one hundred pounds Specie, upon producing to the President or Vice President in Council a certificate signed and countersigned as aforesaid; together also with a pardon of all robberies and burglaries, and of all other offences not capital by him committed at any time or times before such apprehending and taking.

And Whereas, by the said Act it was further enacted in the words following, to wit: "That if any person or persons shall discover any one or more persons, who, from and after the publication of this Act, shall have received money, goods or chattels that have been or shall be feloniously taken or stolen by the offenders herein before named from any other person knowing the same to be so; or shall discover any person or persons, who shall receive, relieve, harbour, comfort or assist the said offenders, or any of them, knowing them to be such, so as he, she or they so discovered shall be convicted of either of the said offences, any such discoverer shall have a reward of Fifty pounds; and that the Judges before whom such offenders shall be convicted as aforesaid, or one of them, shall determine and settle the rights and shares of such respective persons

who shall be entitled to the said reward, and give a certificate thereof (being thereunto required) to the person or persons so intitled thereunto, who thereupon shall, on application to the President or Vice President in Council receive an order on the Treasurer of the State for the aforesaid reward. That in case any person or persons shall happen to be killed, or wounded so as to lose an eye, or the use of any limb in apprehending, or in making pursuit after such robbers, burglars, felons, receivers of stolen money or goods or receivers, harbourers or comforters of such robbers or burglars, on proof thereof at the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace and gaol delivery for the County where the same shall happen, the Justices or three of them, shall give a certificate thereof to the executor or administrator of the person so killed, or to the person so wounded, which shall intitle them on application to the President or Vice President in Council, to receive an order on the Treasurer of the State, if killed, for the sum of Three hundred pounds, and if wounded as aforesaid, for the sum of one hundred and fifty: That if any of the offenders herein before named shall resist any person or persons endeavouring to arrest or imprison him, and he so making resistance shall happen to be killed, or if any of them shall fly from any person or persons endeavouring to apprehend him, and in the pursuit the said party so flying shall be killed, where he cannot be otherwise overtaken, he or they so killing shall be, and hereby are justified; and in case any prosecution shall be commenced against any person or persons for the same, he or they may thereto plead the general issue, and give this Act in evidence; and moreover he or they so killing any of the before named offenders (on proof thereof made at any court of general quarter sessions of the peace and gaol delivery for the county where such killing shall happen, and the same being

certified by the Justices, or any three of them who are hereby authorized and required to certify the same, shall, on producing such certificate to the President or Vice President in Council, receive an order on the Treasurer of the State for the sum of Three hundred pounds; That if any person or persons shall be called on by any Justice of the peace, Sheriff or his Deputy, any Militia Officer, Constable, or person robbed to go in pursuit of either of the said felons or offenders, their aiders, abettors, harbourers or concealers, and shall refuse, he or they severally, on conviction before any Justice of the peace where he or they shall reside shall pay a fine of five pounds to the use of the Common wealth, to be recovered as debts of five pounds and under are recoverable by law:"

We do hereby charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables to make diligent search and inquiry after and to use their utmost endeavours, and all other persons when called upon as aforesaid to give their assistance for apprehending and securing the aforesaid felons or offenders, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to Law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

Attest:

James Trimble for John Armstrong, Jun., Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Recommending the reservation of that part of the State House lot not built upon a public green.

Gentlemen:

BY AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY, PASSED THE twentieth day of February, 1736, it is enacted, "that the part of the State House lot not built upon, should remain a public green and walks forever."

The execution of that law would be reputable to the State, particularly useful to the inhabitants of this city, very agreeable to strangers, and might be effected, we believe, with little expence to the public.

We, therefore, wish your honourable House would be pleased fully to authorize the laying out the ground according to the original design.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, September 17th, 1783.

A Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the murderers of William Brann.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an inquest held by the Coroner of the city and county of Philadelphia, it appears that William Brann was, while in the prosecution of his lawful business on the twenty-second day of this present month, killed and murdered near the Center house, by some unknown person:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrator of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment; we have, therefore, thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the public reward of three hundred pounds in specie shall be paid to any person or persons who shall discover the perpetrator of the said murder, to be paid on conviction for the same; and we do hereby charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the perpetrator of the said murder, his aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest:—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

A Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The United States in Congress assembled, by their proclamation dated the eighteenth of October instant, have set forth and recommended that "Whereas, It hath pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerant powers to put a period to the

effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land, and these United are not only happily rescued from the danger and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty, and independence, ultimately acknowledged:

"And whereas, In the progress of a contest on which the most essential rights of human nature depended, the interposition of Divine Providence in our favor hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation. Impressed, therefore, with an exalted sense of the blessings by which we are surrounded, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being from whose goodness and bounty they are derived: The United States in Congress assembled do recommend to the several States to set apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of public thanksgiving, that all the people may then assemble to celebrate with grateful hearts and united voices, the praises of their Supreme and all bountiful Benefactor for his numberless favours and mercies; that He hath been pleased to conduct us in safety through all the perils and vicissitudes of the war; that He hath given us unanimity and resolution to adhere to our just rights; that He hath raised up a powerful ally to assist us in supporting them; and hath so far crowned our united efforts with success; that in the course of the present year hostilities have ceased, and we are left in the undisputed possession of our liberties and independence, and of the fruits of our own lands, and in the free participation of the treasures of the sea; that He hath prospered the labor of our husbandmen with plentiful harvests; and above all, that He hath been pleased to continue to us the light of the blessed gospel, and secured to us, in the fullest extent, the rights of conscience in faith and

worship. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude, and our lips set forth the praises of our great Creator, that we also offer up fervent applications that it may please to pardon all our offences, to give wisdom and unanimity to our public Councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and to inspire them with an earnest regard for the national honor and interest, to enable them to improve the days of prosperity by every good work, and to be lovers of peace and tranquility; that it may please Him to bless us in our husbandry, our commerce and navigation, to smile on our seminaries and means of education, to cause pure religion and virtue to flourish, and give peace to all nations, and to fill the world with His glory."

Therefore, we do hereby recommend to the people of this State, that they set apart the said second Thursday in December next, as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God, agreeably to the recommendation of the above recited proclamation.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest:—John Armstrong, Junior, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning Indian Affairs, the late Election in Northumberland, the disposition of public storehouses and the recognition of the valor of the State soldiery.

Gentlemen:

THE SECRETARY WILL LAY BEBORE YOU a letter from the President of Congress of the second instant, letters from the Delegates

of this State of the twenty-fifth and twenty eighth of last month, and of the second and twenty fourth of this, with our answer to that of the twenty eighth, and also letters from Messieurs Patterson and Meade, and one from Captain Schrawder.

By the answer just mentioned, you will perceive the steps we have taken in pursuance of the resolution of the General Assembly at the last session, of the twenty-fifth of September, respecting Indian affairs.

The late election in Northumberland has been so irregular, that we have not issued a commission to any person as Sheriff of that county, nor have we determined which of the gentlemen returned as Councillors shall take his seat at our Board. We did not chuse to make a hasty decision, and as double returns were made to us of members of Assembly, we were desirous of avoiding an encrease of expence, and at the same time of corresponding as much as possible with your Honorable House in the measures to be adopted for obtaining proper evidence.

Some directions should be given concerning the public storehouse at Lancaster, and the Barracks there, and those near this city, and we should be glad if you would be pleased to consider to what use they can now be applied most advantageously for the State.

Gentlemen, as the Pennsylvania line have, with a virtue and fortitude that are an honor to their country, so highly contributed to the establishment of the freedom, peace, and sovereignty which this Commonwealth now enjoys, and it becomes a just and grateful people to acknowledge and reward eminent benefits, we wish the thanks of the State might be given to them for their faithful services; and we are convinced that a declaration of the public sentiment and esteem, authenticated and dignified by the approbation and con-

currence of your Honorable Body, would afford them a most sincere satisfaction.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, October 31st, 1783.

Declaration of Election of John Dickinson President, and James Ewing, Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

TO ALL PEOPLE TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS shall come or may concern. The General Assembly and Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania send greeting:

Know ye, that we, the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Asembly met, in the State House at Philadelphia, together with the President, Vice President, and other members of the Supreme Executive Council of the same Commonwealth, in the same place convened, to elect a President and Vice President of the said Commonwealth, have, agreeably to the directions of the nineteenth section of the Constitution of the said Commonwealth, duly and fairly elected and chosen, by ballot, his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of the said Supreme Executive Council, and the Honorable James Ewing, Esquire, Vice President. And to the end, that due regard and obedience may be paid to them in the execution of their respective offices on all occasions, we do hereby make known and declare that the said JOHN DICKINSON, Esquire, is the President, and the said JAMES EWING, Esquire, is the Vice President of the said Supreme Executive Council.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the sixth day of November, in the eighth year of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in

the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. JOHN DICKINSON, Presid't.
JAMES EWING, Vice Presid't.

James Irvine,	Thomas Potts,
George Wall, Jun'r,	Thomas Bull,
John McDowell,	Edward Jones,
Samuel J. Atlee,	Abraham Scott,
Stephen Balliot,	William Brown,
John Hay,	James Mercer,
Robert McPherson,	John Craig,
Joseph McGoffin,	Matthias Slough,
Henry Miller,	Joseph Work,
Philip Gartner,	Adam Orth,
David McGonaghy,	Adam Hubley,
Joseph Thomas,	William Parr,
David Thomas,	Robert Coleman,
Frederick Watts,	John Clarke,
James Watts,	John Hannum,
John Carothers,	George Gray, Speaker,
Abraham Smith,	John Steinmetz,
Nicholas Lotz,	Sam'l C. Morris,
Daniel Clymer,	William Callady,
Abraham Lincoln,	Thomas Shields,
John Rice,	Sharp Delany,
Jacob Arndt,	Matthew Holgate,
Jacob Stroud,	Thomas Rees,
Jonas Hartzell,	Isaac Gray,
Robert Brown,	James Morris,
Thomas Morton,	Henry Hill,
William Todd,	Samuel Penrose,
Moses McClean,	Jacob Rush,
Joseph Savitz,	Sam'l Ashmead,
Evan Evans,	Thomas Long,
Joseph Park,	Richard Rue.
Richard Willing,	

And the said John Dickinson, Esquire, is hereby declared to be Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

List of Persons Proclaimed Traitors in Pennsylvania.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL PERSONS attainted of High Treason in pursuance of the Treason Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

A.

Allen, John, died before the day limitted for surrender, 1.
Allen, Andrew, 1.
Allen, William, Jun'r, 1.
Austin, William, 2.
Armstrong, Francis, 2.
Armstrong, William, 2.
Airey, John, 2.
Ashbridge, Aaron, discharged by Su. Co., 3.
Andrews, William, 3.
Anderson, William, 3.
Allen, James, Surrendered & died, 3.
Allen, Isaac, 4.
Adams, John, E.
Arthur, Peter, E.
Aspden, Matthias,
Arnold, Benedict, 8.
Anderson, Stephen, 9.
Adams, Jonathan, 9.
Adams, Susannah, 9.

B.

Biddle, John, a.
Bartram, Alexander, 1.
Biles, Samuel, 1.
Bulla, Thomas, 1.
Braken, James, 1.
Brookes, Bowyer, Surrendered & discharged, 2.
Badge, Thomas, 2.
Bulla, John, 2.
Bray, John, 3.
Bramhall, Thomas, 3.
Brown, John, Surrendered & discharged, 3.
Buckingham, John, 3.
Bolton, Joseph, tried and acquitted, 3.
Butcher, John, 3.
Bryan, Joel, Surrendered, 3
Burns, George, 3.
Balderstone, Mordecai, 3.
Brown, William, 3.
Burrows, Samuel, 3.
Boatman, George, 3.
Brown, Benjamin, 3.
Brown, Benj., Carpenter, surrendered and discharged, 3.
Briggs, George, surrendered & discharged, 3.
Bartow, Thomas, surrendered & discharged, 3.
Bean, Jesse, surrendered & discharged, 3.
Buffington, Jacob, 3.
Bullock, Isaac, 3.
Burnett, John, surrendered & discharged, 3.

Bell Samuel, surrendered & discharged, 3.
Burk, Isaac, 3.
Burns, Thomas, 3.
Bell, William, 3.
Brown, James, 3.
Burd, John, 4.
Burr, Hudson, 4.
Burkett, John, 4.
Burk, John, 4.
Burge, David, 4.
Barrow, Samuel, 4.
Bartlett, John, 6.
Booth, Benjamin, 7.
Bond, Phineas, 7.
Brown, George, 7.
Boyer, Jacob, 7.
Bare, Abraham, 7.
Buffington, Joshua, tried & acquitted, 8.
Buffington, Richard, 9.
Blackford, Martin, 9.

C.

Carlisle, Abraham,
Clifton, Alfred,
Coxe, Tench, surrendered & discharged.
Clifton, William, surrendered and discharged.
Compton, William, surrendered & discharged.
Coyle, Robert, surrendered & disch'd.
Christy, William,
Carver, Nathan,
Cunrad, Robert,
Coxe, Daniel,
Chalmers, James,
Coupar, Robert,
Chevalier, John, Surr. & disch'd.
Club, James.
Cuningham, John, surr. & disch'd.
Curry, Ross.
Craig, James, surr. & discharged.
Connor, Michael,
Canby, Joseph,
Canby, Thomas,
Campbell, Arthur,
Chapman, Samuel, tried & acquitted.
Chapman, Amos,
Chapman, Abraham,
Chapman, David,
Clark, Abraham, surr. & disch'd.
Cypher, Jacob,
Caldwell, William,
Clark, William,
Crickley, Michael,
Curlan, William,
Croghan, George, Surr. & disch'd.
Colston, John,
Comely, Joseph,
Campbell, John,
Ditto, William,
Ditto, Peter,
Clark, John,
Crockson, Dennis,
Corker, William,

Corbet, Alexander.

D.

Duche, Jacob, Jun'r,
Deshong, Peter, tried & acquitted.
Dawson, David,
Delaplain, James, surr. & dis.
Davis, James, surr. & dis.
Davis, Benjamin,
Dover, Robert, surr. & disch'd.
Doan, Joseph,
Dennis, Henry,
Dennis, John,
Doble, Joseph,
De Normandie, Andrew,
Ditto, William,
Davis, William, tried & acquitted.
Davis, George,
Dunn, William,
Dunn, George, surr. & disch'd.
Dunn, Malin,
Dunn, George,
Dennis, John,
Delong, James,
Dolston, Isaac,
Dolston, Matthew,
Dolston, Isaac, Junior,

E.

Evans, Abel,
Eve, Oswald,
Evans, Israel,
Ditto, William,
Ditto, Joel,
Easton, Dennis,
Ellwood, John, tried, convicted & pardoned.
Edwards, Joseph, surr. & disch'd.
Effinger, Henry, Jun'r.,
Elliott, Matthew,
Evans, William,
Evans, John,
Elliott, Andrew,
Ensor, George,
Eddy, Charles,
Eddy, Thomas,
Erwin, Edward,

F.

Fouts, Christian,
Ferguson, Hugh Henry,
Fisher, Coleman,
Fisher, James, surr. & discharged.
Fegan, Lawrence,
Fell, William,
Featherby, Thomas,
Falkenston, Abraham,
Fursuer, Andrew,
Fields, George,
Ditto, Daniel,
Ditto, Gilbert,
Furner, Morris,
Ditto, Edward,
Falkenstine, Jacob,
Fleming, Low,
Fox, John,
Fox, Joseph,
Fairlamb, Samuel,
Fincker, Benjamin,

G.

Galloway, Joseph,
Garrigues, Samuel, the Elder, tried & acquitted.
Griffith, Evan,
Green, Isaac, Junior,
Garrigues, Samuel, Junior, surr. & disch'd.
Gibbs, Benjamin, surr. & disch'd.
Gregson, James, surr. & disch'd.
Gregory, David,
Gilmore, James,
Gosling, John, surr. & discharged.
Good, George,
Grissel, Edward, surr. & disch'd.
Gill, Joseph,
Gorman, James, surr. & disch'd.
Ditto, Enoch, surr. & discharged.
Girty, Simon,
Green, Thomas,
Gibbons, Edward,
Greswold, Joseph,
Gordon, Thomas,
Givin, Hugh,
Gordon, Henry,

H.

Hicks, Gilbert,
Hook, Christian,
Hanlon, Edward,
Hovendon, Richard,
Holder, John, tried & acquitted.
Holder, Jacob,
Holder, George,
Holzinger, Ingelholt,
Humphreys, James, Sen'r, surr. & disch'd.
Humphreys, James, Jun'r,
Hart, John, surr. & disch'd.
Hart, Chamless, surr. & disch'd.
Howard, Peter, surr. & disch'd.
Hathe, Andrew, tried & acquitted.
Huntsman, John,
Hurst, Timothy,
Hales, John,
Henderson, John,
Henry, Hugh, Ing's Bill & disch'd.
Hill, John, surr. & disch'd.
Howell, John,
Hendrickson, Jeremiah,
Harvey, John,
Hill, Henry,
Hains, Caleb,
Hart, Samuel,
Hartnet, James, tried & acquitted.
Henry, William,
Hardy, Peter,
Hughes, Uriah, surr. & disch'd.
Hutchinson, Isaac,
Hutchinson, Thomas,
Hutchinson, Marmaduke,

Hare, Jacob,
Hare, Michael,
Hill, Patrick,
Hutchinson, John,
Harvey, Samuel,
Housecker, Nicholas,
Hughes, Thomas,

I.

Iredale, Robert, Junior,
Iredale, Thomas,
James, Jacob,
James, Abel, surr. & discharged.
Iredell, Abraham,
Irwin, Alexander,
Inglis, James,

J.

Johnston, John,
Irwin, Dunning,
Jefferies, Samuel, surr. & discharged.
Jounkin, Henry,
James, Benjamin,
Ink, John,
Irwin, Francis,
Jones, David, surrendered.
Do. Edward,
Do. Jonathan,
Do. Jesse,
Do. Daniel,
Do. Holton,
Do. Hugh,
Janes, Daniel,
Jackson, John,

K.

Keen, Reynold, Pardoned by Act of Asembly.
Kerker, Lodowick, surr. & disch'd.
Knight, Joshua,
Do. John,
Do. Isaac, surr. & disch'd.
Koster, Samuel,
Do. John,
Knight, Nicholas,
Kennett, Levy,
Kennedy, William,
Kissack, Robert,
Kilby, Lawrence,
Kennard, Joseph,
King, Joseph,
Kisselman, Frederick, surr. & disch'd.
Knapper, George,
Kearsley, John,
Kennard, Joseph,

L.

Lievezly, Thomas, surr. & disch'd.
Love, William,
Lile, Henry, surr. & disch'd.
Do. John, do.
Do. Robert, do.
Lewis, Curtis,
Loosly, Robert,
Lindon, Hugh,
Lindy, Uriah,
Long, Abraham,
Lawson, James,

Loughborough, John,
Little, James,
Land, Robert,
Do. John,
Lighfoot, Thomas, surr. & disch'd.
Lindsay, Samuel.

M.

Miller, Peter, tried & acquitted.
Marchinton, Philip,
Moland, William, surrendered.
McHugh, Matthew, surr. & disch'd.
McCullough, Kenneth,
Meng, Melchior, surr. & disch'd.
Do. Jacob, tried & acquitted.
McMurtrie, William, surr. & disch'd.
Morris, William,
Mayer, Jacob, surr. & discharged.
Moran, Charles,
Michenor, Isaac,
McMullan, James,
Martin, Thomas,
Moulder, John,
Malin, Joseph, surr. & discharged.
Do. Elisha, pardoned.
Millson, John,
Maddock, William,
Malin, James, surr. & discharged.
Miller, Benjamin, do.
Musgrove, John,
McClarin, James,
Maris, David,
Morgan, Moses,
Marr, Lawrence,
McMichael, Edward,
McCart, John,
McKee, Alexander,
Marshall, William, surr. & disch'd.
Morris, Enoch,
Magee, Henry, surrendered and discharged by name of Henry Maag.
McNeal, Dominick,
Mackinett, John,
Mackiness, Thomas,
Meredith, John,
McDonald, Alexander,
McKensie, Kenneth,
McPherson, William,

N.

Nixon, Robert.

O.

Oswalt, Henry,
O'Kain, Hugh,
O'Kain, Darby,
Overholt, John.

P.

Potts, John,
Pugh, James,
Pugh, Hugh,

Price, William,
Parrock, John,
Potts, David, surr. & discharged.
Pastorius, Abraham,
Parker, John,
Pyle, Caleb, surr. & discharged.
Pike, John, do.
Palmer, John, do.
Price, Peter,
Poor, John, tried & acquitted.
Park, Abijah,
Proctor, Joshua,
Palmer, Richard, surr. & disch'd.
Perlie, Peter,
Patterson, John, surr. & disch'd.
Piles, William,
Proctor, Joshua.

Q.

R.

Rankin, James,
Roberts, John,
Rankin, John,
Roberts, Owen,
Reine, George,
Do. John,
Ross, Malcolm,
Roker, Thomas,
Riddle, James, surr. & discharged.
Robeson, Peter, do.
Robeson, Jonathan, jun'r,
Roberts, John, Laborer,
Roberts, John, Smith,
Richardson, Jacob, surr. & disch'd.
Romigh, Joseph,
Rodgers, John,
Rickey, Alexander,
Register, Daniel, surr. & disch'd.
Rymel, John,
Ross, William,
Russell, Mathew,
Rhodden, William,
Roberts, Nathan,
Robeson, John,
Rundle, Daniel, surr. & disch'd.
Reid, John,
Ross, Alexander,
Rankin, William,

S.

Shoemaker, Samuel,
Story, Enoch,
Stephenson, James, surr.
Smith, John,
Skyles, Henry,
Swanwick, John,
Sutton, Joseph,
Sanderson, Francis, surr. & discharged.
Sproat, David,
Story, Thomas, surr. & discharged.
Stephens, James, tried & acquitted.
Stedman, Charles, junior,
Shepherd, John,

Sutter, Peter, surr. & discharged.
Saur, Christopher, Junior,
Do. Do. Senior,
Shoemaker, Joseph, surr. & disch'd.
Supplee, Enoch,
Styger, Stephen, surr. & disch'd.
Stiles, Edward, do.
Swanwick, Richard,
Skyles, Henry,
Smither, James,
Stansbury, Joseph, surr. & disch'd.
Spangler, George,
Saur, Peter,
Styer, Stephen, surr'd & disch'd.
Skelton, William,
Stackhouse, John,
Do. Do.
Stroud, William, surr. & disch'd.
Supplee, John, Ign's. bill & disch'd.
Smith, William, surr. & discharged.
Spering, John,
Stackhouse, John,
Do. Robert,
Snyder, Peter,
Smith, Alexander,
Do. William, Drewitt,
Stedman, Alexander,
Silkod, Thomas,
Shaw, Jonathan,
Smith, Andrew, surr. & disch'd.
Stillwell, John,
Staaks, Henry,
Steininger, Henry,
Sinclair, George,
Simpson, William,

T.

Thomas, Arthur,
Thomas, Joseph,
Do. William,
Do. Joshua,
Titley, Benjamin,
Town, Benjamin,
Taylor, William,
Tolly, John,
Thompson, David,
Taylor, John,
Talbot, John,
Trego, Jacob,
Thompson, Joshua,
Taylor, John,
Thomas, Arthur, jun'r,
Todd, Cortland,
Taylor, Isaac,
Talbert, James,
Thomas, Evan,
Turner, John,

U.

V.

Vernon, Nathaniel,
Do. Do. Ju'r.
Verner, Frederick,
Vernon, Gideon,
Vernor, Elias,

Vaughan, John,
Voght, Christian,

W.

Walton, Albinson,
Willet, Walter,
Wilson, John,
Witman, Michael,
Wharton, Carpenter,
Wharton, Isaac,
Welfling, Henry,
Williams, William,
Williams, Ephraim,
Wilson, Christopher,
Worrall, Isaiah,
Wood, Moses,
Willis, William,
Willis, Richard,
Wilson, John,
White, Robert,
Warrell, James,
Wright, William,
Weston, Richard,
Weitner, George,
Wertman, Philip George.
Williams, Daniel,
Walker, Isaac,
Warder, John,
Waln, James,
Worthington, Joseph,
West, William, jun'r,
Wright, John,
Do. Jonathan.

X.

Y.

Young, John,
Yeldall, Anthony,
Young, David,
York, Thomas,
Yeldall, Anthony.

Z.

I, John Morris, Esquire, Master of the Rolls for the State of Pennsylvania, Do Certify that the within List of Names is a true Extract from the several Proclamations issued by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the said State, Summoning them respectively to appear and answer to certain charges of High Treason.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the Seal of my said Office at Philadelphia, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1783.

JOHN MORRIS,
M. R.

To the Assembly Concerning the Expiration of the vendue laws.

Gentlemen:

WE PERCEIVE BY YOUR MINUTES SENT TO us, that you are of opinion that the vendue laws are expired, and we find it is probable a new law will be passed this session, and Auctioneers be nominated therein.

It is with sincere and respectful concern that we differ in judgment from your Honorable House concerning the expiration of the said laws, and the propriety of the nomination mentioned. But whatever may be our reluctance in dissenting from your sentiments in affairs of public importance, yet we are persuaded you will acknowledge that our sense of duty to the State ought to supercede other considerations.

We therefore, desire a conference with your Honorable House, as soon as your convenience will permit.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, December 3rd, 1783.

Congratulatory Address to General George Washington.

In Council, Philadelphia, December 9th, 1783.

Sir:

YOUR RETURN IN SAFETY AND HEALTH TO this city, from which you first set out, commissioned to defend the liberties of your country, and after so successful a performance of that high trust, affords us a most sincere joy.

We heartily congratulate you on the late honorable peace, by which the freedom, sovereignty, and inde-

pendence of the United States are fully acknowledged, their territorial rights ascertained, and the calamities of war terminated.

When we contemplate your conduct in every period of the eventful contest, and the various proofs you have exhibited of your love for your fellow-citizens, our minds are filled with sentiments which we are convinced you would rather deserve than have expressed, if they could be expressed.

They are sentiments, sir, representing you in such a light to us, that ardently wishing you every happiness in this life, we feel ourselves equally moved by duty and affection to beseech the best and greatest of Beings, in his good time, to bestow upon you the felicities of that to come.

When I thus communicate the sense of Council, I rejoice in the opportunity of testifying with how perfect an esteem

I am, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

His Excellency General Washington.

To the Assembly Concerning certain National Affairs of importance and matters of internal improvement.

Gentlemen:

WE CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE DEFINITE Treaty between the United States & Great Britain, and the ratification of it, which closes the contest with the forms established by usage upon similar occasions.

Having entered into the society of sovereign Na-

tions, it becomes the duty of those who are invested with the authority of each State, diligently and carefully to deliberate upon the measures by which they may be enabled to improve the blessings of peace.

Your wisdom, we are persuaded, will determine that one of the most effectual means for attaining that end, will be to cultivate a spirit of Union among our constituents, and a confidence in the public councils; and we rely on your prudence and attention to the welfare of the Commonwealth for a happy increase of these desireable dispositions.

Gentlemen, several national affairs of importance have occurred to us, upon which we have written to our delegates. Some of them require the exertions of your authority without loss of time, particularly the late proclamation of his Brittannic Majesty; and we shall be pleased, if our sentiments meet with your approbation. Copies of the letters will be communicated by the Secretary. He will also deliver to you letters from the President of Congress of the twenty-third of December and the fourteenth of January; from the Delegation of the thirtieth of December and the thirteenth of January; from the Governor of Connecticut of the fifteenth; and from General Armand of the twenty fifth of November; and from Mr. De Crevecœur of the twenty-third of December.

The advancement of the revenue by ways that shall be most easy to the people, demands immediate and serious consideration. The experience of other countries, and the examples of some of these States, point out the propriety of further imposts upon imported merchandizes. This arrangement is reconcilable to that smallness of port charges and simplicity of customs, which are of so much consequence to commerce, and also to the intercourse with the other States, which cannot be too assidiously promoted. The excise may be rendered most productive. Duties on several

articles that might be enumerated, appear to us advisable. By such regulations, we apprehend very beneficial and reasonable contributions might be procured from those who are able to afford them, and in a manner the most convenient, and the burthens upon landholders and the poorer classes of our fellow citizens be alleviated. We think it unnecessary to repeat some other observations relating to revenue that have been mentioned in former messages. If adequate funds are appropriated, so that prompt and exact payments can be made, the interest of loans may, with entire satisfaction to lenders, become more moderate, to the great relief of the State. The bank may in time facilitate operations of this kind. When public credit shall have acquired stability by a firm adherence to sound principles of policy, regularity and justice, with their salutary influences, may pervade the whole administration of Government.

A due order and accurate method in preparing all our products in the best manner for exportation, are absolutely necessary for recommending them abroad.

The conveyance and transportation of commodities from one place to another, with the least trouble and expence, are objects that claim the strictest regard.

Roads towards the western and northern frontiers are much wanted.

It might be of use if the laws respecting insolvent traders and dealers, were so altered that an equitable distribution might be made of their effects among their creditors, saving the rights of mortgagees and landlords, and a permanent rule be fixed as to the release of their persons.

Counterfeiters of the papers called checks, and also of any certificates issued by the State, should be exemplarily punished. Suitable provision has not been yet made against theft of such property.

The Admiralty Jurisdiction admits of very advanta-

geous alterations. It is of moment that at this early period of our independence, we should become known to foreigners as a people among whom they are sure in all their concerns of ample protection, and of an effectual, cheap and speedy administration of justice.

No authority has been vested in Council for carrying into execution the treatise of amity and commerce between the United States and other powers, as far forth as occurrences may happen within this State, where the exercise of such authority may be required.

It is our most earnest wish that the General Assembly may allways cherish and patronize, in a very distinguished manner, that basis of Pennsylvania commerce, agriculture. By their assistance, the useful discoveries that have been, or shall be made in countries longer settled, may soon be introduced, and be generally communicated, that otherwise might remain little known here for ages to come. The ingenious and learned gentlemen who compose the Philosophical Society, we are assured, would rejoice to execute the generous designs of the Legislature, and would faithfully apply and account for any sums of money that should be committed to their management for these purposes.

Another great encouragement of agriculture would be afforded by rendering purchases of land more safe. This might in a considerable degree be accomplished, by quieting possessions after a reasonable term of years, and by having the records in all the public offices kept in a manner easy to be prescribed, so that a title could be readily traced through them. Under a law passed the seventh of July, 1759, duplicates were made of a great number of papers in the Secretary's and Surveyor General's offices, for rendering real estates more secure. It seems worthy the consideration of the Legislature how these valuable records should be preserved, and whether the collection should be continued.

If to the natural advantages of this State be added

the habits of industry, frugality, and temperance, her prospects will be very favorable. These are not only private virtues, contributing to the happiness of individuals. They are public benefits, contributing to the happiness of a society. It is the combination of these qualities that must determine whether trade shall enrich and strengthen, or impoverish and weaken; that is to cause the production and exportation of native commodities to bear a due proportion to our imports; that leads to a correction of errors concerning mechanics and manufacturers, these necessary members in the body of a community, and that tends so directly to diffuse vigor throughout a government.

The cases in which the inestimable writ of habeas corpus is to issue, and the mode of obtaining a proceeding upon it, should be ascertained with precision, so that no doubts, delays, or difficulties, may obstruct the relief it ought to yield.

It seems proper also that the duties of Grand Juries should be more expressly defined.

The acts relating to elections require a revision; and many and great amendments remain to be made in those for regulating the militia.

Gentlemen:

It is much to be desired that the system of our jurisprudence may receive every improvement we can give it, as soon as such a work can be accomplished. Constancy in the laws, the preservation of domestic concord, order and tranquility, and a strength sufficiently prepared for defence against injuries, are essential to the happiness of a State. They are also the foundations of a reputation that invites an accession of ingenious and industrious people from other parts of the world to share in the blessings of which such a character offers them an assurance.

Every citizen of Pennsylvania, therefore, who respects his own interest, the welfare of his family, or the

prosperity of his country, will desire and endeavour that the vast importance of these subjects may be perfectly understood and religiously regarded.

From the measures of your Honorable House, gentlemen, we trust they will derive a recommendation and sanction.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, January 19th, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of internal improvement.

Gentlemen:

MANY PERSONS ARE SETTLING WITHOUT legal authority upon lands belonging to the State, which have always been considered as a very valuable fund for relieving the Commonwealth from the heavy burthen of public debts.

These settlers may become numerous and troublesome, unless some effectual means can be devised for preventing the mischiefs that are to be apprehended from such irregular proceedings.

We should be glad if you would be pleased to make a further allowance for defraying the expence of a clerk to assist the Secretary, as we think his salary no more than a reasonable compensation for his own services.

As we wish not to exercise any power that is not plainly vested in us, and as application has been made to us upon the subject, we are desirous that the au-

thority for laying out highways should be more clearly ascertained.

Goods damaged or saved out of wrecked vessels, are by law to be sold under our direction. This power might, in our opinion, with more propriety, be annexed to the Admiralty jurisdiction.

It does not appear to us that sufficient precautions are yet taken for guarding against the introduction of infectious diseases by sickly vessels.

You will approve, we are persuaded, our earnest desire that the citizens of this State may be prohibited from being in any manner concerned in the slave trade.

Great complaints are made for want of regulations respecting the cording, sale and hailing of wood.

An act "for regulating waggoners, carters, draymen, and porters, within the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned," expired in the year 1777. We hope you will be pleased to consider whether that act ought to be revived, with some alterations; and also, whether further provision ought not to be made as to the assize of bread, and the authority and duty of clerks of markets.

The agreement between this State and the State of New Jersey having provided, "that the judicial investigation and determination of all capital and other offences, trespasses, and damages committed on the river, shall be exclusively vested in the State wherein the offender or person charged with such offence shall be first arrested or prosecuted," it seems necessary that the criminal jurisdiction as to such offences, trespasses, and damages, should be given to the counties adjoining the Delaware; and also that the sheriffs of those counties should have the powers of water bailiffs for executing civil process.

Punishments should be so proportion to crimes as very rarely to render a pardon proper. They should,

therefore, in several instances, be less severe, and particularly some of those to be inflicted upon women.

Criminals convicted of offences not capital, and unable to pay their fines and fees, frequently remain in prison at the public charge. Some mode should be directed for disposing of them so that they may not continue an expence to the State.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, January 20th, 1784.

A Proclamation making known the terms of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Definitive Articles of Peace and Amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, were concluded and signed at Paris, on the third day of September, 1783, by the Plenipotentiaries of the said United States and of his said Britannic Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, which definitive Articles are in the words following:

"Article 1st. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, vizt: New Hampshire, Massachusets Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such, and

for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the Government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof.

"Article 2nd. And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, vizt: From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, vizt: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraqui; thence along the middle of the said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of the said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the Long lake; thence through the middle of said Long lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods, to the said lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north western point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it intersects the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude south, by a line drawn due east from the de-

termination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty one degrees north of the equator to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Cafahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean east, by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due west from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part and East Florida on the other shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are or heretofore have been within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.

Article 3rd. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish. And also, that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on that island,) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all others of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America: and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Island, and Labrador, so long as they shall remain unsettled; but as soon as the

same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Article 4th. It is agreed that the creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts hertofore contracted.

Article 5th. It is agreed that Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the several States to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights, and properties which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also all the estates, rights, and properties of persons resident in districts in possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavours to obtain a restitution of such their estates, rights, and properties, as may have been confiscated; and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail. And that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several States, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons, shall be restored to them, they refunding to any persons who may be now in possession, the bona fide price, (where any has been given,) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights, and properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed that all persons who

have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Article 6th. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war; and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any further loss or damage, either in his person, liberty, or property, and that those who may be in confinement on such charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecution so commenced be discontinued.

Article 7th. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Brittanic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other: wherefore, all hostilities, both by sea and land, shall from henceforth cease; all prisoners, on both sides, shall be set at liberty, and his Brittanic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons, and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place, and harbour, within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein, and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds, and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of any of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper State and persons to whom they belong.

Article 8th. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

Article 9th. In case it should happen that any place

or territory belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, should have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the said provisional articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Article 10th. The solemn ratification of the present treaty, expedited in good and due form, shall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the space of six months, or sooner if possible, to be computed from the day of the signature of the present treaty. In witness whereof we, the undersigned their Ministers Plenipotentiary, have in their, and in virtue of our full powers, signed with our hands the present definitive treaty, and caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto."

And whereas, The United States in Congress Assembled, having seen and duly considered the definitive articles aforesaid, did by a certain article, under the seal of the United States, bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1784, approve, ratify, and confirm the same, and every part and clause thereof, engaging and promising that they would faithfully perform and observe the same, and never to suffer them to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as should be in their power:

And whereas, The said United States being sincerely disposed to carry the said articles into execution truly, honestly, and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof, by their proclamation bearing date on the said fourteenth day of January, to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these States, thereby enjoining all bodies of Magistracy, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, all persons bearing offices, civil or military, of what rank, degree, or powers, and all others the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipu-

lations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that Fœderal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the Nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions, and vocations, they carry into effect the said definitive articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, strictly and completely:

We have thought fit to make known the premises to the citizens of this State, and we do hereby strictly charge and command them to observe and act conformable to the same; and we do hereby require all Sheriffs to cause this proclamation to be made public in their respective counties.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Recommending new Legislation respecting the election of Justices of the Peace.

Gentlemen:

IT APPEARS TO US THAT THE ACTS RESPECTing the election of Justices of the Peace do not extend to the case where the office expires, and, therefore, a new law seems necessary at the present sessions.

If this should be your opinion, it may be proper to take into consideration the answers of the Judges of

the Supreme Court to some questions proposed by us, and which we laid before the General Assembly last year.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February the twenty, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning the State debt.

Gentlemen:

IT WAS OUR INTENTION TO LAY BEFORE YOU, early in this session, as exact an estimate as could at present be formed of the debts due by the State, which we desired the Comptroller General to prepare. The multiplicity of business in his office, and some difficulties that occurred, occasioned a considerable

An abstract of demands against confiscated estates has been already delivered to a committee of your Honorable House.

These cases call for immediate attention, that justice may be done to the innocent sufferers. We now inclose a list of the sums payable on other accounts that have been settled, and we are persuaded that several of these creditors are distressed by not receiving the monies due to them. It is probable that a great number of similar accounts will be exhibited.

The Memorial of Harman Courter, being connected with this subject, will be herewith delivered.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 27th, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning the Duties of Certain Commissioners to Hold a Treaty with the Indians Claiming Territory in Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly of the twenty-fifth of last September, we have appointed Samuel John Atlee, William McClay, and Francis Johnston, Esquires, Commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians claiming the unpurchased territory within the acknowledged limits of this State, for the purpose of purchasing the same.

In an affair of so much importance, we should be glad to know whether it is the sense of your Honorable House that the Commissioners of this State should hold a treaty for the purpose before mentioned, if any circumstance should prevent Congress from holding a convention with the Indians residing in the northern and middle departments, as such a separate treaty must be attended with a very great expence to this Commonwealth, and the measure involves considerations of much moment.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber,
Philadelphia, March the 1st, 1784.

Proclamation of Reward for the Apprehension of the Murderer of Richard Marple.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an inquest held before Samuel Dean, Esq., one of the justices of the peace, in and for the county of Philadelphia, it appears, that Richard Marple, yeoman, late of Moreland township, in the said county, was, while in the prosecution of his lawful business, between the hours of two in the afternoon of the 15th, and two in the afternoon of the 16th of this present month, killed and murdered, at his dwelling house, by some unknown person or persons: And Whereas it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of a crime so horrid, should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment; We have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging, that the public reward of Fifty Pounds, in Specie, shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the perpetrator, or perpetrators of the said murder; to be paid on conviction for the same. And we do hereby charge and require all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest—James Trimble, for John Armstrong, Jun., Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of Reward for the Apprehension of the Robbers of Thomas Leaming and Elizabeth Houston.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the deposition of Thomas Leaming, junior, esquire, taken according to law, it appears that in the night of the twelfth of this present month, in Penn Street, in the district of Southwark, he was robbed of a sum of money, in silver, and that at the same time and place, Mrs. Elizabeth Houston was robbed of her hat and dangerously wounded in the face by three persons unknown: And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the good people of this State, that the perpetrators of such atrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment, We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of Three Hundred Pounds, in Specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robberies, or any of them, to

any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them, to be paid on conviction for the same: And over and above the said reward, we do hereby promise Free and Full Pardon to any of the said robbers, their aiders, abettors or comforters, who shall discover, apprehend, and secure any other or others of the said robbers, so that he or they shall be convicted as aforesaid: And all judges, justices, sheriffs, and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said robbers, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given, in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest James Trimble, for John Armstrong, Jun., Sec.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Two of the robbers were dressed in short jackets and spoke English, and one of them with a broad accent.

Proclamation of Reward for the Apprehension of the Parties guilty of Removing Buoys from Delaware Bay and River.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the report of the wardens of the port of Philadelphia to us made, it appears, that "some evil disposed persons have lately removed buoys placed for the direction and safety of vessels, whereby injuries frequently happen to the navigation of the bay and river Delaware, considerable expence is incurred, and the good intentions of the legislature are frustrated." And whereas it is of great importance to the trade and welfare of this Commonwealth, that the perpetrators of such heinous offences should be duly punished. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of Fifty Pounds, in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said offences, or any of them, to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure them or any of them, to be paid on conviction for the same, in any court of quarter sessions, in any city or county in this State: And all judges, justices, sheriffs, and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said offenders, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirty-

first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest—James Trimble, for John Armstrong, Jun., Sec'y.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of Reward for the Apprehension of the Chevalier de Longchamps accused of Insult to the Secretary of the French Legation.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

(Signed.) John Dickinson.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by depositions made before William Adcock, esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, it appears, that on the seventeenth day of last month, Charles Julian de Longchamps, a Frenchman, commonly called the Chevalier de Longchamps, did in the hotel of the Minister of France, and to his disturbance, in a violent and menacing manner, insult the Sieur de Marbois, Secretary of the Legation from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, and Consul General of France; by such behaviour endeavouring to extort from the said Sieur de Marbois, in his office of Consul General, a certificate for the verification of certain papers: And, that afterwards, on the nineteenth day of the same month, the said Longchamps did, in Front Street near the Coffee House, assault the said Sieur

de Marbois: And hath since fled from justice: And whereas, the Honourable the Congress, by their act of the twenty-ninth of the same month, did "recommend to the Supreme Executive Authority of each of these United States, forthwith to issue their Proclamation, offering a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to be reimbursed by the United States to the State paying the same, for discovering the said Longchamps, so that he may be arrested, and requiring their civil officers to arrest him, and their citizens in general to be aiding and assisting therein, that he may be brought to justice, for his said violation of the laws of nations and of the land, and all others may be deterred from the commission of such offences." And whereas it is of very high importance to the good people of the United States, that the perpetrators of such attrocious offences, which tend to interrupt the freindship so happily subsisting between his Most Christian Majesty and the said States, and to disturb the public repose, should be brought to condign punishment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, the reward of Five Hundred Dollars aforesaid, and also a reward of Five Hundred Dollars in addition to the same, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and deliver the said Longchamps into the new gaol in this city: And all judges, justices, sheriffs, and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said Longchamps; and the citizens of this State in general, are required to be aiding and assisting therein, so that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President, and the seal of the State at Philadelphia, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Attest—James Trimble, for John Armstrong, Jun., Sec'y.

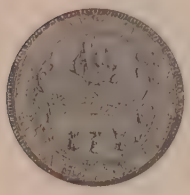
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Proclamation of Reward for the apprehension of persons who have conspired to prevent the levying of taxes in Fayette County.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.



Whereas, By depositions taken according to law, it appears that several evil disposed persons have conspired to prevent the levying of taxes in the county of Fayette, and that in pursuance thereof, the Collectors of the townships of Manallin and Springfield, in the said county, were in the month of May, 1784, robbed of the duplicates then in their possession:

And whereas, It is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment; we have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of fifty pounds for each and every of the said conspirators and robbers, or any of them, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them, to be paid on conviction for the same. And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and inquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said offenders, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council under the hand of his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

To the Assembly Concerning the levying of troops, the case of Charles Julian de Longchamps and the late disturbances at Wyoming.

Gentlemen:

COUNCIL HAVING JUDGED IT ABSOLUTELY necessary that you should be called together before the day to which you stood adjourned, it became their duty to convene you accordingly, altho' they regretted the inconveniencies to which you would be subjected by meeting so much sooner than you intended.

The Secretary will lay before you an act of Congress of the third day of June, requiring a body of troops to be forthwith furnished, with some other resolutions of the same, prior, and subsequent dates; a collection of papers relating to the case of Charles Julian de Longchamps, and another of those respecting the late disturbances at Wyoming.

The necessity of adopting measures conformable to the requisition before mentioned, is so urgent as to admit of no delay.

The late violations of the rights and privileges of public Ministers point out the propriety of further provisions more effectually to guard the honor, repose, and welfare of the United States, and of this Commonwealth in particular, against the licentious temerity of individuals.

We have carefully endeavoured to prevent any breach of the peace on account of the interfering claims to lands in Northumberland county, but not so successfully as we desired. We must rely upon the prudence and authority of your Honorable House for establishing tranquility in that part of the State.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, July 21st, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning several affairs of national moment.

Gentlemen:

WE INCLOSE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF THE twenty-third of March, and the nineteenth, twenty-seventh, and thirtieth of April last; and as they relate to affairs of great national moment, we are persuaded they will obtain from you an early attention and a just regard.

Together with these, you will receive letters from the chairman of the committee of the States of the second of this month; the late Minister of France of the twelfth of June; from Mr. De Marbois of the twenty-first of June; from General Hand of the fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-third, and thirtieth of July; and from the Chevalier Du Bouchet of the twenty-second of May, with many inclosures.

We also transmit copies of our several instructions to the Commissioners appointed by us on Indian Affairs.

The acts for guarding the city and liberties from danger of gunpowder; for imposing duties on importations; for making vessels liable to pay the tradesmen employed in building and fitting them; and for enabling the Comptroller General to issue certificates for the ballances due on the accounts, require some amendments.

The laws on the first subject have not sufficiently provided against careless and improper landing of powder.

The defects in those for imposing duties on importations will appear from a letter of the Collector, and some observations upon it.

The act for making vessels liable in the manner before mentioned, may oblige the merchant, after payment to the person with whom alone he contracted, to pay the tradesmen employed by that person.

It does not appear that the late act for enabling the Comptroller General to issue certificates extends to the case of creditors on account of confiscations, as a particular mode is directed by a former law for their payment, tho' from the reasonableness of such an extension, it probably was meant by the Legislature.

There are other persons whose demands the Comptroller was bound by law to settle in State money. The General Assembly, on the twenty-fifth of June, 1781, restrained the issuing and reissuing of that money by their resolutions of that date. We should be glad that this matter might be taken into consideration.

Major Thomas B. Bowen and Captain Ercurius Beatty, are appointed agents, as you will perceive by the papers herewith sent, to receive from the Paymaster General the certificates for the arrears of pay due to the officers and soldiers of our line, and to distribute them among the owners. Their dispersed situation, and other circumstances, convince us that all possible facilities ought to be afforded by their country for effecting the distribution. We therefore desire that you, gentlemen, will be pleased to authorize us to draw upon the treasury for a compensation to the agents in travelling to the different parts of the State for this purpose.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, 6th August, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning legislation for the benefit of officers and soldiers of the State.

Gentlemen:

AS THE MEASURES LATELY ADOPTED BY your Honorable House, with regard to Indian Affairs, will probably enable us to proceed in executing the act for the benefit of the officers and sol-

diers of the Pennsylvania line, passed the twelfth day of March, 1783, we think it necessary to observe, that the good intentions manifested by the Legislature in that act, will, in our opinion, be in a great degree defeated, unless it is revised and amended.

To afford the persons concerned the advantages designed for them, the mode of making their applications should be rendered plain and easy, and the business of surveying so regulated that even the weak and uninformed may be guarded as much as possible against distresses and injuries.

We inclose several papers received from the late General Officers of the Pennsylvania line.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, August 27th, 1784.

To the Council Deprecating the Calling out of the Militia for the Protection of the Pennsylvania claimants against the Settlers at Wyoming.

Philadelphia, October the 5th, 1784.

Gentlemen:

BEING STILL MUCH INDISPOSED AND UNable to attend in Council to day, I think it my duty, notwithstanding what has been already offered, to request that you will be pleased further to consider the propriety of calling a body of militia into actual service on the intelligence yet received, and in the manner proposed.

The objects suitable for the operations of militia do not appear. Heinous offences, it is true, have been lately committed, whether by many or few is not ascertained, but it cannot be expected that the militia should apprehend the criminals. Exertion by the Magistracy

of the county, with the aid of the posse comitatus, would be the proper remedy.

No advice is come of such an attack upon the Pennsylvania claimants as required the late call; and I believe that one reason why Council ordered the fort to be levelled was, that the peace of the State might not be disturbed by another siege.

The present call will unnecessarily expose the lives of our fellow-citizens. If the militia is to act for the protection of the inhabitants in general, and can be collected and brought into the neighbourhood, it is highly improbable that they can be kept there for any length of time. A rotation of service will be exceedingly inconvenient and expensive, and I presume no person thinks of expelling the settlers in order to prevent the rotation.

If the intention is that the militia should assist the Pennsylvania claimants in securing the corn planted on the lands from which the settlers were expelled last spring, such a procedure will drive those settlers into absolute despair. They will have no alternative but to fight for the corn, or suffer, perhaps to perish, for want of it in the coming winter.

The commissioners have informed Council that their determination on that alternative will most probably be:

They will regard this step as the commencement of a war against them, and perhaps others, whose sentiments are of vastly more importance, may be of the same opinion.

I am perfectly convinced at the uncommon merit of Colonel Armstrong. But the appointment of an Adjutant General upon this occasion, and bestowing that appointment on the Secretary of Council, when it is well known that the settlers view him in the light of an enemy, are circumstances that may promote unfavorable constructions of the conduct of Government.

The public bodies that have been lately assembled in this city have fully testified their disapprobation of hostilities on account of the disputes at Wyoming, and upon the whole, there is too much reason to be persuaded that the plan now meditated will, if carried into execution, produce very unhappy consequences.

Knowing the uprightness of your intentions, gentlemen, I feel great pain in dissenting from your judgment; and if the measure is pursued, from esteem for you and affection for the Commonwealth, I have only to wish, as I heartily do, that I may be proved by the event to have been mistaken. With the greatest and sincerest regard, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

A Proclamation against the settlers concerned in an attack upon the Pennsylvania claimants at Wyoming.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It hath always been the intention of this State to treat with equity, humanity, and generosity, the persons settled at or near Wyoming, tho' not claiming under Pennsylvania, and influenced by these sentiments, the General Assembly did, immediately after the decree of Trenton, adjudging "the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsylvania, and

claimed by the State of Connecticut, of right to belong to the State of Pennsylvania," upon the 25th day of February, 1783, appoint William Montgomery, Moses McClean, and Joseph Montgomery, Esquires, then being members of the said Assembly, "Commissioners, to make full enquiry into the respective cases of the persons settled as aforesaid, to confer with them, and with claimants under Pennsylvania, and to encourage, as much as possible, reasonable and friendly compromises between the parties, and where this could not be done, to consider of and report such plans of accommodation as might be most advisable for accomplishing an equitable and final adjustment of all differences;" resolving, at the same time, "that as soon as might be after report made by the Commissioners, an act should be passed for consigning to oblivion all tumults and breaches of the peace which had arisen out of the controversy; and that an act should be immediately passed for staying proceedings at law during the said enquiry against any of the said settlers, for dispossessing any of them by ejectments or otherwise," which last mentioned act passed accordingly:

And whereas, Upon the report of the said Commissioners, it appeared, that "notwithstanding the zeal and industry used by them, and the offers of the Pennsylvania land holders to the settlers, hopes of a friendly compromise seemed to be banished," yet the representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth having ordered a bill to be brought in for repealing the act aforesaid, Resolved, "that as well to discover their moderation and equitable disposition, as in consideration of the sufferings of the settlers from the common enemy, a reasonable compensation in lands within the boundaries of this State, upon easy terms, should be made to the families of those who have fallen fighting against the savages, and to such others as actually did reside on the lands at Wyoming when the late decree

was given at Trenton, upon their giving up possession to the claimants under Pennsylvania, or confessing judgment in ejectment:"

And whereas, Tho' several of the said settlers have availed themselves of the said resolution, and have each of them obtained "a certificate from the Secretary of the Land Office, under the seal of his office, for three hundred acres of land, to be located anywhere within the purchased and unappropriated parts of the counties of Northampton and Northumberland," and direction from the Surveyor General for "surveys to be made accordingly for a final confirmation of the said lands, free of purchase money," yet in general fears, jealousies, quarrels, and injuries, on account of the aforesaid pretensions, disturbing the peace of the inhabitants, the claimants under Pennsylvania did, in the month of May last, violently dispossess several of the settlers aforesaid of the messuages, lands and tenements which they then occupied:

And whereas, We highly resenting such a violation of the laws, did forthwith, by instruction to the honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, then on their circuit, and by other proper means, endeavour that the said offenders should be duly punished, and tranquility restored and preserved, in pursuance whereof a considerable number of them, and all that could be found, were arrested and prosecuted, and the Courts of this Commonwealth were open and ready to afford every just compensation to the parties injured, without distinction of persons; nevertheless, the settlers aforesaid, not claiming under Pennsylvania, assembled in arms, and acted in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and on the 20th day of last July, lying in ambush in the township of Shawana, fired upon some claimants under Pennsylvania, and Grievously wounded Henry Brink and William Vangarten, and proceeding in their outrages, drove the claimants under Pennsylvania from

their habitations into the fort, and besieging them therein, reduced to great distress, and into imminent danger of their lives:

And whereas, We being informed of these aggressions, and judging it to be our indispensable duty for preventing the effusion of blood, and for preserving peace and good order, did call into service a body of militia from the county of Northampton, the said settlers in open defiance of the authority of this State, and to prevent their being interrupted in the vengeance designed by them against the besieged, marched from the county of Northumberland, in which the said Fort is situate, into the county of Northampton, and at Locust Hill, in the same county, on the 2d day of last August, attacked a party of the militia then sleeping and resting, wounding several, and killing and murdering Jacob Everett, one of the party:

And whereas, The government of this Commonwealth, persisting, notwithstanding the signal provocations aforesaid, in that treatment of the settlers, which clemency, benevolence and liberality had at first recommended, the General Assembly did, by a law made upon the day of last month for that purpose, only make provision for the immediate restoration of the settlers dispossessed as aforesaid, in the month of May last, to the messuages, lands and tenements, which they at that time occupied; and upon the seventh day of the same month, did resolve that Commissioners should be appointed to obtain the most exact knowledge they can get of the names of the widows and children of such persons as were lately settled at or near Wyoming, and who have fallen fighting against the savages; and also of all others as did actually reside on the lands at or near Wyoming when the late decree was given at Trenton; and of the widows and children of such of them as have since died; of the quantity of land possessed by each of the persons be-

fore described at the time of his death, or of the said decree respectively, and of the improvements on each of the said parcels of land; of the nature of the claim on which the possession of each parcel as aforesaid was founded, and of the evidences in support of such claim, and what parts of such lands are claimed under Pennsylvania, and by whom; and to make report of their proceedings with all convenient dispatch, so that this State, upon the fullest information that could possibly be procured, might be enabled to make a proper distinction between those persons whose cases are recommended by any considerations of equity or humanity, and others in different circumstances; and thereon to take such measures as became the dignity of the Commonwealth; and upon the ninth day of the same month we appointed the Honorable John Boyd, Lieutenant Colonel, John Armstrong, Colonel, James Read and John Oakley, Esquires, Commissioners, for carrying the resolution aforesaid into execution, who thereupon immediately repaired to Wyoming:

And whereas, On the night of Sunday, the 28th day of last month, the settlers aforesaid attacked the houses in which the said Commissioners were lodged, firing several balls into the same, whereby the said Commissioners were in great danger of being killed, and for the preservation of their lives, were obliged the next day to leave the place without being able to perform the trust committed to them for the immediate benefit of the said settlers; and in the next succeeding night, the said settlers again attacked one of the said houses, when the people therein were asleep, and wounded Captains Samuel Read and Andrew Henderson, late officers of the Pennsylvania line:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the lives and welfare of the good people of this State, that the perpetrators of such atrocious offences should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment, we

have thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the public reward of twenty-five pounds in specie shall be paid to any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend the offenders, or any of them, who wounded the said Henry Brink or Wilhelmus Vangarten, or who fired into the houses in which the Commissioners of this State were lodged at Wyoming as aforesaid, and that the public reward of fifty pounds in specie shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure John Swift, Elisha Satterlee, Ishmael Bennet, Junior, Joel Abbott and Waterman Baldwin; and that the public reward of twenty-five pounds, in specie, shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure William Ross, Moses Sills, William McClure, John Minor, Abraham Nesbitt, Elijah Harris, John Gore, Justus Gaylor, Thomas Stiddert, Elisha Harding, Gideon Church, William Jackson, Richard Holsted, Phineas Stephens, Daniel Sullivan, Abraham Pike, Nathaniel Walker and William Jenkins, or any of them, who are charged with being the murderers of the said Jacob Everitt, or who shall discover the offenders, or any of them, who were guilty of wounding the said Samuel Read or Andrew Henderson; each and every of the said rewards to be paid on conviction of each and every of the said offenders or murderers respectively; and we do hereby charge and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the offenders and murderers aforesaid, their aiders, abettors and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, the fifth day of

October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning the Affairs of the State.

Gentlemen:

IT IS WITH PLEASURE WE INFORM YOU THAT the dangerous obstructions caused in the navigation of the river Delaware by the chevaux de frize, are now entirely removed.

The Secretary will lay before you a letter and certificate from the Wardens of the Port upon that subject, as also the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles Julian de Longchamps; a letter from the Commissioners appointed to meet the Indians; an address from the Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia, and several papers relating to the disturbances at Wioming.

The Commissioners for running the boundary line between this State and Virginia have been for some time, and still are, employed in that service.

There have been great irregularities in the late elections for the counties of Lancaster and Northumberland. As the right to a seat in Council depends upon the return made to us from the former, and it is probable that the election of Representatives will be contested, respect for your Honorable House induced us to appoint a day for the attendance of the witnesses, which we judged might be convenient for your examination of them. We have accordingly appointed the eighth day of November. A list of those whom we

have ordered to be summoned will be herewith delivered.

The liberty, happiness, and honor of the good people of this Commonwealth, are so deeply interested in the freedom and purity of elections, that we ardently wish the present regulations respecting them may be taken into consideration by the Legislature. Many inconveniencies might be avoided if all the acts were reduced into one; and we rely on your wisdom for making further improvements to guard against artifices that, by corrupting the source of our laws, must be pernicious to the public welfare.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, November 3rd, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning the acquisition and sale of public lands and other matters of internal improvement.

Gentlemen:

HAVING RECEIVED authentic intelligence that a purchase has lately been made by our Commissioners from the Six Nations, of all the lands not before bought from them, within the limits of this State, and having reason to believe that the purchase will soon be compleated by a conveyance from the Western Indians of their right; our attention has been turned towards the execution of two laws depending upon such an equitable establishment of our boundaries, we mean an act entitled "An Act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned," &c., passed the twelfth day of March, 1783, and the act intitled "An Act for opening the Land office," &c., passed the first day of April, 1784.

The priciples of these laws we generally and highly approve, but as we think some alterations proper for producing all the beneficial effects intended by the Legislature, we earnestly wish your revision and amendment of them.

In considering these laws, objects of immense importance to the good people of Pennsylvania, and their posterity, are brought into view.

It appears, by a state of the public debts which we have received from the Comptroller General, and now inclosed, that there are upwards of two millions and a half of dollars due by the Commonwealth, and more than five millions and a half due to citizens and inhabitants of this State by the United States. By a judicious disposition of the lands directed to be sold for certificates, &c., by the laws before mentioned, and to be paid down, very large portions of these incumbrances might be discharged, and the people of this Commonwealth be enabled to bear, without distress, the taxes that might then be necessarily required from them.

On the other hand, we think it our duty to observe, that by the best information we can obtain, and upon the fullest deliberation, we are all perfectly convinced that if a fund is first established by this State for payment of the interest of the said debts, or of either species of them in general, the sale of the lands, from which such great advantages have been expected, will afford but an inconsiderable relief to our constituents from their burthens.

On the former plan, the consideration for the lands would be immediately received by the Commonwealth, and the demands to that amount be at once extinguished. On the latter, or funding system, the lands would only sell for low prices, and if credit should then be given to the purchasers, their payments of principal or interest could never be relied upon as a supply.

They would be slow, irregular, and perhaps not to be obtained but by compulsion. Multitudes of persons, in distant parts of the State, would be involved in the same circumstances; the cause would be common; might therefore, excite combinations and disturb the public peace.

Other mischiefs, and as great as the foregoing, will, in our opinion, attend the adoption of the funding system at present. A heavy load of taxation must instantly fall upon the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Republic. It would be some consolation if it was likely that they could see an end of it. But we judge it will pass to their descendants for ages, as an inheritance that in many instances will eat out any estates which they can leave to them.

As to the consequences of dealing in funds, they are well known. They are such as it is certain every wise State ought to make vigorous exertions for reducing them into as small a compass as is possible.

The generous and benevolent temper of Pennsylvanians might be more reconciled to these evils, if they could be persuaded that such extraordinary efforts must be made for relieving widows, orphans, and worthy citizens, whose situation in life was rendered uncomfortable by the application of their property to the use of their country, or for assisting the original holders of other certificates, or their legal representatives. But efforts of this extent are not requisite for the attainment of these ends. The Legislature has hertofore adverted to such respectable claims. We refer to the act entitled "An act for providing the quota of Federal supplies, &ca., passed the first day of March, 1783, and a supplement to it, passed the twenty-fifth day of September in that year, and to an act entitled "An act to appropriate certain monies arising from the excise," &ca., passed the same day of March, and a supplement to it, passed the twentieth day of

September, in the same year. It is an indisputable truth, that a very large number of certificates have been bought for a very trifling part of the sums mentioned in them, from those to whom they were issued. If these purchasers are to receive six per cent. interest upon the nominal sums contained in their certificates, they will frequently, and we believe generally, receive from forty to fifty per cent. interest annually, on the specie which they actually paid for them, besides the rise in the value of the pricipals; and persons who were obliged to take the certificates from the public instead of gold and silver, and afterwards to sell them because the public did not pay them, must bear their proportion of taxes for converting them into gold and silver, in the hands of such purchasers.

If the hardship of these cases is to be aggravated to the first owners, it will, by reflecting that the buyers of the certificates, in all probability, were led by general conversation on the subject, and by the tenor of our laws, to contemplate the laying them out in purchasing lands from the State, without any expectation of receiving an annual interest of six per cent. in specie for the sums specified in them. Thus, while some will be suddenly elevated to great wealth, others will be proportionally depressed, the rewards of industry being transferred by this fluctuation from the latter to the former.

There is another circumstance connected with this subject, and deserving notice. It is easy to foresee how the certificates will rise in value when they are funded. Very many freeholders in different parts of the State, and particularly at a distance from the city, who mean only to form moderate settlements for themselves and their children, have not yet taken out patents for their lands, tho' payments may be made in certificates. The presumption is that they have none.

The possessors of certificates will have all these and unquestionably many widows and orphans at their mercy, and may tax them at discretion. A dealer in land and certificates may have got a township cheaper than in such case one of these persons can get a small plantation.

When we pursue our enquiries respecting a general funding plan by this State in its relation to the Confederation, our concern increases.

Congress has been faithfully labouring since the conclusion of the war, to give efficacy and permanency to the arrangements of peace. Prudence and the true interest of America, must produce a just regard for the councils of that body. Without this regard, all the wisdom and virtue of these States will fail to make us a happy people.

We consider the plan we have spoke of as interfering with Federal measures, and tending to weaken the Union. A treaty has been held with the Indians, and a large territory ceded by them. The Commissioners have proceeded to another. The lands acquired will be disposed of, and other steps will be taken to support the National faith and honor. Let us hope that they will be supported; at least let us not declare to the world that they are desperate.

We cannot forbear to mention our apprehensions that such a plan will exceed the ability of the Commonwealth, and injure its credit; and that we shall be likely to involve ourselves in greater difficulties than our proportion of the common debt will occasion. The duties upon importations have been encouraging, but your Honorable House will truly weigh the variety of events that are combined with that delicate subject.

If Pennsylvania shall take up one load we think too heavy for her, and be able to bear it in time of profound tranquility, we should endeavour to anticipate her situation if that tranquility shall be interrupted.

We will only add upon this point, that by the act before mentioned, "for providing the quota of Federal supplies," a tax of six hundred dollars was laid, one-half payable in the Treasurer's notes, to be issued to citizens of this State who were public creditors. Of this half, about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars only were accordingly issued, and of these, which ought to have been all redeemed on the first day of last July, there yet remains a ballance of about seventy thousand dollars unredeemed.

Called upon by the Constitution, by the Confederation, and by our affection for the Commonwealth, to offer what information we can upon affairs of so much moment, we ardently wish your Honorable House may join us in opinion, that it is proper, first to relieve the citizens whose circumstances demand the most immediate attention; next to dispose of the lands belonging to the State to the best advanage; allow time for the United States to carry into effect their measures for the benefit of the Union; and then to provide for paying principal and interest to the public creditors who remain unsatisfied, in such manner as shall by the Legislature be judged equitable and advisable.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, December 4th, 1784.

To the Assembly Recommending a suitable acknowledgement of the distinguished public services of Mr. Thomas Paine.

Gentlemen:

THE PRESIDENT HAVING REPORTED IN Council a conversation between General Washington and himself respecting Mr. Thomas Paine, we have thereby been induced to take the services and

situation of that gentleman at this time into our particular consideration.

Arriving in America just before the war broke out, he commenced his residence here, and became a citizen of this Commonwealth by taking the oath of allegiance at a very early period.

So important and disinterested were his services during the late contest, that those persons whose own merits in the course of it have been the most distinguished, concur with a highly honorable unanimity in entertaining sentiments of esteem for him and interesting themselves in his deserts.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge on this subject. If the General Assembly shall be pleased to appoint a Committee, they will receive information that we doubt not will in every respect prove satisfactory.

We confide that you, gentlemen, will then feel that the attention of Pennsylvania is drawn to Mr. Paine by motives equally grateful to the human heart and reputable to the republic; and that you will join with us in opinion, that a suitable acknowledgment of his eminent services and a proper provision towards a continuance of them in an independent manner, should be made on the part of this State.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, December 6th, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning the resolution of Congress for adjusting the claims of Pennsylvanians against the United States.

Gentlemen.

HAVING BEEN OFFICIALLY ENGAGED IN considering the act entitled "An act to carry into immediate effect the resolutions of the United States, in Congress assembled, for adjusting

the claims of individuals of this Commonwealth, against the United States," passed the first instant; and the resolutions of Congress of the twentieth of February, 1782, and the third of June, 1784, therein referred to as its foundation, we observe a mode adopted by this State, different from the resolutions agreed to by the United States, in Congress assembled.

We, therefore, esteem ourselves in duty bound to make this representation, and to request a free conference with your Honorable House upon an affair of so much moment.

It may be proper on this occasion, to take notice that in the resolutions of Congress of the twentieth day of February, referred to by the said act, there is a recommendation concerning "the final settlement of the proportion to be borne by each State, of the general expences of the war, from the commencement thereof until the first day of January, 1782, except the money loaned to the United States," but has not been proceeded upon by this State.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, December the fourteenth, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning the sale of the old jail and workhouse of Philadelphia and the disposal of funds arising from the same.

Gentlemen:

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO US BY THE Commissioners of the county of Montgomery, for the sale of the old jail and workhouse in the city, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the law passed the twenty-eighth day of February, 1780.

It appears from the law for erecting the county of Montgomery, that a part of the money arising from such sale, proportionable to the taxes paid by the said county, shall be applied by the Commissioners thereof in purchasing a piece of land, and building a Court House and Prison; but we do not recollect any directions given by law in what manner the other part of the said money shall be applied for the benefit of the city and county of Philadelphia.

By a law passed the seventeenth day of February, 1762, a lot containing fifty feet in front, on the south side of Chestnut street, and seventy three feet in depth on the west side of Fifth street, was appropriated to the use of the city for erecting a public building to hold Courts of Common Halls, and another lot of the same front on Chestnutt street, and of the same depth on the east side of sixth street, to the use of the city and county of Philadelphia, for like purposes.

We request you will be pleased to take these circumstances into consideration, and ascertain by law, how the money that may arise from the sale before mentioned, and belonging to the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be applied.

It may be proper on this occasion, to inform the General Assembly that there are in our possession bonds and mortgages lately belonging to the corporation of the city, to the amount of near fifteen hundred pounds, exclusive of interest for several years.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, December 20th, 1784.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters connected with the finances of the State.

Gentlemen:

AS AN AFFECTIONATE CONCERN FOR THE welfare of Pennsylvania prompted our message of the fourth of December last, the same disposition will govern our reply to your answer of the twenty fourth of that month. For if, in the discussion of affairs so important to the good people of this State, we should suffer any motive to tempt us into digression from the subject, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to them, and in the respect that upon every occasion ought to be observed, and which we are always pleased to have opportunities of testifying for your honorable House.

It affords us much satisfaction to find that two points, which appeared to us very material, one of them mentioned in our message, and the other in conference with your committee appointed upon it, are now provided for in the "Act to alter and amend the act for opening the Land Office," &c., passed the twenty-first day of December last, so that the inconveniences apprehended from giving credit upon the sales of the lands, and from not limitting the price below which they should not be sold, are to be prevented.

Happy should we have been if your sentiments had corresponded with our own upon another question of moment; that is, whether this Commonwealth shall immediately assume all the debts of the United States to citizens of this State, and establish a perpetual fund for paying annually six per cent. interest upon them, under the direction of the State.

It cannot be pretended that the honor and justice of this State are more loudly called upon to make this assumption than the honor and justice of the United States are to render it needless. As little can it be pretended that "public credit will be recovered" by a procedure announcing that the "public credit" of the

Union, in which the prosperity of all confederated America is bound up, cannot be relied upon.

Our situation is that of a State united with others by compact; and hence is derived a primary obligation not to take any step that may "interfere with fœderal measures, or tend to weaken the Union."

With this situation we were anxiously desirous of reconciling the relief of our fellow citizens who are creditors of the United States. It was, therefore, our first wish, that any means devised for this purpose might have been managed with the authority of Congress. Their wisdom, integrity, and benevolence, with regard to such creditors, are evinced by their acts of the fourth of September, 1782, the eighteenth of April, 1783, and the tweaty seventh and twenty-eighth of April, 1784. Proper representations would surely have obtained all the success that might be compatible with the most essential interests of the Union.

But as the legislative branch chose to proceed without making this application, our next wish was, that the business might be conducted in such manner that we might not appear either to dictate to the United States, in Congress assembled, or to reduce this State to such a condition as to be unable to supply competent payments upon future requisitions to the Continental Treasury, unless by a general distress of the people.

Thus the great question has arisen, whether Pennsylvania ought, in the circumstances actually existing, to establish the before described perpetual fund.

Your Honorable House has expressed a "wish that we, instead of resting on a general declaration, had pointed out the interference of such an establishment with Fœderal measures." With deference for that wish, we will now endeavour to shew the interference.

By the confederation, "all charges and expences incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States, in Congress assembled, are to be defrayed out of the common Treasury, to be

supplied by the several States, and the necessary sums for the service are to be ascertained, appropriated, and applied by Congress."

In their act of December the sixteenth, 1782, Congress say: "By the confederation, Congress have an absolute discretion in determining the quantum of revenue requisite for the national expenditure. No State can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded, without a breach of the confederation; and when the money comes into the Treasury, the appropriation is the exclusive province of the Federal Government."

It is indisputable that these Powers comprehend the whole management of the national debt. Congress, in their act of April 27th, 1784, mention their requisition of one million and two hundred thousand dollars on September the fourth, 1782, thus: "This requisition gave licence to the States to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the Loan Office of their own States, and other liquidated debts of the United States contracted therein."

Then, mentioning their requisition of one half of the eight millions of dollars, they add: "But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands which will admit either denial nor delay, and the punctual compliance of every State is expected, to enable the Federal administration, with certainty, to satisfy these demands, it is earnestly and warmly recommended to the abler States to go as far beyond this proportion in specie as their happier situation will admit, under an assurance that such further contributions will be applied towards discharging the public debt, agreeably to the preceding statement, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment."

Again, on the twenty-eighth of the same month, Congress, "observing, that of the purposes for which money is wanting, about three-fourths can be answered by nothing but money itself," require them to "be paid in actual money, allowing discounts of interest with domestic creditors as to the other fourth; the said three fourths, or greater proportion, if any State should not avail itself of the facilities, in the degree admitted, paid in money at the same time, to be applied according to the above statement." As to the balances that may afterwards remain of the requisitions of eight and of two millions, Congress, by their resolutions of April last, defer "the calling them into payment," until the States shall be more able to comply.

Such are the powers vested in Congress, and such has been their unquestioned exercise of them. How wisely or beneficially they have been thus vested, it would be idle to enquire. It has been demonstrated, that in order that they may provide in the best manner for the honor, the defence, the harmony, and welfare of these States, their hands ought rather to be strengthened than weakened.

Taking into our serious consideration these circumstances, and "the design of establishing a perpetual fund for the quota of this State of the annual interest of the aggregate debt of the United States contracted during the late war," and for appropriating and applying the same under the direction of this State, to the payment of its own citizens, it appeared to us a matter of the utmost importance that this plan should be executed upon such principles as to be satisfactory to the United States.

Here is to be the faith of this State perpetually plighted to a particular class of the creditors of the United States, and its revenues, to the amount of its whole quota of the debt, exclusively and without limitation of time pledged to them. We say without limi-

tation of time, for the proviso in the bill published, "that the payment and appropriation aforesaid of the said quota shall cease whenever the United States shall make and carry into execution other effectual and permanent provision for paying the annual interest and arrearages of interest due and arising on their aforesaid debts," does not remove the objection. This clause plainly alludes to the unexecuted recommendation of the eighteenth of April, 1783, before mentioned in the bill, and to the recital before made in it, "that a considerable time may elapse before a general and effective plan for the good purposes aforesaid may be formed and ratified by the several States, so as to be put into execution." But until such other permanent provision and plan shall be so made and ratified, the first obligation under the confederation, for every State to pay its quota, upon requisitions of Congress, into the common Treasury, still continues in full force.

We, therefore, were of opinion that if the permanent appropriation and application by this State as it pleases of portions of its quota of the general charges and expenses, to a particular part of those charges and expenses, so as to reclaim on that account against requisitions of the United States, could be rendered agreeable to them in Congress assembled, it must be by these two considerations. First. The distress of the persons provided for; and secondly, the keeping ourselves in capacity, if possible, after such provision, to make competent payments into the "common treasury."

Both these ends we expected might be attained by confining the provision to the original holders of certificates, and to societies to which they had been given for benevolent purposes, to be continued by the same law to the holders of them, upon alienations subsequent to the provision, as was done in the case of alienated certificates mentioned in a supplementary

act passed the twentieth of September, 1783, so that the original holders, who are the persons distressed, might, in selling their certificates, have the advantage of their raising in value in consequence of the provision being made.

The plea of distress for these "respectable claimants" would be truly affecting, but how much must it be confused and weakened by mixing with these claims the demands of purchasers of certificates. It was with this view we made the few and short observations in our message respecting those purchasers. Their merits or demerits we undertake not to judge, but we contend that their pretensions ought not on this occasion to be blended with those of real distress. Let the State deviate as little as possible from the Confederation, and in deviating, let not the only plea be falsified that can be offered in its excuse. We are for leaving the purchasers of certificates what they voluntarily and cheerfully became, upon terms that must be extremely advantageous to them, that is, creditors of the United States, with the privilege that has raised the value of their certificates, and they have no right to ask, repeatedly held forth by the laws of this State, of laying them out in lands, which, at a price fixed by the last law, we believe may be generally done by them at the rate of from three pence to twelve pence an acre.

In support of these sentiments, permit us to quote the following memorable words from an act of Assembly passed the first day of June, 1780, after the operation of the laws for making Continental bills of credit a legal tender had been suspended, and signed by the worthy gentleman as Speaker who now holds the same honorable office: "The depreciation of the currency of the United States now in circulation, and the speculation which has taken place in consequence thereof, has opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality and to the

great dishonor of the State, unless timely prevented, and the prospect of an appreciation, unless regulated on just and equitable principles, might likewise be followed by a train of evils as pernicious as those we have already experienced, and not only encourage, but enable such persons as have obtained large sums of small values, to derive an undue advantage therefrom."

Why need this State interfere with the intentions of Congress concerning such purchasers. That honorable body has declared that a proper attention shall be paid to them. Let us remember that they have declared also that, if from the deficiencies "of the least able States, accommodation can not be effected among the several objects mentioned, a preference shall be given in the discharge of the interest due upon the foreign debt." Surely we cannot forget that in this resolution are involved considerations of the highest consequences to the States.

Speaking of those to whom this debt is due, Congress in their address of the eighteenth of April, 1783, employ this emphatic language. "To an ally, in the first place, who to the exertion of his arms in support to our cause has added the succour of his treasure; who to his important loans has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship."

To individuals in a foreign country in the next place, who were the first to give so precious a token of their confidence in our justice and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic which was second in espousing our rank among nations.

What arguments can justify Pennsylvania for giving a preference over such creditors to dealers in certificates, and deliberately chusing to pay forty and fifty per cent. interest annually to the latter upon their real capitals, rather than to pay her proportion of four or five per cent. interest annually to the former upon their

real capitals? for the interest of the foreign debt is no higher. What will the nations of Europe think of our honor, our faith, our gratitude, and our Union, when they hear of such proceedings? 'Tis true, if all the other States were in "happier situation," and could punctually pay their respective quotas, the interest of the foreign debt would still be regularly paid, tho. we should prohibit, as the funding bill proposes, any part of it from being paid by our quota. But, from the words of Congress, it seems that this is not quickly to be expected; and therefore, with the "earnestness and warmth" before mentioned, and excited by their intimate knowledge of our national affairs, they entreat "the abler States" to yield all the aid in their power. Instead of a compliance with its entreaty, the funding bill is calculated to prevent Congress from managing even our quota of the interest of the national debt.

'Tis also true, that if "a general and effective plan for the good purposes aforesaid can be formed, and ratified by the several States, so as to be put in execution," as the bill recites, that interest may then be regularly paid. But it is uncertain when such a plan will take place—if soon, the provision against which we object is needless—if late, the objection operates with greater force.

The second consideration, which in our opinion might have effect in rendering an appropriation and application by this State as it pleases, of portions of its quota of the general charges and expences to a particular part thereof, in the manner before mentioned, agreeable to Congress, was the keeping ourselves in capacity, if possible, after such provision, to make competent payments into the "common Treasury."

The "bills of credit" to be emitted, are to be received in payment not only for lands, but also "for all customs, imposts, duties, and debts to the State, and for the arrearages of all general taxes, and for all taxes to be

assessed." How far this regulation, and a new appropriation by this State of the residue, after one half of our quota of the eight millions of dollars shall be paid, as the funding bill expressly purports, are reconcilable with the acts of Assembly of 1782, and 1783, by which the faith of this State is given to the United States, "for the payment of our quotas of the eight millions and two millions of dollars, in gold and silver, to the orders of the said States," merits consideration, especially as Congress, in April last, assigned this reason for not immediately making larger demands than they then did; that "if the whole balances of those two requisitions should be vigorously called into payment within the course of that year, a compliance with such call would produce much distress."

Our sentiments are, that deducting from our quota of the national debt a sum equivalent to the annual interest on purchased certificates, which upon such an estimate "as present circumstances will admit," we believe are one half of all that have been issued in this State, such sum, together with our quota of requisitions for the expences of the government of the Union, be promptly paid from time to time, if our finances can enable us, into "the common Treasury;" the United States in Congress assembled will then appropriate and apply the money as they ought to do. The dealers in certificates will scarcely venture to say, that those of whom they freely become creditors, are not to be trusted with paying them.

By proceeding in this manner, we shall allow ourselves means to discover what our real strength is, and also what is the real weight of the burthen now treated of; we shall hold ourselves in respectful readiness to comply in a satisfactory manner, it is hoped, with requisitions of Congress, which will undoubtedly be made, as honor, justice, and the general welfare shall require. If our quota of such requisitions shall not

equal the income which we can easily raise and spare, how bright a prospect will open to Pennsylvania for employing the opportunity in improving the navigation of our rivers and the passage upon our roads, the defects of which threaten us with immense losses.

By these and other "cares," not unworthy of the rulers of a free people, a lively circulation may be promoted, and a strong connection formed between the several counties; the mutual blessings flowing from thence, be universally perceived and valued; and in a short time the whole body of the State, healthy, robust, active and animated, be enabled cheerfully to bear loads that otherwise would be oppressive.

How far the ability of the State will at present extend, is a point demanding the strictest attention and investigation before this Commonwealth, in the circumstances now existing, shall commit her faith and revenue for an indefinite period of time, and for an indefinite sum of money, in the manner designed by the funding bill published for consideration.

It appears by the resolutions of the General Assembly of the fourth of December last, upon which the funding bill is founded, that the sum of one hundred and eighty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-two pounds must be annually raised "to pay the interest of the debts of the United States to citizens of this State, the interest of the debt due from and assumed by this State into a separate capacity, and the payments to the late proprietaries, exclusively of the civil list and other ordinary expences of government, and also of such other debts as are funded on particular revenues."

It further appears from these resolutions, that the estimate of debts is inaccurate, and only such, "as present circumstances will admit, 'and Congress mentioning the national debts, give the amount,' as far as they can be now ascertained."

Proper methods are in process for determining with certainty and in reasonable time, the debts due by the United States, and by this State, but the business is not yet accomplished. At present it is unknown what may be the amount of the engagements meditated by this State, especially as by the act of Assembly passed the first of December last, for appointing additional Commissioners, if it is carried into execution, debts may be assumed by this State, as due by the United States, for which no credit may be allowed by them to this State. Another risque this State will be exposed to by the multiplicity of counterfeit certificates; a mischief which can only be effectually guarded against by the authority of Congress from their controul over the public offices. This we are assured of, that there is a great mass of demands against the United States, still remaining to be liquidated, in this State, whatever may prove to be the amount of them, when they shall be settled, the funding bill includes them all. The duties upon importations, and the taxes of seventy-six thousand nine hundred and forty-five pounds seventeen shillings and six pence, are appropriated for paying the interest upon the whole; and agreeably to the principle of the bill, if those duties and taxes are not sufficient, others must be imposed.

Your Honorable House is well apprised of these additional impositions, for your own resolutions of the 4th of last December, a few minutes before our message was delivered, and which are the foundations of the funding bill, declare that "an annual tax of one hundred thousand pounds is necessary." It cannot be imagined, that the State will make a scramble for the interest money among the citizens, and pay the most importunate, leaving the rest unpaid. Indeed, if the money upon this fund should not come into the Treasury as fast as it is demanded, which will probably be the case, there can be no doubt but some creditors will,

from their activity and situation, have a manifest superiority over others who live at a greater distance, and are not so well acquainted with public affairs, and the management of money to the best advantage.

To the sums necessary for these purposes, supposing as much and no more necessary for them than the bill mentions, are to be added our quota of the expences of the Federal Government, and all the expences of our own, computing the former at thirty thousand pounds, and the latter at twenty thousand pounds, which we think a moderate calculation, this State must annually raise two hundred and thirty three thousand two hundred and thirty two pounds, besides the interest of the debts already funded on particular revenues, and amounting yearly to eleven thousand two hundred and eighty four pounds six shillings and four pence, exclusive of county rates and levies, and of the taxes peculiar to the city. Of this sum of two hundred and thirty three thousand two hundred and thirty two pounds, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, at least, are to be taken from the people by direct taxation, and levied by Collectors; nor is this the whole sum to be thus taken from them. The expense of assessing and collecting, &c., will amount to above ten thousand pounds more. 'Tis true, there are some branches of revenue that may possibly lessen these direct taxes; but they cannot be relied upon to any large amount when contrasted with the encrease of public expences.

By a report adopted by the Honorable the Council of Censors, the thirteenth of last August, and since approved by your Honorable House, it appeared that these were the following balances of taxes unpaid:— In Continental money three millions one hundred and sixty one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven pounds seven shillings and eight pence; in State money one hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and eighty one pounds four shillings and eleven pence; and

in specie four hundred and seventy six thousand two hundred and thirty nine pounds and ten pence half penny.

Considering it as our duty upon this occasion to make enquiries that might lead to just conclusions respecting the circumstances of the State, and its ability to pay the intended taxes, we have endeavored to obtain information. From accurate accounts, that may be depended on, we learn that the annual amount of all taxable property, together with the rates upon polls, in 1771, was only three hundred and sixty eight thousand and forty five pounds; that the increase of population from 1760 to 1770, a period of public prosperity, was but about one fourth, and that the exports of staple comodities from this city in 1773 greatly exceeded those of the same kind in 1784, as will appear from the inclosed schedules.*

It is said, in answer to our message, "We see no cause to depreciate the ability of the State, as well as its credit, when we reflect that in the year 1782, when we

---

*Increase of Population in Pennsylvania from 1760 to 1770.

	Taxables in 1760.	In 1770.
Philadelphia city and county,	8,321	10,455
Bucks,	3,148	3,177
Chester,	4,761	5,483
Lancaster,	5,631	6,608
York,	3,302	4,426
Cumberland,	1,701	3,521
Berks,	3,016	3,302
Northampton,	1,987	2,793
	31,667	39,665

Exports from Philadelphia.

	In 1773.	In 1784.	Excess, 1773.	Do. '84.
Bushels of wheat,	182,391	24,490	157,901	
Barrels of flour,	265,967	201,365	64,602	
Barrels of bread,	48,103	28,525	19,578	
Barrels of beef, &c.,	9,659	2,354	7,305	
Bushels Ind'n corn,	179,217	73,527	105,690	
Kegs of lard,	732	507	225	
Boxes of candles,	1,165	1,288		123
Boxes of soap,	3,740	1,733	2,007	
Tons of pearl ashes,	573½	both, 6¼	64 2-3	
Tons of pot ashes,	131¼			
Pounds of leather,	31,696	7,080	24,616	
Pounds bees wax,	64,546	46,585	17,961	
Bushels of flaxseed,	68,681	71,592		2,911
M staves and head,	5,114	4,083	1,031	
M of plank boards,	3,309	3,098		509
Tons of iron,	1,564	667 and Bars, 10,402	about 400	

had neither rested from the ravages of the war, nor tasted the blessings of peace, a tax of four hundred and twenty thousand pounds was imposed, and tho' heavy, was not insupportable. In the year 1783, a farther tax was laid for two hundred and twenty five thousand pounds, without any aid from the sale of lands."

As to the former part of this sentence, we see much greater evils likely to arise from exaggerating the ability of the State, some of which it would perhaps be more prudent to think than speak of, than from depreciating it, if that was done. As to the taxes mentioned, tho' they were laid early in each year, yet of the whole six hundred and forty five thousand two hundred and ninety seven pounds and fifteen shillings, for that was the exact amount, no more than two hundred and two thousand three hundred and sixty seven pounds two shillings and four pence, not one third of the whole, were paid into the treasury of this State, on the first day of the present year: that is, on an average, only sixty seven thousand four hundred and fifty five pounds fourteen shillings one penny and three farthings in each of the three years, tho' in that period, those who were zealous in the cause of their country, made the most strenuous exertions to pay their taxes, in order to determine a destructive war, and thereby obtain peace, liberty, safety, and sovereignty: and we are convinced that many thousand of our fellow citizens have experienced very severe difficulties in paying their shares of the collections. Among these are to be reckoned large numbers of that respectable class of our fellow citizens, the mechanics and manufacturers, who have been lately, and now are, less able to pay taxes than they were in several preceding years. Is it to be reasonably expected then, that this State can, without "producing much distress," raise annually, by direct taxation, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, besides the expences of the collection?

We cannot, therefore, upon a review of facts forbear believing, that the following expressions of Congress last April, in describing the condition of America, are as applicable to our fellow citizens in general, and to great numbers of them in the frontier counties and elsewhere, as pointedly as to the people of other States. "Their abilities must be measured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themselves will view them, just relieved from the ravages of predatory armies — returning from an attendance on camps to the culture of their fields — begining to sow, but not yet having reaped — exhausted of necessaries and habitual comforts, and therefore, needing new supplies out of the first proceeds of their labor. Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will suggest itself to them. Congress, entrusted with the dispensation of justice between the public and its creditors, will suppose both parties desirous that their mutual situations should be considered and accommodated."

Indeed the resolutions of the General Assembly of the fourth of December last, which contain the funding plan, expressly acknowledge the distresses that would attend the burthens to be imposed, for there it is resolved that "in order to enable the good people of this State to pay the tax arrearages of taxes with greater ease and facility, bills of credit to the amount of the aforesaid sum of one hundred and eighty three thousand two hundred and thirty two pounds be prepared and issued."

Whether this mode of "enabling" those who have not paid will appear equitable to citizens who have paid their taxes in specie upon the same assessments, and whether it be advisable to give such favor to delinquency, are matters that call for some attention. How it can possibly add to the commerce, wealth, or prosperity of the State, when all our products are at such high prices, and industry in raising them is sure of re-

ceiving adequate rewards, we are utterly uninformed? In what part of the world has such an operation ever produced such effects? This truth we are assured of, that it never can "enable" the delinquents to pay their taxes, unless the paper comes depreciated into their hands, or they happen to be public creditors who receive it in the first instance. For, if it should continue on a par with gold and silver, how can they get more of it by their labor, or by their products, than they can of gold and silver at present. Can it, by any intrinsic energy, raise the real prices of labor or products? If it can, what a misfortune will it be for this State to have them raised within itself by means operating solely within itself, to prices disproportionate to the relative demands of commerce abroad?

Whether, after recent experience, and while State money to the amount of upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds already issued, and depreciated to two and a half for one, is still falling in price, though lands may be patented by it, and it is called for in taxes, and while such quantities of certificates are passing, it will be practicable to render paper money "a medium of commerce," rather than an article of commerce, is to be determined. If Pennsylvania was a State the commerce of which was entirely internal, and gold and silver could be proscribed and utterly banished, paper might be that medium. But if our merchants are to deal in a currency which has no estimation in other States and countries, we cannot answer other uses of money, and is subject to dangers and apprehensions of fluctuation in value, to what embarrassments will they, and to what hazards will the commerce of the State be exposed? How is it in the nature of things, possible that paper can answer all the purposes of gold and silver, unless the possessor can, when he pleases, convert it into such money? Is it not likely then, that these metals will at length prevail over such a cur-

rency, and that it must depreciate? We also fear it will open a new source of speculation to the profit of the artful and the affluent, at the expence of the uninformed and the necessitous, whom your Honorable House, in distinguishing some of the same kind from the purchasers of certificates, has been pleased to call "the foolish and the necessitous." Whether their weakness be accidental or natural, we desire that the protection of laws may be extended to them.

We ardently wish to save widows, orphans, officers, soldiers, and other worthy citizens, who have contributed their property by placing it in the Loan office, or otherwise, to the use of their country, or who have served her, and still hold their certificates from such unequal contests as have been just mentioned, and from any possibility that what their country pays to them should again deceive them by depreciating in their hands. Let their case be separated from that of dealers in certificates, and let them be truly paid in specie. That this provision should not be exceeded by this State at this time, and in the manner proposed, is, in our judgment, recommended by honor, justice, humanity, policy, and a regard for the Confederation.

Should the paper to be emitted not answer all the ends of a medium of commerce, though receivable for any demands by the State, it may yet have pernicious efficacy in expelling, for some time, large quantities of gold and silver from circulation. During that period the difficulty of paying debts, and the disappointment of the benevolent purposes for which the paper was originally intended, will be earnestly displayed.

Your successors may urge that the making it a legal tender is the only provision wanting to cure these disorders. With what probability of success any person acquainted with public transactions can easily determine.

The iniquities of tender laws, and the evils of a paper currency, may, we hope, be avoided, if the funding plan is confined to the objects we wish to be comprehended. For this purpose the arrearages of taxes and the imposts, may be sufficient for several years to turn all the gold and silver arising from the imposts, &c., into paper, and to re tax those citizens who have paid their shares of former taxes, while such large sums are still unpaid by others; and to make these extraordinary efforts in order to pay an immense interest to the purchasers of certificates, are measures that tend to the injury of the Commonwealth, however profitable they may be to some individuals.

But it is objected, in the answer to our message, that "the discrimination between original holders of certificates and purchasers must be extremely difficult." Admitting the difficulty, yet it is surmountable. Such a "discrimination" may be made. It can be made, notwithstanding all the obstructions so ingeniously magnified by purchasers of certificates, and their friends. It has actually been made, and in an instance quoted in the answer, "the appropriation of the excise for the benefit of the army;" and accordingly interest is now annually paid for near two hundred thousand pounds, upon certificates retained by the original holders 'till the provision was made, so that more than one-half of the depreciation certificates were, by the said discrimination, excluded, because they were alienated; and if they had not been excluded, the original holders would not have been paid, for the fund is little more than sufficient to discharge their interest. If the like distinction is not made now, original holders will find themselves about as much relieved by the present funding plan, as original holders would have been without the distinction in the case mentioned. We are glad that this instance was referred to. It is confessed in the answer that "the most unexceptionable

fund is provided to support these certificates of the army." Such it undoubtedly is. Yet, what is the consequence? These certificates, thus funded, sell at the rate of thirty or thirty five pounds cash, for an hundred in certificates. Does not this fact prove how much more than "extremely difficult it is to restore public credit" by the efforts of one of these States.

But, whatever difficulty may occur in making the discrimination alluded to in our message, that is, in limiting the provision to be made to the original holders of certificates who at the time of becoming creditors of the United States, were, and still continue citizens of Pennsylvania, now having their homes therein, and the executors and administrators of such as have deceased since the debts so contracted, and those who hold them by donations for benevolent purposes, we are convinced that the difficulty will be much greater in making the discrimination proposed in the funding bill, and that, in executing that bill, if passed into a law, it will be impossible to guard against abuses and frauds.

Reverence for public stipulations compell us to make another reflection on this "fund to support the certificates of the army." The excise is, and then was, payable in gold and silver. The public faith of this State was solemnly given, with all the sanctions of law, to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, that "the said appropriation of the excise should be and continue a permanent fund for the purpose aforesaid;" that is, the payment of the interest on their certificates "until means should be provided for the payment of the principal sums specified in said certificates respectively;" yet by the funding bill, the interest of these certificates is to be paid in paper.

The answer also objects to the manner in which we mentioned the acts of March, 1783, and their supplements in the September following. Here seems to

have been some mistake of our meaning. We mentioned them to show that distinctions had been made by the Legislature, and the funding bill itself makes distinctions.

There appears to have been another mistake as to what we said concerning "buyers of certificates being led by general conversation upon the subject, and by the tenor of our laws, to contemplate the laying them out in purchasing lands." The truth is so notorious, that we did really hope we might be excused for noticing it, for the purpose, not of revoking any engagements contracted with such persons by the Commonwealth, but for the purpose of preventing any engagement being contracted with them that might be attended by several perplexing embarrassments. Besides, this observation was strengthened by being joined with "the tenor of our laws." We alluded to the act entitled "An act for the sale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpose of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, or their representatives," &c., passed March twelfth, 1783, by which the lands to be sold were to "be paid for in gold or silver, or in the certificates aforesaid;" and also, the act entitled "An Act for opening the Land office," &c., passed April the first, 1784, which enacts, that "all the aforesaid certificates of depreciation, the certificates for monies loaned to the United States by citizens of this State, or granted in the name of or the use of such citizens, and such certificates as have been or may hereafter be granted to the officers and soldiers of the late Pennsylvania line, and all other depreciation certificates granted to officers and soldiers of this State, and all certificates for commutation and for arrearages of pay, and the certificates of the Commissaries, Quarter Masters and Forage Masters, and also certificates for debts due to the citizens of this State from the United

States, or from this State, shall be received in payment for the lands sold."

We know of no other fund established or intended, till last sessions, by this State, in a separate capacity, for paying the interest on the debts due by the United States to the citizens of this State. Therefore, it seems a fair "supposition," that the dealers in certificates, unless they were endued with a spirit of prophecy, or some intelligence extraordinary, could not, in their traffic for them, rely upon any other fund being established by this State.

Another paragraph in the answer is either erroneous, or may lead into errors in the construction. It is said, in mentioning the national debt, and the resolutions on the 16th of December, 1782: "Unfortunately no fund has been found by Congress to pay even the interest, or any part of it, from that time to the present." If the meaning of this clause is, "that no fund has been found by Congress" different from the mode fixed in the Confederation, it is right. But if the meaning is, "that the interest, or any part of it," has not been paid by contributions, upon requisitions from Congress, according to the Confederation, it is wrong.

As to the provision said to be made in New Jersey, we are not informed of the particulars. The conduct of no State can abrogate federal duties, or alter our sentiments concerning the measures that may be proper for this Commonwealth.

We have carefully considered the many quotations in the answer; and, we trust, we have fully shewn, not only that they are very remote from any contradiction to the sentiments expressed in our message, but that the message strictly and faithfully adheres to the principles held forth in those quotations. With regard to the conclusion of "the address," &c., which your honorable House was pleased "to recommend" to our attention, we have endeavored, but find it impossible, to believe, that an address made by Congress "to the

States," expressly to enforce, by "the most powerful considerations," as the answer observes, the establishment of an ascertained fund, simple and productive in its nature, general in its principle, at the disposal of a single will, defined and established on the faith of the States, solemnly pledged to each other, and not revocable by any without a breach of the general compact," for these are the words of Congress, could be intended by that body to promote such a plan as is contained in the funding bill, which is directly opposite to their national, consolidating views and designs.

With as little success, we have tried to discover the many mistakes in fact, from which erroneous consequences have been deduced in the message, as the answer alledges. Could they have been discovered, they should have been acknowledged. We are not only deeply sensible how fallible we are, but also how criminal we should be by persisting in errors that might injure Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen, our message was, with unanimous consent, intended "to offer what information we could upon affairs of much moment to our country." This reply, with the like unanimity, pursues the same design, and could not be earlier, as your answer was not delivered to us till four days after your adjournment.

This mode we think as agreeable to the Constitution and to practice, as that of Conferences. Conscious of the uprightness of our intentions, we are willing that our constituents and the world should be perfectly acquainted with the motives of our conduct; and as we are freemen, and have the honor to serve an independent sovereign people, we esteem it our right and our duty to deliver our sentiments upon subjects in which they are interested, in such manner as we judge most likely to contribute to the advancement of their welfare.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 1st, 1785.

To the Assembly Concerning the foregoing Paper in its relation to a message from Congress.

Gentlemen:

AFTER OUR MESSAGE OF YESTERDAY WAS agreed to and nearly transcribed, we received a letter of the twenty-first of last month, from the president of Congress, which we now send with the inclosures.

The sentiments contained in these communications so perfectly correspond with those delivered in that message, and so remarkably support the arguments therein used, that we hope they will give great weight to them, and immediately engage the most serious attention of your Honorable House.

An opportunity is now offered for this State to acquire distinguished reputation, and render an essential service to the Union, which we are very certain will be attended by very happy consequences to the Commonwealth.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 2nd, 1785.

To the Assembly Recommending various plans for internal improvement.

Gentlemen:

THE SECRETARY WILL LAY BEFORE YOU letters from the President of Congress of the twenty fourth day of December, and a proclamation and resolutions of that Honorable body of the second instant; from the Governor of Connecticut of

the twentieth of that month; from our delegates of the nineteenth and twenty-seventh of January; and from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, of the eleventh of December, with several inclosures and a number of depositions concerning the expulsion of many Pennsylvanians from their dwellings and possessions at and near Wioming, and other outrages committed against them by persons not claiming under this State.

Among the many objects deserving the attention of your Honorable House, one of the most important, in our judgment, is the establishment of an improved system of revenue, founded on just, and therefore salutary principles, digested in the clearest order, governed by the most economical arrangement, and wherein matters of a similar nature, with all the necessary provisions relating to them, shall be classed together in the same law, so that the same parts being duly combined, all monies levied upon the citizens by public authority, may pass through as few hands as possible, without deceit or delay, into the Treasury.

By the act for establishing the Comptroller General's office he is directed "to keep accounts of the revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth of every kind," and "to call persons to account for monies belonging to the State, except the Collectors of Taxes and the Treasurers of counties."

This exception tends to introduce confusion and remissness, and militates against the principal design of the act. The Comptroller General ought, we apprehend, to be furnished by the respective Commissioners with duplicates of assessments for every county, immediately after they are made, particularizing not only the taxes to be collected thereon, but also those outstanding on former assessments; the kind of money in which they are payable; the names and sirnames of the persons assessed; the townships in which they reside; the names and sirnames of the Collectors, and for

what districts they are appointed; and returns of all abatements or exonerations. If there are afterwards any new appointments of Treasurers or Collectors, they, together with accounts of fines incurred by neglect or refusal to perform the duties required by law, should be forthwith notified by the several Commissioners to the Comptroller General. He will then be enabled to call the Treasurers to account, and if they and the Collectors are properly enjoined to give receipts, truly dated, for taxes paid; never to retain more than certain moderate sums in their hands at any one time; and in their accounts rendered, to ascertain the day when every sum was received and paid; many mischiefs would be prevented. The Treasurers should be empowered to compel Collectors to a performance of their duty. The Comptroller General should be bound always to report to Council the delinquent officers' names, and in or about the month of December in every year, to publish and distribute through the counties the accounts of every County Treasurer, specifying in the order of townships, the names and sirnames of the persons who have paid their taxes; the sums paid; the kind of money; the times when and the officers to whom; and also a list of those who have not paid, and of the sums due by them.

To these should be added an annual publication of the expenditures, with as extensive an enumeration of particulars as may be conveniently practicable. By this mode the taxes may be easily and exactly traced from the private purses of the citizens who pay them, into the public purse of the Treasury; deficiencies be readily discovered; and frauds and neglects be quickly disclosed.

Thus every freeman will have the satisfaction of knowing, that what he contributed has been applied to the general welfare, in which his own is involved,

and that any abuses in diverting it from that end, cannot escape detection and punishment. It will also be an encouragement to him to pay his taxes cheerfully when he perceives that they are so well guarded, so faithfully disposed of, and so strictly accounted for to him. Reason and experience demonstrate that it is the undoubted right and interest of a free people to be as fully informed of the administration of public affairs as circumstances will possibly admit, and it is evidently the duty of their servants to use every exertion that they may be thus informed.

We are much pleased, after a careful examination, to find that the expences of the publications necessary for attaining the before mentioned advantages, when compared with the benefits to be derived from them, are too inconsiderable to be regarded.

By an act passed on the twenty second day of November, 1782, Justices of the Peace are in some cases vested with a power to collect the impost on goods, wares, and merchandizes. This seems to be an improper distribution of power, the difficulty of having the duties accounted for being so very great.

We should deem ourselves guilty of an unpardonable offence against the citizens of this Commonwealth, if we should forbear to call before the notice of your Honorable House, and warmly to request the interposition of your authority upon another matter relating to taxation. A practice has prevailed since the revolution, as we are informed, for the persons concerned in making assessments, to add to the tax required by law, and to lay large sums upon the inhabitants to compensate for deficiencies. We believe the intentions of these persons in acting thus have been honest, but we are of opinion that such proceedings are inconsistent with good government, and are dangerous examples. The Representatives in Assembly are, in the imposition of taxes, to estimate every circumstance that can

diminish them, and upon consideration of contingencies, to fix upon such a sum that the neat proceeds brought into the Treasury will answer the end proposed by the tax.

The expences of every State tax are very considerable, and by law are to be drawn from the county Treasuries. If this mode is not altered, we apprehend that at least the accounts upon which such draughts are made should be exhibited to the county Treasurers, and by them in their settlements to the Comptroller General, so that the whole expence of the State incurred by such taxes, and the manner of expenditures, may be brought into public view, and by a comparison of proceedings in the several counties, a regularity may be established that will be least expensive.

For further observations on the revenue and other matters of much consequence to the welfare of the State, we beg leave to refer to some of our former messages.

In executing the offices with which we have been honored by our country, we have judged ourselves bound to make diligent enquiries, that thereby we might be better enabled to discharge the trust reposed in us. From these we are induced to entertain a lively hope that, if industry, frugality, deliberation and caution, are exerted in regulating and managing the finances of this State, they may be placed upon such a footing that every demand for which honor or justice requires a provision, may be satisfied in such a manner that, under the favor of Providence, the people may be happy, and valuable strangers not be discouraged by the confusions of our currency or the burthens of our taxes, from fixing their residence in Pennsylvania.

By the forty-second section of the Constitution, "every foreignor of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirma-

tion of allegiance, may purchase lands; after a residence of one year becomes a free denizen, and in two years is capable of being elected a representative."

As no mode is directed for determining whether a "foreignor is of good character," many unworthy persons, not having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to the community, to use the words of the declaration of rights, "acquire all the privileges of citizenship." We shall receive great satisfaction if your Honorable House shall agree with us in opinion that the foregoing section should be enforced by the establishment of some authority to decide what foreignors are comprehended in the preceeding expressions, so as to be properly intitled "to the rights of natural born citizens of this State," and shall be pleased to make provision accordingly.

We have had occasion to observe that the laws relating to marriage, the office of Sheriff, the suppression of vice and immorality, and the election of Justices of the Peace, require several amendments. A specification of them is contained in a paper that will be herewith delivered. Besides those, there is a variety of cases that cannot with propriety be enumerated in a message, in which improvements neade be made in the laws. To explain our meaning, we were therefore, obliged during the last session to arrange a number of them in the form of a bill. As they are designed to prevent unnecessary delays and expences in legal proceedings, remove doubts, promote uniformity, establish decisions according to substantial justice, upon the truth of facts, and the merits of every cause, and further to secure the peace and rights of our fellow-citizens, and advance their welfare, we very earnestly wish the subject may engage the consideration of your Honorable House.

The regulation of prisons seems to be a care peculiarly becoming a free people. The slightest portion of affliction needlessly added to that which results from

restraint of liberty, is an offence committed by the State.

But that places of legal confinement should be so contrived as to produce disease or become scenes of impurity and oppression, and schools of vice, must be deplorable and reproachful in the extreme. To guard against effects so inconsistent with policy, humanity and religion, every information should be sought for, and every effort employed. To contribute as much as we can to such desirable purposes, we inclose heads of all those regulations that in our apprehension may be useful in deliberations of this kind.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 9th, 1785.

Letter to the Commissioners of the City and County of Philadelphia concerning the Destruction of the Old Jail and Workhouse and other matters.

In Council, Philadelphia, February 14th, 1785.

Gentlemen:

UPON THE CONFERENCE WHICH WE HAD TO-day with you and Mr. George Smith, of Montgomery county, we think it advisable that you should immediately make contracts for pulling down the old jail and workhouse in this city. The different kinds of materials should then be properly laid together, and sold in suitable lots at public auction, due notice being first given of the intended sales in the newspapers. The neat proceeds of the said sales you will please to pay directly into the bank, subject to the drafts of Council. We request that you and the Commissioners for the county of Montgomery will, in a short time, furnish us with the ratio or proportion of taxes as paid between the city and county of Philadel-

phia and the county of Montgomery. We should be glad to have also the ratio or proportion between the city of Philadelphia and the county of Philadelphia.

I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

JOHN DICKINSON.

The Com'rs for the city & county of Philadelphia.

To the Assembly Concerning the State boundaries.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, February 16th, 1785.

Gentlemen:

THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THIS Commonwealth and of the State of Virginia, having determined by astronomical observations the extent of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware, in the latitude of Mason's and Dixon's line, and having run and marked the continuation of that line to the termination of the said five degrees, and our Commissioners having reported their proceedings to your Honorable House, as well as to us, we have no other information to offer on that subject except an accurate draft of the said continuation, completing the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, which we now have the pleasure of inclosing.

JOHN DICKINSON.

To the Assembly Concerning the purchase from the Indians of their remaining lands within the State.

Gentlemen:

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING you that at a treaty held last October, at Fort Stanwix, with the six nations called Mohawks,

Oneidaes, Onondagoes, Cayugaes, Senecaes, and Tuscaroraes; and at another held last January, at Fort Mackintosh, with the two nations called Wyandots and Delawares, the Commissioners on the part of this Commonwealth have purchased from the said Indians, all the territory within the acknowledged limits of the State that had not been before bought from them.

The minutes of these treaties, the deeds, and copies of our instructions, and several other papers relating to this business, will be delivered with this message.

These conveyances compleating the sale of all the lands in this State, that happily finishing the transactions of a century on that subject, having been obtained at public treaties, agreeably to ancient custom, with the approbation of the United States, the Indians acknowledging themselves "kindly" and "generously" dealt with, declaring that "Pennsylvania has never deceived or wronged them, and thanked her, not only from their lips, but from their hearts." We are persuaded that such a fair, equitable, and honorable confirmation of the public interest in so very large and valuable a tract of country, must be exceedingly agreeable to the good people of Pennsylvania.

It is cause of addition satisfaction that in accomplishing this important object, a due regard has been had for the Federal Councils, and that a friendly correspondence between the Continental Commissioners and our own, subsisted throughout the treaties.

As we have every reason to believe that the affections of the Indians are now conciliated, their confidence gained, and their former friendship restored, in such a manner that their present dispositions may, by proper measures, be improved to great advantages, we hope your Honorable House will judge their requests worthy of immediate attention.

We should not do justice to the merit of our Commis

sioners, if we neglected to express ourselves very sensible of the ability, diligence, frugality and fidelity, with which they have discharged the trust reposed in them.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, February 24th.

To the Assembly Concerning the Outlawry of Aaron Doan.

Gentlemen:

HAVING TAKEN INTO OUR MOST SERIOUS consideration a transcript of the record of the conviction and attainder of Aaron Doan by outlawry, transmitted to us by the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, the capias and return, his two petitions, the answer of the Judges to a letter from us, and the consequences to citizens of this Commonwealth of establishing a precedent in a capital case altogether new, we are of opinion that a warrant cannot legally be issued by us for putting the said Aaron Doan to death upon the said out-lawry, for several reasons, the principal of which are contained in the paper herewith delivered.

As it is doubted whether there is any court from which a writ of error can issue, in this case, we think it proper to lay the whole proceedings before your honorable House, and leave it to your determination, whether it is advisable to reverse the outlawry, in order that the party, according to his prayer, may have a trial by jury, for the offence with which he is charged.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philadelphia, March 29th, 1785.

REASONS.

First—The outlawry of the said Aaron Doan being founded on the "Act for the advancement of justice

and more certain administration thereof," passed May the thirty first, 1718, the said act ought to have been strictly observed, and its directions pursued with an "exceedingly nice and circumstantial" exactness, especially as the penalty is so great, and the precedent may be so dangerous. 4 Blackstone, 315. (a.)

By Magna Charta, no man can be outlawed, but according to the law of the land. 1 Blackstone, 142.

But the proceedings aforesaid vary from the said act in these instances:

First.—It is not returned by the Sheriff that the party was called on by proclamation "to answer to the Commonwealth," as according to the said act and capias ought to have been done.

2ndly.—It does not appear that the capias was delivered to the Sheriff three months before the return thereof, as the said act requires; it not being even returned that the proclamations were made by virtue of the capias.

3rdly.—The said act and the capias order the Sheriff to make proclamation, &c.; but the Sheriff returns that he caused public proclamation to be made, &c.

It does not appear that the Sheriff was present when the proclamations were made. In many cases of a much inferior nature, the Sheriff's presence is indispensably necessary. 4 Bac. 441.

4thly.—The act directs the proclamation in every Court of Quarter Sessions, &c.; but the Sheriff returns that it was made at two several Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

5thly.—The act says proclamation shall be made for the party "to appear before the said Justices, at the said Supreme Court;" but the Sheriff returns that the

a. It seems generally agreed that, IN FAVOR OF LIFE, an outlawry of treason or felony might be avoided, by plea that the defendant was in prison, or in the King's service, beyond sea, &c., at the time of the outlawry pronounced against. But I take it to be generally agreed, that no outlawry for any other crime, (against a party rightly described) can be avoided by the plea of any matter of fact whatsoever. 2nd Hawkins's, Pl. 460.

party was called upon by proclamation to appear at the Supreme Court.

Secondly. The Sheriff returns upon the capias that the party was called upon "to appear at the day and time within specified,"* which might be done by general reference in the proclamation to the writ, without expressly mentioning the day and year when the party ought to appear. The return ought expressly to mention the day and year: and no intendment, however strong, is sufficient to supply the defect. 2 Hales, P. C., 203, 460, 94; 3 ac. 767; 4 Barr, 2559.†

Where life depends upon proclamations, there cannot be too much exactness required, in order that the party may have due notice.

Thirdly. The Sheriff returns that he caused public proclamation to be made at two several Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, held at Newton, for the county of Bucks, &c.

This return is not sufficient. It was solemnly determined on repeated argument, and the most serious consideration by all the Judges in Wilkes's case, to which the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court refer in their answer, that "from the Precedents, it appears that a series of judgments have required a technical form of words in the description of the County Court, at which an outlaw is exacted; that after the words "at my County Court," should be added the Name of the County, and after the word "held" should be added the county of—(naming it.) In the return in the

* The return (in the case of John Wilkes, Esquire) says— "I have caused public proclamation to be made, in manner and form as within I am commanded." This is certainly too loose: The proclamations are not sufficiently set out for the court to judge whether they were properly made or not. I thought this error "fatal."—Lord Mansfield in Wilkes's case. And the error would have been "fatal," if proclamations had been necessary in that case; but from the peculiar circumstances of it, they were not necessary. In Doan's case they are acknowledged to have been necessary.

†If an outlawry be returned that the party was exacted (called) at three several times in the 10th year of James, and that he was a fourth time exacted on the twenty-fifth day of February, and did not appear, without mentioning any year, and was a fifth time exacted such a day in March, in the tenth year of James, altho' it may be intended that he was a fourth time exacted in the tenth year of James, "yet the outlawry shall not be good by intendment." Hale and Roll, in the pages above cited.

present case, the name of the county is not mentioned before the word "held." Lord Mansfield quoted several cases in which outlawries had been reversed for this defect; and one of them was an outlaw for Murder.

Upon the authority of these precedents, Mr. Wilke's outlawry was reversed,* and they, together with the very remarkable judgment in his case, unite in proving the present outlawry to be erroneous, unless it is easier to take away the life of a citizen by outlawry in this State, than to inflict a lighter punishment by outlawry on a subject in England. 4 Burr 2563, &ca.

If precedents establish a form of words with so much force, tho' the Judges were clearly of opinion that they begun against law, reason and common sense, and that there was not a colour originally to hold these words to be necessary, and where the penalty is so far inferior, how much more ought they to be regarded, and how religiously ought the express injunctions of a law wisely and benevolently intended to guard against loose proceedings, to be revered when those proceedings are to condemn to death?

So critical have the Judges in England been with respect to outlawries, that we cannot find that the use of figures to denote time as in the return in the present case, has ever been allowed, and the difference of a single letter, as in this return, the writing "Doate" for "Doan," has been held a good objection for reversal. Style 182 334; Cro. Eliz. 104; Cro. Ja. 576; 3 Bac. 767.

Fourthly. It appears very doubtful whether the issuing a warrant for the execution of Aaron Doan would be a regular precedure, for these considerations:

*Lord Mansfield concluded his argument with saying, "I beg to be understood that I ground my opinion singly on the authority of the cases adjudged, which as they are on the favorable side in a criminal case highly penal, I think ought not to be departed from: and, therefore, I am bound to say, that for want of these technical words, the outlawry ought to be reversed." The other three Judges spoke seriatem, and concurred with the Chief Justice. 4 Burrows, 2565. In the same volume of Burrows' reports, page 2550, "If the Kings Council certify to him that there is error, he will not deny a writ of error." It is then from Justice.

1st. Because there never has been "an instance in Pennsylvania of a person being executed upon outlawry by Judicial proceedings alone."

2ndly. Because if the act for the advancement of justice, &c., is construed to mean the executing of a person thereon attainted by outlawry, it would be more sanguinary than the law then was in England, for the reason given in the letter of Council to the Judges.

3rdly. Because in such a mode of proceeding, life is made to depend not only on a supposition of the party's being guilty of the crime with which he is charged, but also on the supposition of his being exactly informed of the fact (the making of the proclamations) to which he is not privy, and of which he may be totally ignorant. Thus this mode of proceeding aims only at the destruction of individuals, and, therefore, opposes that mild system of jurisprudence which the Constitution of this Commonwealth has adopted from principles that lead to a happy combination of humanity with legislation.

4thly. Because it would weaken that security which the Constitution of the State appears to have intended for its citizens, being a dangerous mode of proceeding that, if admitted, ought to be regulated by the most exact cautions, as a precedent of this kind established in time of tranquility, may become a very destructive engine of policy in times less peaceful.

5thly. Because it is unnecessary, as the penalties expressly mentioned in the act—"forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattles"—might be judged by the Legislature a sufficient punishment, unless the guilt be proved in the usual manner.

6thly. Because the act in several foregoing parts of it, having mentioned many capital offences, and the punishments to be inflicted on the criminals who committed them, the words which have been quoted in the

answer of the Judges, as extending the penalty in outlawries beyond forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattels, may receive a reasonable construction by being restrained to such criminals as had been mentioned in the act before it takes notice of outlawries, and also should be prosecuted and tried; the whole clause taken together strongly implying an exclusion of outlaws as having escaped from prosecution and trial, and such construction is recommended, according to the excellent and well known maxim of law, by its operating in favor of life.

The words of the act for the advancement of justice, &c., section the 17th, relating to outlawries, upon which this outlawry is founded, are these: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons who have been indicted or appealed, or hereafter shall be indicted or appealed, for any of the said crimes, did not, or will not appear to answer such indictment or appeal, the Justices before whom the same hath been, or shall be taken, shall award a writ called capias, against every such offender, directed to the Sheriff of the county where the party indicted or appealed are by such indictment or appeal supposed to be conversant, or in habit returnable before the justices of that Court where such party is, or shall be so indicted or appealed at the Supreme or Provincial Court next after the taking of such indictment or appeal, by which writ of capias the same Sheriff shall be commanded to take body of him or them so indicted or appealed, if he or they can be found in his bailiwick; and if he or they cannot be found, the Sheriff shall make proclamation in every Court of Quarter Sessions which shall be held for the said county where the said party indicted or appealed is supposed to inhabit or be conversant, as aforesaid. That he or they being so indicted or appealed, shall appear before the said Justices, at the said Supreme Court, on the day of the

return of the said writ of capias, to answer our Lord the King, or to the party of the treason, felony, or trespass, whereof he or they are so indicted or appealed, which writ shall be delivered to the said Sheriff or Sheriffs, three months before the return thereof; after which writ of capias so served and returned, if he who is so indicted or appealed come not at the said day of return of the said capias, and yield his body to the Sheriff, he shall be by the Justices of the said Supreme Court, pronounced outlawed, and attainted of the crime whereof he is so indicted or appealed as aforesaid,* and from that time shall forfeit and lose all his lands and tenements, goods and chattels; which forfeiture, and all other forfeitures expressed or implied by the said judgments, to be given upon the said capital offences mentioned in this act, after such criminal's just debts and reasonable charges of their maintenance are deducted, shall go one half to the Governor for the time being, towards support of this Government, and for defraying the charges of prosecution, trial, and execution of such criminals; and the other half, or residue, shall go to such criminal's wife and children, equally; but if he leaves no wife or children, then to the next of his kindred, not descending lower than the second degree, to be claimed within three years after the death of such criminals, otherwise the same shall go to the Governor, as aforesaid, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the foregoing words, it appears that the forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattels, takes place on outlawry in the case of "trespass," as well as on outlawry in the case of "treason or felony." If, then, the words, "which forfeiture," are to be coupled with the word execution, the construction will extend too far, and reach to outlawry in cases of tres-

*In the record of this law there is no stop between the word "aforesaid" and the word "and."

pass, which cannot be admitted. Of consequence, the words, which forfeiture, relating to trespass as well as to treason and felony, must have been intended by the Legislature to be construed distinctly throughout the following part of the clause from the words other forfeitures, expressed or implied by the said judgments, to be given upon the said capital offences mentioned in this act, &c., and to go, &c., towards support of government, and for defraying the charges of prosecution, trial and execution of such criminals, &c.; for there was no exception for outlawry in the case of trespass, and yet the same form of words appropriates the forfeiture in the same manner on outlawries in the cases of treason, felony or trespass. The words, said capital cases, makes no separation between "treason, trespass or felony;" as to outlawries. These words refer plainly to other forfeitures and judgments than those on outlawry, which other forfeitures and judgments had been before mentioned in the act, in several sections preceding that which treats of outlawry. The "other forfeitures" referred to, actually depend on the offences being capital. The "forfeiture on outlawry" does not. Therefore, the words, "which forfeiture," and the word "execution," cannot be relied on to prove that the Legislature meant that the penalty on outlawry, in cases of felony, should exceed that expressly mentioned, to wit: "Forfeiture of lands and tenements, goods and chattels." If that was the meaning of the Legislature, it is too obscurely declared to take away Life. It may also be concluded, reasonably, that if such had been their intention, they would have directed in what county the party is to be executed. Where the offence is charged to be committed, the indictment is found, and the proclamations are made in one county, and he is outlawed in another, which is the present case,

Proclamation for the Capture and Conviction of the Murderers of the Kraymer Family.

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it appears to us, that Catherine the wife of Lawrence Kraymer, jun'r, of the township of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, and Peter Kraymer, his son, were killed and murdered in the night of the the twenty-first inst., in the dwelling house of the said Lawrence Kraymer, by a certain John McDonall, and that he afterwards set fire to the dwelling house aforesaid, by which the same was destroyed: And whereas, it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrator of a crime so horrid, should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment: We have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby engaging that the public reward of Fifty Pounds, in Specie, shall be paid to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the said John M'Donall, to be paid on conviction for the same: And we do hereby charge and require all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and secure the said John M'Donall, his aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thir

tieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest:
John Armstrong, Jun., Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

The said John M'Donall is an Irishman, about twenty five years old, and five feet high, very thick set, much marked in the face by the small pox, with short curled brown hair, and walks slow and wide, had with him when he left Bedminster a double barrel'd pistol, the stock of which is inlaid with silver.

Exequatur of Sieur Pierre Francis Barbe de Marbois as Vice Consul of France for the State of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, ss:

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, The United States, in Congress assembled, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, did "Resolve, that untill the ratification of some convention between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States, concerning Vice Consular power, every Vice Consul of his Most Christian Majesty shall, upon the application of the Consul appointing him to the Supreme Executive power of the State to which he may be sent, receive the Exequatur in like form with the Exequatur delivered to a Con-

sul, mutatis mutandis, and thereupon, the same proceedings shall be had with respect to publication.

And the Honorable the Sieur Francis de Marbois, Consul et France for the State of Pennsylvania, and Ce sul General for the United States of America, having appointed the Sieur Pierre Francis Barbe de Marbois to be Vice Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, and in conformity to the foregoing act of Congress, requested that the said Pierre Francis Barbe de Marbois may receive an Exequatur accordingly:

It is hereby declared, that the privileges, pre-eminence, and authority belonging to the character and quality of Vice Consul, are due to him, the said Pierre Francis Barbe de Marbois.

Given in Council, under the hand of his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five.

(Signed.) JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest:—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Sec'ry.

Proclamation of reward for the apprehension of the robbers of Peter Audrain of Bucks County.

Pennsylvania, ss:

BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXecutive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It appears by a deposition taken according to law, that in the night of the fifth day of this present month, the dwelling house of Peter Audrain, of the township of Benjamin, in the county of Bucks, within this State, was broken open, and the said Peter Audrain robbed of two gold watches, a sil-

ver watch, a sum of money, and many valuable effects, by persons unknown:

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance to the good people of this State that the perpetrators of such attrocious crimes should be brought to condign punishment, we have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer a public reward of fifty pounds in specie, for each and every of the perpetrators of the said robbery, or any of them, to be paid, on conviction for the same, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure them, or any of them. And over and above the said reward, we do hereby promise free and full pardon to any one of the said robbers, their aiders, abettors or comforters, who shall apprehend, discover and secure any other, or others of the said robbers, so that he or they shall be convicted of the same, as aforesaid. And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs and Constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said robbers, their aiders, abettors, and comforters, and every of them, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the President and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Attest—John Armstrong, Jun'r, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To the Assembly Concerning various matters of interest to the Commonwealth.

Gentlemen:

WITH THIS MESSAGE WILL BE DELIVERED acts of Congress of the twenty-third of February, seventeenth and thirty-first of March, twelfth and thirteenth of April, twentieth and the

twenty-seventh of May, first and seventh of June, and the twentieth and the twenty-seventh of July; a letter of the fourteenth of April from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; two letters from the War Office of the twenty fifth of April and the twenty-third of June; one of the twenty-fourth of May from the Governor of Virginia; another of the twenty eighth of July from the Governor of Massachusetts, with inclosures; and two from General Irvine of the first of June and the eighteenth of July; and several papers relating to outrages in the county of Northumberland.

We should be glad to be informed, as soon as possible, of your determination concerning the raising of the troops required from this State.

The interest of the Commonwealth will be greatly affected unless Congress speedily determines the controversy with those persons who hold land within our limits not claimed under Pennsylvania rights.

We should not think ourselves excusable if we should forbear to repeat, that great alterations are necessary in the militia laws. They should be reduced into one act, and such order given to the system that upon every occasion an adequate force, properly armed, equipped, and disciplined, may be promptly drawn forth, embodied, and employed.

As many circumstances render it probable that the attention of your Honorable House will be much engaged in considering the affairs of trade, we trust that your decisions will be combined with the most prudent and effectual measures for securing and extending our commercial intercourse throughout all its various and complicated branches, with the rest of the United States, which we regard as an object of very high consequence.

The articles of the Union being, in our judgment, very defective, we were induced two years ago "most earnestly to recommend that the Confederation might be strengthened and improved."

There was reason to hope that peace would afford so much leisure that this important work might soon be accomplished. The event indeed, has not corresponded with our wishes, but we are pleased to find an opinion generally prevailing at this time, that some amendment of the Confederation is necessary.

As we continue fully perswaded that the happiness of our posterity must, under Providence, depend upon the respect, tranquility, and safety that are naturally attached to an "extensive and well established empire," we anxiously desire that the present dispositions may be so directed that, instead of stopping at partial provisions, it may lead to as perfect an establishment as can be devised.

We, therefore, esteem ourselves indispensably bound, not only again to declare our sense that further authorities ought to be vested in the Federal Council, but to mention such as appear to us most material. These are the powers of regulating and protecting commerce; of imposing equal duties on importations for the purpose of raising a revenue, and collecting them by officers of the appointment of Congress; of imposing and collecting postage in the same manner, and for the same purposes; of punishing officers of the Confederated Republic in some prescribed manner of proceeding; of adjusting the quotaes of all charges and expences by a fixed, equitable, and easily practicable method; and of maintaining the law of Nations.

Many persons are now very earnest to have the first of these powers lodged in Congress, without limitation. If such an absolute resignation should be judged improper, there can be no doubt but the grant may be so modified as to produce the desired effects, without being liable to the inconveniences apprehended from an unqualified cession.

We have received several applications, herewith transmitted, for licenses to trade with the Indians,

but have declined granting any until we could know whether they would be approved by the Legislature.

A number of invalids belonging to this Commonwealth, lately discharged from the service of the United States, have applied to us for their subsistance, according to the resolution of Congress in June last. The managers of the Vaus House and House of Employment have, at our request, been so kind as to give them temporary relief.

These men, whose distresses proceed from their sufferings in the cause of their country, are recommended to her protection by such strong considerations, that we are confident the General Assembly will, with particular pleasure, adopt means for affording them immediate, regular, and liberal support.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Concerning the distribution of the donation lands and certain applications for relief.

Gentlemen:

YOU WILL HEREWITH RECEIVE A LETTER from General Irvine, appointed by us Agent under the act directing the mode of distributing the donation lands, his report, and our instructions to the Surveyor General.

Upon consideration of that act, and other circumstances, we are of opinion that the proceedings of the Deputy Surveyors should be at present suspended, and several amendments made in the law, in order most effectually to secure to the objects of it the benefits intended by the Legislature.

Inclosed are several papers relating to applications of Anne Farnal, Deborah Irvine, William Pollard, and Nathaniel Galt. We have carefully examined the merits of these cases, and finding that we cannot legally afford relief, we hope you will approve our earnestly recommending them to the attention of your Honorable House.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Philad'a, August 27th, 1785.

INDEX.

Biblioteca Nacional de Chile

INDEX.

ADAMS, John, of Northern Liberties, silk-weaver, attainted of treason, 729, 937.
Jonathan, snuffmaker, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 786, 937.
Adams, Susanna, of Germantown, wife of Jonathan, attainted of treason, 786, 937.
Admiralty jurisdiction, Alterations needed, 949, 953.
Agnew, John, Commissioner of exchange for Cumberland county, 720.
Agriculture, President Dickinson on, 950.
Airey, John, late of the Philadelphia post office, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Allen, Andrew, attainted of treason, 937.
Commissioner to treat with the Governor of Virginia on the question of jurisdiction over western territory, 474, 483.
Member of Committee of Safety, 548.
Isaac, attainted of treason, 937.
James, of Northampton village, attainted of treason, 684, 937.
John, Commissioner of Pennsylvania at the Fort Pitt indian treaty, 389, 391, 400.
carpenter and tallow chandler of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 937.
William, jun., attainted of treason, 937.
Allegiance, Oath of, 644.
Alexander, Hugh, of Cumberland county, member of the convention of 1776, 647.
Allison, John, Commissioner to trespassers on Indian lands, 386.
Amherst, General Sir Jeffery, 14, 16, 59, 62, 80, 121, 123, 144, 204, 249.
Ammunition, Advertisement for lead for, 594.
Call for lead window or clock weights for, 609.
Purchase of, 773.
Required by committee of safety, 574.
Anderson, John, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 847.
Stephen, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 847, 937.
Stephen, yeoman, of New Garden, attainted of treason, 786.
William, laborer, of Ridley, attainted of treason, 683, 937.
Andrews, Robert, Commissioner on Virginia boundary line, 747, 806.
William, fuller, of Darby, attainted of treason, 683, 937.
Armed boats, Provincial, 565, 570, 574, 576, 577, 578, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 609, 611, 617, 619.
Arms and military stores needed by the committee of safety, 574.
for associators, 609.
Purchase of, 773.
Request to congress for, 611.
Armstrong, Francis, horse dealer, of Sadsbury, attainted of treason, 677, 937.
John, of Carlisle, justice-of-the-peace of Cumberland county, 302, 315, 352, 376.
Letter to, confirming the order for the removal of the murderer, Stump, 373.
John, jun., Brigadier general, adjutant general of the commonwealth, 974.
Secretary of the council, 885, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 931, 960, 981, 1031, 1032, 1033.
William, shoemaker, of Sadsbury, attainted of treason, 677, 937.

Army clothing, 711.
Deficiency of recruits for, 822.
Embargo on provisions needed by, 692, 694, 702.
Legislation relating to the Pennsylvania Line of the, 792.
On levying upon delinquent classes for recruiting the, 818.
Pennsylvania Line of the, Eulogy on the, 934.
Pennsylvania Line of the, Reorganization of the, 796, 810.
Proposed sale of State Island for the support of the, 802.
Quarters for the, 322, 824.
Recruitment of the, 17, 34, 35, 59, 62, 63, 64, 69, 119, 122, 127, 139, 191, 249, 256, 267, 297.
Regular, Proclamation for recruiting the King's, 63.
Suspension of an act for supplying rations for the, 766.
Use of to protect friendly Indians, 270, 271.
Washington's call for cattle for the, 663, 664.
Arndt, Jacob, of Northampton county, member of the convention of 1776, 648.
Member of council, 769, 772.
Member of assembly, 936.
Jacob, Commissioner of exchanges for Northampton county, 720.
Arnold, Benedict, late Major general in the United States army, attainted of treason, 728, 937.
Arson at Wyoming, 430.
Arthur, Peter, house carpenter, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 729.
Articles for the government of the provincial artillery company, 584.
for the government of the provincial fleet, 565.
for the regulation of the military association, 549.
Artillery company, Articles for the government of the, 584.
Loxley's, at the cannon foundry, 610.
Ashbridge, Aaron, waterman, of Chester, attainted of treason, 683, 937.
Aspden, Matthias, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 937.
Assembly, Assumption of undue power by, King's displeasure at, 15.
Clerk of, Salary of, 341.
Constitutional provisions for the General, 633.
Door-keeper, pay of, 341.
Interference of, in executive matters, 762, 803, 816, 838.
King's disapproval of conduct of, in connection with war supplies, 191.
of the Lower Counties, Reply to a congratulatory address of, 446.
Pay of members of, 721.
Proportion of representation in, 636.
Refusal of Governor John Penn to meet certain persons in conference with, 276.
Reply of Governor John Penn to a congratulatory address of, 256, 442.
Salaries and expenses of members of, 341.
State treasurer and other State officials ineligible to, 638.
Weekly publication of votes and proceedings of, 635.
Writ for new election for members of, on account of a tie, 308.
Associators, Articles for the regulation of, 549.
Berks county battalion of, 623.
Conduct in saving Philadelphia, 654.
needed in New Jersey, 617.
Need of arming, 609.
recommended to use pikes, 564.
Rules for rank and precedence of, 556.
Apprentices, Against enlisting, in the continental service, 656.
Atkinson, Joseph, Order to arrest, for robbery, 652.
Atlee, Samuel John, Commissioner to the Indians claiming territory in Pennsylvania, 962.
Member of the Council, 936.
Attainted of treason, Persons, 669, 680, 689, 695, 774, 786, 828, 847, 937.
Attorney general ineligible to assembly, council and congress, 638.
Allowance recommended for, 111.
salary of, 340.
Auctioneers, Law for, 946.

Audrain, Peter, of Bucks county, Robbers of, 1032.
Austin, William, of Philadelphia, keeper of the New Jersey ferry, attainted of treason, 676, 937.

BADGE, Thomas, tallow chandler, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 937.
Bail, Excessive, not to be required, 641.
Balderstone, Mordical, weaver, of Solsbury, 682, 937.
Balliott, Stephen, member of council, 936.
Baltimore, Lord, 494.
dispossesses John Redick, 336.
Bare, Abraham, yeoman of Earle, attainted of treason, 775, 938.
Barr, James, of Westmoreland county, member of convention of 1776, 648.
Barrack Masters of Philadelphia and Lancaster, Pay of, 341.
Barracks in the Northern Liberties, 503.
Barrit, Captain Lemuel, 316, 317, 328.
Barrow, Samuel, yeoman, of Barree, attainted of treason, 696, 938.
Bartholomew, Benjamin, of Chester county, member of committee of safety, 547.
member of convention of 1776, 647.
Bartlett, John, late clerk in the custom house of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 729, 938.
Barton, Thomas, Sawyer, of Chichester, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Bartram, Alexander, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 937.
Bayard, John, justice of the peace of Cumberland county, 352.
member of the council of safety, 612, 614.
Speaker of assembly, 769, 772.
Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, Threatened attack upon goods of, 313, 314.
Bean, Jesse, jun., of Goshen, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Beatty, Captain Erecurius, agent to distribute arrears of pay to the Pennsylvania line, 972.
Beaver, Indian chief, 118, 126, 158, 181.
Bedford county representatives in the convention of 1776, 648.
Bell, Samuel, carpenter, of Easton, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
William, attainted of treason, 938.
Berks county battalion of associators, 623.
Jonas Seely, Provincial commissioner for, 295.
Order to magistrates of, 272.
Order to magistrates of to arrest the murderer Stump, 352.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647, 648.
Beckman, James, Justice of the peace for Lancaster county, 354.
Biddle, Edward, member of the committee of safety, 548.
John, attainted of treason, 937.
Owen, member of committee of safety, 548.
Biles, Samuel, late sheriff of the county of Bucks, attainted of treason, 689, 937.
Billings, Joseph, counterfeiter, 424.
Bills of credit, 45, 46, 47, 61, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 212, 215, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 296, 342, 416, 424, 515, 530, 541, 720, 1006
Circulation encouraged, 807, 813.
Counterfeit, 443, 515, 541.
Shortage of, 850.
Blackford, Martin, yeoman, of Warrington, attainted of treason, 786, 938.
Black mail, Reward for perpetrator of, 534.
Blewer, Joseph, of Philadelphia county, member of the convention of 1776, 647.
Blythe, William, Informant of the murder of Indians by Frederick Stump, 356, 359.
Boatman, George, laborer, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Boats, Provincial armed, 565, 570, 574, 576, 577, 578, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 605, 611, 617, 619.
Bolton, Joseph, joiner, of Blockley, 681, 937.
Bond, Phineas, attorney, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 938.

[illegible] Benjamin, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 704, 708.
[illegible] of Pennsylvania, see also Maryland, Proprietary, 405, 406, 474, 488, 499, 500, 501, 505, 509, 510, 882, 884, 1021.
Boundary line, Virginia, 882, 1020.
Virginia, Proclamation of, 884.
Bouquet, Colonel Henry, 179, 208, 288.
General Henry, 308.
[illegible] Major Isaac, [illegible] of Chester county, on the Pennsylvania line, 572.
Boyd, Thomas, accomplice in murder, 667.
William, tax collector, murdered, 760.
Boyer, Jacob, yeoman, of Donegall, attainted of treason, 775, 938.
Brakin, James, of Tyrone, attainted of treason, 676, 690, 937.
[illegible] of Pennsylvania, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Brandy, Excise on, 342.
Brandywine, Fishery in the, 426.
Brann, William, murdered in Philadelphia, 930.
[illegible] Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Bribery in elections, 642.
Briggs, George, attainted of treason, 937.
[illegible] attainted of treason, 681, 937.
British army, Invasion of state by, 657.
merchandise in Chester county, Seizure of, 575.
Brodhead, Colonel Daniel, at Fort Pitt, 782.
Military operations of, 740.
Brooks, Benjamin, carpenter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Brown, Benjamin, carpenter, of Exeter, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
husbandman, of Falls, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
George, laborer, of Buckingham, attainted of treason, 704, 938.
James, of Cumberland county, member of convention of 1776, 647.
wheelwright, of Haverford, attainted of treason, 684, 938.
John, [illegible] of Newtown, Bucks county, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Matthew, of Northumberland county, member of convention of 1776, 648.
Robert, member of assembly, 936.
William, member of assembly, 936.
cooper, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Bryan, George, Biographical sketch, 675.
Candidate for assembly, 306.
Commissioner on Virginia boundary line, 747, 906.
Resignation of the vice presidency of the council, 703.
Joel, husbandman, of Haycock, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Buckingham, John, laborer, of Passyunk, 681, 937.
Bucks county, Mahlon Kirkbride, provincial commissioner for, 295.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
Robbers of collectors in, 888, 890.
treasury robbed, 890, 895.
treasury, Robbers of, 888.
Buffington, Jacob, carpenter, of West Bradford, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Joshua, yeoman, of East Bradford, attainted of treason, 720, 938.
Richard, yeoman, of East Bradford, attainted of treason, 705, 938.
Bull, John, of Philadelphia county, member of convention of 1776, 647.
Thomas, member of Assembly, 936.
Bulla, John, of Newlin, attainted of treason, 677, 937.
Thomas, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 937.
of Chester county, attainted of treason, 847, 937.
proclaimed an outlaw, 925.
Bullock, Isaac, laborer, of Concord, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Burd, Colonel James, 177, 190.
Commissioner on the Wyoming land troubles, 200, 228.
justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.

Burd, John, of Northampton county, member convention of 1776, 648.
butcher, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Burge, David, blacksmith, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 696, 938.
Burk, Isaac, laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
Burke, John, taylor, of Mooreland, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Burkett, James, waterman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Burkholder, Peter, of Northampton county, member of convention of 1776, 648.
Burnes, Thomas, laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
Burnet, John, jun., laborer, of Concord, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
Burns, George, weaver, of Plumstead, attainted of treason, 681, 937.
Proclaimed an outlaw, 925.
Burr, Hudson, hatter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Burrowes, Samuel, laborer, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 937.
Bush Hill, Indian conference at, 112.
Butcher, John, husbandman, of Blockley, attainted of treason, 681, 937
Butler, Colonel Richard, Letter with regard to the Pennsylvania line, 866.
Zebulon, Agent of Connecticut at Wyoming, 462.

CABLE, John, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682.
Cadwalader, John, member of committee of safety, 548.
Thomas, member of council, 320.
Caldwell, Andrew, Commodore of the provincial fleet, 601.
Charles, accomplice in murder, 667.
William, husbandman, of Darby, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
Callady, William, member of assembly, 936.
Callender, Robert, 313.
Campbell, Arthur, laborer, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
Captain Duncan, English officer, Imprisonment of, 582.
John, yeoman, of Emmorson's Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 938.
Peter, attainted of treason, 938.
William, yeoman, of Emmorson's Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 938.
Canby, Joseph, laborer, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
Thomas, blacksmith, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
Cannon foundry, 610.
James, member of the council of safety, 613, 614.
member convention of 1776, 647.
Captain, Eldest, of the provincial fleet, 603.
Carey, Edward, Murder of, 504.
Carlisle, Abraham, house carpenter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 938.
Murder of indians near, 19, 99, 112, 350, 352, 355, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396.
Murderer Stump in custody at, 371, 372, 373, 374.
Troops at, Letter to commandant of, 270.
Carmichael, John, of Westmoreland county, member convention of 1776, 648.
Carolinas, Military operations in the, 831.
Protection recommended to refugees from, 822.
Carothers, John, member of assembly, 936.
Carpenter, Emanuel, justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.
Carriages impressed by Colonel Wilkins, 529.
Carver, Nathan, wheelwright, of Upper Dublin, attainted of treason, 677, 938.
Cattle for the army, Washington's call for, 663, 664.
Cayuga Indians, Speech to, at a council in Philadelphia, 134.
Censors, Council of, Constitutional provision for, 646.
Chalmers, James, of Kent county, Maryland, attainted of treason, 677, 938.
Champion, Billy, Indian man, 362.
Chapman, Abraham, cooper, attainted of treason, of Wrightstown, 682, 938.
Amos, husbandman, of Wrightstown, attained of treason, 682, 938.
David, miller, of Wrightstown, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
Samuel, husbandman, of Wrightstown, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
Charles, Robert, Agent in Great Britain, 36, 166.
Charleston, South Carolina, Evacuation of by British, 831.

Cherokee Indians, 29.
Chester county, John Fairlamb, provincial commissioner for, 295.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
Riots by Marylanders in, 405.
sheriff directed to convey the murderer Stump to Philadelphia, 372.
treasury, Robbers of, 883.
rendezvous for pilots, 590.
Rules for pilots between Philadelphia and, 590.
Chevalier, John, merchant of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 938.
Chew, Benjamin, attorney general, Allowances recommended, 111.
member of council, 320.
Christ, Henry, justice of the peace for Berks county, 354.
Christy, William, mason, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 677, 938.
Claims of Pennsylvania against the United States, 988.
Clark, Abraham, taylor, of Wrightstown, attainted of treason, 682, 938.
David, entitled to reward for apprehension of David Smith a burglar, 346.
John, late sheriff's clerk, of Northern Liberties attainted of treason, 729, 938.
Clarke, John, member of assembly, 936.
William, of Cumberland county, member of convention of 1776, 647.
laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 938.
Cliffton, Alfred, gentleman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 938.
Clifton, William, gentleman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 938.
Clock maker, Cost of care of state house clock by, 341.
weights, Lead, Need of, for military purposes, 594, 609.
Clothing, Instructions to purchase for troops, 772.
Club, James, mariner, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 938.
Clymer, Daniel, member of assembly, 936.
Conecocheague, 314.
Conedogwainet river, Indians drowned in, 99.
Conestogoe Indians, Murder of, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 262, 365.
Congress, Continental, 620.
Recommendation of independent governments in the colonies, 545.
Delegates to, elected by assembly, 634.
Memorial of the committee of safety to, 596.
Pay of delegates in, 722.
Request to for arms, 611.
State officials ineligible to, 638.
Connard, Edward, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Henry, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Connecticut colony, letters to a committee from the, 448, 451.
Governor of, Letters to on trespassers on Pennsylvania territory, 51, 231, 459, 471.
Proclamation of authority over the territory lately claimed by, 873.
trespassers, 49, 51, 67, 69, 80, 94, 109, 197, 200, 218, 225, 229, 231, 406, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 419, 426, 448, 451, 459, 461, 471, 519, 525, 540, 873, 876, 973, 975.
Conner, Michael, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 938.
Connolly, Dr. or Captain John, commandant of the militia at Pittsburg by appointment of the Virginia authorities, 457, 470, 473, 478, 480, 481, 485.
Constitution, Dissatisfaction with the, 655.
of the commonwealth, of 1776, 627.
Continental currency, 621.
money, Currency of the new, 794.
Exchange of old, 813.
Service, Against enlisting servants and apprentices in the, 656.
Conway, Right Honorable H. S., one of H. M. principal secretaries of state, 312, 318.
Coates, William, of Philadelphia county, member of the convention of 1776, 647.

Colonies of Quebec, the Floridas, and Grenada, Proclamation of, 240.
Claim of, that Pennsylvania received an excess of the funds from the crown, 268.
Colden, Cadwallader, Governor of New York, 265.
Coleman, Robert, member of assembly, 936.
Coley, Robert, jun., saddler, of Buckingham, attainted of treason, 681, 938.
Colston, John, stocking-weaver, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Collectors of customs and excise ineligible to assembly, council or congress, 638.
Committee of safety, Need of more residents of Philadelphia in the, 599.
Resolutions of assembly constituting the, 547.
Sketch of, 545.
Commissaries at Indian trading posts, 409.
Comptroller general, Functions of, 1014.
Commissions, Form of, 640.
Compton, William, tallow chandler, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 938.
Comely, Joseph, yeoman, of Mooreland, attainted of treason, 695, 938.
Cook, Edward, of Westmoreland county, member of convention of 1776, 648.
Richard, rioter at Wyoming, 437
Cooke, Edward, Commissioner of exchange for Westmoreland county, 720.
William, of Northumberland county, member convention of 1776, 648.
Cooper, James, presumed murderer of the Delaware Indian, Joseph Wipey, 486.
Jeremiah, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Corbet, Alexander, yeoman, of Makefield, attainted of treason, 775, 939.
Corker, William, cooper, of the Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 774, 939.
Coroner, Election of, 642.
Coulter, Thomas, of Northampton county, member convention of 1776, 648.
Council, Address of thanks to King for the repeal of the stamp act, 319.
Clerk of, Salary of, 340.
Doorkeeper of, Salary of, 341.
Interference of assembly in affairs pertaining to, 762, 803, 816, 838.
of censors, Constitutional provisions for, 646.
of Safety, 610.
Proclamation abolishing, 659.
Proclamation establishing, 612.
Sketch of, 546.
Pay of members of, 722.
Proportional representation in the, 637.
State officials ineligible to membership in, 638.
Supreme executive, Constitutional provision for, 637.
Duties and powers of, 639.
Full title of president of, 651.
Organization of, 651.
Coupar, Robert, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 938.
Counterfeit bills of credit, 424, 443, 515, 541, 757.
British halfpence, 819, 892.
currency of the United States, Alarming abundance of, 741.
Counterfeiter of provincial bills of credit, Joseph Billings, 424.
Counterfeiters and incendiaries, 757.
County rates and levies, Veto of bill for, 539.
Court of errors recommended, 741.
Salary of justices of Supream, 340.
Courts, Establishment of provincial, 45.
Law, 640.
of justice, 632.
of sessions, common pleas, and orphans', 641.
On an amendment to the law for, 333.
Veto of an act to limit the continuance of actions in the, 193.
Coxe, Daniel, recently of Trenton, N. J., attainted of treason, 677, 938.
Tench, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 938.

Craig, James, ropemaker and merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 938.
John, member of assembly, 936.
Crawford, James, of Northumberland county, member of the convention of 1776, 648.
William, justice of Westmoreland county, 474.
Crickley, Michael, laborer, of Haverford, attainted of treason, 684, 938.
Croghan, George, Deputy superintendent of indian affairs, 389, 391.
attainted of treason, 684, 938.
Crockson, Dennis, lumber merchant, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 729, 938.
Cumberland county, James Galbreath, provincial commissioner for, 295.
Lawlessness in, 313, 314.
Magistrates to arrest murderers of indians, 251.
Murder of peaceable indians in, 350, 352, 355, 356, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 397.
Order for removal of murderer Stump confirmed, 373.
people's demand for pay for carriages impressed by Colonel Wilkins, 529.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
rioters, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 310.
sheriff directed to deliver the murderer Stump to the sheriff of Lancaster county, 371.
Cunningham, John, inn-keeper, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 938.
Samuel, of Chester county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Cunrad, Major Robert, of Nonington, attainted of treason, 677, 938.
Curlan, William, laborer, of East Pennsborough, attainted of treason, 684, 938.
Curry, Ross, late Lieutenant in the service of the American States, attainted of treason, 681, 938.
Cursie, Robert, leather-breeches maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676.
Customs officers, Rescue of a forfeited pilot boat from, 527.
collectors ineligible to assembly, council and congress, 638.
Cypher, Jacob, miller, of Tredyffrin, attainted of treason, 683, 938.

DARROCH, Robert, Bucks county collector of militia fines, 890.
William, Bucks county collector of taxes, 890.
Dartmouth, Earl of, 509, 510, 511.
Letter to, 501.
Daugherty, Bernard, Member of committee of safety, 548.
Davenport, Josiah, 177, 180.
Davis, Benjamin, hatter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
George, husbandman, of Springfield, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
James, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 677, 939.
William, waterman, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
Davison, Samuel, Commodore of the provincial fleet, 602, 605.
Dismissal from command of provincial fleet, 611.
Dawson, David, husbandman, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 939.
Debt, On the state, 961.
Debtors, Non-imprisonment of, 641.
Declaration of rights, 629.
Defence of the frontiers, 800.
DeHaas, John Philip, justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.
Delany, Sharp, member of assembly, 936.
Delaplaine, James, barber, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 939.
Delaware and Maryland boundary, 493, 499, 500, 501, 508, 509, 510.
bay and river, Reward for removers of buoys in, 966.
Indians, 5, 11, 21, 27, 54, 57, 66, 69, 84, 101, 103, 112, 118, 126, 143, 158, 290, 293, 426, 482, 483, 486, 488.
indian chief Newaleeka, 362.
indians, Treaty with, 118.
war with, 290, 293.

Delaware—Continued.
Need of laws relating to offences committed on the water boundary, 953.
river, Removal of obstructions in, 981.
Delong, James, yeoman, of Emmorson's Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Dennis, Henry, Shipwright, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
John, joiner, of Richland, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
shipwright, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
DeNormandie, Andrew, physician, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
William, laborer, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 939.
Deserters, Apprehension of French, 852.
from the militia, 624.
Deshong, Peter, miller, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 689, 939.
D'Estaing, Count, Military operations of, 740.
Detroit, 150.
Dickinson college, 864.
Dickinson, John, Biographical sketch, 863.
Declaration of re-election of, as President, 935.
member of committee of safety, 547.
Diemer, James, justice of the peace of Berks county, 354.
Dillon, Amos, Robber of Bucks county collectors, 888.
Dinwiddie, Robert, Governor of Virginia, on the boundaries, 466.
Divorce of George Keemple, Crown veto of, 445.
Doan, Aaron, Concerning the outlawry of, 1022.
proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Abraham, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
robber of Bucks county collectors, 888, 890.
Joseph, laborer, of Plumstead, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Levi, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
robber of Bucks county collectors, 890.
Mahlon, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Malin, robber of Bucks county collectors, 890.
Moses, robber of Bucks county collectors, 888, 890.
Doble, Joseph, husbandman, of Falls, 682, 939.
Dolston, Isaac, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
jun., yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Matthew, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Doorkeepers to assembly and council, Pay of, 341.
Dougherty, Henry, eldest captain of the provincial fleet, 605.
Dove, Robert, leather-cutter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
Driesbach, Simon, of Northampton county, member convention of 1776, 648.
Duche, Jacob, jun., attainted of treason, 939.
Duffield, William, of Cumberland county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Duncan, David, Commissioner of purchases for Westmoreland county, 807.
Dunmore, Earl of, 498.
Governor of Virginia, Letters to, 457, 464, 478, 480, 481, 506.
Dunn, George, taylor, of Newtown, attainted of treason, 684, 939.
taylor, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 939.
Malin, taylor, of Providence, attainted of treason, 684, 939.
William, laborer, of Providence, 683, 939.
Duty on negroes and mulattoes, 343.
on sugar, Plot to evade payment of certain, 497.
Tonnage, on ships, 343.
Dyer, Eliphalet, member of committee from Connecticut colony, 448, 451, 455.

EASTON, Dennis, laborer, of Buckingham, 681, 939.
Indian conference at, 7, 9, 86, 91, 99, 107, 136.
Eckert, Valentine, of Berks county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Eddy, Charles, ironmonger, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 730, 939.
Thomas, ironmonger, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 939.
Eden, Robert, Governor of Maryland, Letter to, 508, 512.
Edgar, James, of York county, member convention of 1776, 647.

Edmunds, William, member of committee of safety, 548.
Education, Constitutional provision for, 645.
Educational institutions, 745.
[illegible] mason of Providence, attainted of treason, 686, 989
[illegible] Hanes, tan laborer of Springfield, attainted of treason, 686, 989
Egremont, Earl of, 119.
Letter from the, 191.
Election districts, 637.
irregularities in Lancaster and Northumberland counties, 881.
Constitutional provisions concerning, 642.
Elector, Qualifications of an, 632.
[illegible] Bonnyman of Northampton county, member convention of 1776, 645.
Elliott, Andrew, attainted of treason, 989.
Fleming, alleged murderer of John Faughnar, 517.
Matthew [illegible] trader of Westmoreland county, attainted of treason, 686, 989.
[illegible] Young man by the name of [illegible] messenger to the Shawnese indians, 489.
[illegible] John Watterman of Bristol attainted of treason, 682, 989.
Embargo on all craft under one hundred tons burthen, 821.
on outward bound vessels, 723, 727, 728, 737, 743.
on provisions, 692, 694, 702.
on vessels at Philadelphia, 144.
England, Cessation of hostilities with, 894.
Congratulations to assembly on the definite treaty of peace with, 947
[illegible] accompanying a resolution of the British parliament on the differences existing between the colonies and, 513.
King George II of, 39.
King George III of, 39.
On the differences between the colonies and, 505.
Proclamation concerning certain colonies of, 242.
Proclamation of peace with, 885.
Proclamation of terms of peace between the United States and, 954.
[illegible] George cooper of Southwark, attainted of treason, 729, 989.
Entail, Constitutional provision discouraging, 643.
Erwin, Edward, laborer, of Rye, attainted of treason, 776, 939.
[illegible] David, Commissioner of exchange for Bedford county, 720.
Estates, Settlement of intestate, 325.
Taxation of, 24, 27, 46, 47, 51, 59, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 295, 296, 342.
Evans Abel lawyer of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 989.
Evan, member of assembly, 936.
Israel, blacksmith of Upper Dublin, attainted of treason, 677, 989.
Joel, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 690, 939.
John carpenter of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 686, 989.
William carpenter of Nottingham, attainted of treason, 677, 989.
carpenter, of Philadelphia attainted of treason, 695, 989
Eve, Oswald, merchant and gunpowder-maker, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 676, 939.
Excise bill, 903.
collectors ineligible to assembly, council and congress, 638.
on wine, rum, brandy and other spirits, 342.
Exchange in connection with bills of credit, 730.
Executive affairs, Interference of Assembly in, 762, 803, 816, 888.
Ewing, James, Declaration of election as vice president, 935.
John, commissioner on Virginia boundary line, 747, 806.

FAIRLAMB, John, Provincial commissioner for Chester county, 295.
Samuel, yeoman, of Chester, 775, 940.
Falkenstine, Jacob, yeoman, of Passyunk, attainted of treason, 729, 989.
Falkenton, Abraham, laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 989.
Farmer, Lieutenant colonel Lewis, Commissary of the State, 731.

Fastday, 1777, Proclamation of, 652.
1778, Proclamation of, 665.
1781, Proclamation of, 788.
1782, Proclamation of, 843.
Fatnal, Anne, applicant for relief, 1087.
Faughnar, John, murder of, 517.
Fauquiere, Francis, Governor of Virginia, 316, 328, 330.
Featherby, Thomas, miller, of Solsbury, 682, 939.
Fees discountenanced, 643.
not to be paid to Governor or to deputies, 643.
of colonial officers, 344.
Fegan, Lawrence, tavern keeper of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
Fell, William, weaver, of Buckingham, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
Ferguson, Henry Hugh, commissary of prisoners for General Howe, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 939.
Fields, Daniel, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
George, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Gilbert, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Finances of the State (See also Government, Support of), 710, 799, 813, 817, 832, 848, 866, 879, 948, 961, 991, 1013.
Conferences with assembly on, 720.
Insufficient, 796.
insufficient to raise troops, 837.
Proposed sale of State Island for the, 802.
Relation of state, to natural, 991.
of the State, Shortage in the, 792, 793.
Fincker, Benjamin, yeoman, of New Garden, attainted of treason, 786, 940.
Fines to be moderate, 641.
Fish laws, 645.
Fisher, Coleman, son of William Fisher, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 939.
James, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 939.
Fishery in the Brandywine, 416.
Fleet, Commander of the provincial, 601, 602, 603, 605, 611, 617, 619.
Instructions for commanders in the, 578.
Lack of discipline in the, 611.
Muster master of the, 576.
Pay and allowances of, 571.
Paymaster of the, 577.
Provincial, 565, 570, 574, 576, 577, 578, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 605, 611, 617, 619.
Ships' husband of the, 577, 598.
Flemmin, Low, yeoman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 730, 939.
Flemming, John, of Chester county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Florida, East, Province of, 241.
West, Province of, 242.
Flour, On the law on exportation of, 801.
Food supplies, Against cornering, 709, 713.
Ford, Samuel, counterfeiter, 443.
Fort Allen, 39, 41.
Augusta, 39, 41, 203, 209, 230, 324, 417.
Evacuation of, 308.
Payment of garrison of, 308.
Support of garrison of, 297.
Bedford, Murder of an indian near, 315, 317, 327, 330.
Cumberland, Murder of an indian near, 315, 317, 327, 330.
Island (see also Province island and State island), 594.
Loudon, Letter to Lieutenant Grant, commanding, 303.
Pitt, 177, 181, 202, 209, 312, 382, 384, 409, 529, 782, 836.
Evacuation of, by British troops, 537.
Indian treaty at, 389.
Provincial troops for, 538.

Fort—Continued.
Stanwix, 1020.
Treaty at, 402.
Washington, 886.
Fortifications on Mud Island, 456.
Foster, Thomas, magistrate of Lancaster county, 273.
Fouts, Christian, attainted of treason, 939.
Fox, John, cutler, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 939.
Joseph, blacksmith, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 939.
Frame of government of 1776, 632.
Dissatisfaction with, 655.
France, Consul general Sieur Holker of, 823.
Deserters from naval vessels of, 852, 872, 881.
Exequatur of Sieur Pierre Francis Barbe de Marbois as vice consul, 1021.
Peace of Fontainbleau, 188.
Peace of Paris with, 206.
Reward for the insulter of the secretary of the legation of, 967.
Thanksgiving for peace with, 207.
Francis, Colonel Turbutt, 308.
Letter to, 412, 417.
Franklin, Benjamin, Agent in Great Britain, 36, 166.
member of committee of safety, 548.
president of committee of safety, 546, 549, 574.
president convention of 1776, 648.
William, Governor of New Jersey, 266.
French and indian war, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17.
seamen, Impressing of, 717.
Frontiers, Defence of the, 800.
Frontier counties, Defence of, 762.
indian troubles, 836, 852.
Furner, Edward, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Morris, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 939.
Pursuer, Andrew, laborer, of Allen, attainted of treason, 684, 939.

GABRIEL George, House of, refuge for the murderer Stump, 352, 354, 363.
Gage, General Thomas, 257, 263, 270, 272, 275, 300, 310, 313, 322, 365, 410, 423, 529, 537, 553.
Gage, General Thomas, Letter to, on riots in Cumberland county, 304.
Galbreath, Bartram, of Lancaster county, member convention of 1776, 647.
James, justice of the peace of Cumberland county, 352.
Provincial commissioner for Cumberland county, 295.
Galloway, Joseph, attainted of treason, 940.
Speaker of the assembly, Threatening letter to, 534.
Galt, Nathaniel, applicant for relief, 1037.
Game laws, 645.
Gardner, Joseph, member of the council of safety, 613, 614.
member of council, 769, 772.
Garrigues, Samuel, late clerk of the Philadelphia market, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 940.
Samuel, jun., trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Gartner, Philip, member of assembly, 936.
George II, King, 39.
George III, King, 39.
Address of thanks to, for repeal of stamp act, 319.
Georgia, Additions to, 242.
Gibbons, Edward, yeoman, of Emmorson's Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 940.
Gibbs, Benjamin, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Gibson, James, representative of five frontier counties before the assembly, 766.
Robert, Robbed in Bucks county, 890.
Gill, Joseph malster, of Chester, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Gilmore, James, husbandman, of Falls, attainted of treason, 682, 940

Girty, James, laborer, of Westmoreland county, attainted of treason, 684.
Simon, Indian interpreter, of Westmoreland county, attainted of treason, 684, 940.
Givin, Hugh, laborer, of Tyrone, attainted of treason, 775, 940.
Glass manufacture, 333.
Goddard, William, printer of the laws, 345.
Good, George, laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Gordon, Henry, late a military officer in the British service, of Kennett, attainted of treason, 786, 940.
Thomas, yeoman, of Oxford, attainted of treason, 729, 940.
Gurman, Enoch, cordwainer, of Haverford, attainted of treason, 684, 940.
James, cordwainer, of Haverford, attainted of treason, 684, 940.
Gosling, John, shoemaker, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
Government of 1776, Frame of, 632.
Support of (See also Finances of the State), 24, 27, 37, 44, 45, 46, 47, 61, 69, 72, 128, 131, 184, 185, 191, 194, 212, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 296, 337, 416, 516, 530, 531, 532, 643.
Annual expense of the, 338.
Governor, Infringement of assembly on prerogatives of, 762, 803, 816, 838.
Lieutenant, Salary of, 340.
prerogative of nomination of printer of the laws, 345.
Support of, 205.
Grant, Lieutenant Charles, 300.
Letter to, 303.
Gray, George, member of committee of safety, 547.
Speaker of the general assembly, 936.
Neigal, of Northampton county, member convention of 1776, 648.
Isaac, member of assembly, 936.
Great Britain, Cessation of hostilities with, 894.
Exhortation accompanying a resolution of the English parliament on the differences between the colonies and, 513.
On the differences between the colonies and, 505.
Proclamation of peace with, 885.
Proclamation of terms of peace between the United States and, 954.
Gregory, David, mariner, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Gregson, James, button maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Green, Isaac, the younger, husbandman, of East Caln, attainted of treason, 677, 940.
Major General Nathaniel, Operations in the Carolinas, 831.
Thomas, yeoman, of Hatfield, attainted of treason, 695, 940.
Greer, Joseph, Robbed in Bucks county, 890.
Grenada, Province of, 242.
Greswold, Joseph, distiller, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 729, 940.
Grier, John, of Bucks county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Griffith, Evan, husbandman, of York county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 940.
Grissel, Edward, laborer, of Thornbury, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Growden, Lawrence, member of council, 320.
Grubb, Curtis, member of council of safety, 613, 614.
Sub-Lieutenant of Lancaster county, 616.

HAHN, Michael, commissioner of exchange for York county, 720.
Haines, Caleb, weaver, of Goshen, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
Hales, John, stable-keeper, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Halifax, Earl of, 267.
Hambright, John, member of council, 769, 772.
Hamilton, Henry, Reward for murderers of, 239.
James, Biographical note, 3.
Inaugural address, 10.
Proclamation announcing the absence of Lieutenant Governor John Penn and continuing officials, 222, 223.

Hamilton, James, Proclamation continuing officials, 4.
Proprietors' Instructions to, 465.
Hammon, Benjamin, Murder of, 667.
Hancock, John, President of the continental congress, 621.
Hanlen, Edward, cooper and vintner, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 689, 940.
Hannum, John, member of assembly, 936.
Hardy, Peter, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 940.
Hare, Jacob, yeoman, of Barre, attainted of treason, 941, 969.
Michael, yeoman, of Barre, attainted of treason, 941, 969.
Harris' Ferry, 172.
John, of Cumberland county, member convention of 1776, 647.
representative of the assembly, 722.
Hart, Chamless, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
John, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
Samuel, laborer, of East Bradford, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Hartnet, James, husbandman, of Darby, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Hartzell, Jonas, member of assembly, 936.
Harvey, John, laborer, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
Samuel, yeoman, of Upper Makefield, attainted of treason, 786, 941.
Hastings, John, accomplice in murder, 667.
Hathe, Andrew, innkeeper, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
Hawker, Captain James, H. M. S. Sardoine, 312.
Hay, John, member of assembly, 936.
Heester, John, commissioner of exchange for Berks county, 720.
Hembell, William, Crown, veto of naturalization of, 445.
Henderson, John, mariner, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
Hendrickson, Jeremiah, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
Henry, Hugh, peruke maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 940.
William, of Lancaster, member of the committee of safety, 613, 614.
taylor, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 940.
Hicks, Gilbert, attainted of treason, 940.
Hiester, Gabriel, of Berks county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Highwaymen, near Philadelphia, 221.
Hill, Henry, member of assembly, 936.
husbandman, of Falls, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
John, limeburner, of Buckingham, 681, 940.
Patrick, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 941.
Hillsborough, Earl of, 402, 404, 423, 432.
Hinkson, John, presumed murderer of the Delaware Indian, Joseph Wipey, 486.
Hislap, Thomas, commissioner of exchange for Chester county, 720.
Hoge, Jonathan, of Cumberland county, member convention of 1776, 647.
Holder, George, laborer, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 940.
Jacob, laborer, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690.
John, miller, of Northampton county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 940.
Holgate, Matthew, member of assembly, 936.
Holker, Sieur, consul general of France, 823.
Holland, Proclamation of amity with, 853.
Holmes, John, Sheriff of Cumberland county, 371.
Holtzinger, Ingleholt, husbandman, of Lancaster county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 940.
Hook, Christian, attorney, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 940.
Housecker, Nicholas, yeoman, of Lebanon, attainted of treason, 786, 940.
Houston, Elizabeth, Reward for robber of, 964.
Hovendon, Richard, trader, of Newtown, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 940.
Howard, Peter, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
Howe, General George Augustus, Lord, 657.
Howell, John, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 940.
Hubley, Adam, member of assembly, 936.
John, commissioner of exchange for Lancaster county, 720.
member convention of 1776 for Lancaster county, 647.

Hughes, John, refused to take charge of stamped paper, 312.
Thomas, yeoman, of Augusta, attainted of treason, 786, 941.
Uriah, jun., yeoman, of Buckingham, attainted of treason, 695, 940.
Humphreys, Clement, Pilot's rendezvous in Philadelphia, 590.
James, the elder, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
the younger, printer, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 940.
Hunter, James, Colonel Berks county battalion of associators, 623.
Samuel, member committee of safety, 548.
Huntsman, John, miller, of Nonington, attainted of treason, 677, 940.
Hurst, Timothy, gentleman, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 677, 940.
Hutchinson, Isaac, yeoman, of New Britain, attainted of treason, 696, 940.
John, yeoman, of Kingsessing, attainted of treason, 728, 941.
Marmaduke, yeoman, of New Britain, attainted of treason, 696, 940.
Thomas, attainted of treason, 940.

IMMORALITY, Prevention of, 645.
Incendiaries and counterfeiters, 757.
Independence, Assumption of, by Pennsylvania, 545.
Indian affairs, Note on, 934.
chief, Beaver, 118, 126, 158, 731.
John Shickcalamy, 82.
Newoleeka, 362, 426.
Seneca George, 105.
Shingass, 118, 126.
Teedyuscung, 5, 11, 21, 27, 54, 66, 69, 84, 101, 103, 112, 158, 163.
conference at Bush Hill, 112.
at Easton, 7, 9, 86, 91, 99, 107, 136.
Speeches of Governor Hamilton at, 86, 91, 99, 107.
at Lancaster, 146, 148, 149, 153, 158, 159, 169, 170, 171, 176, 182, 183.
Philadelphia, 142.
council at Philadelphia, 134.
depredations in Northampton county, 216.
on the frontier (1763), 202, 209.
French and, war, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17.
hostilities, Danger of, through Virginia controversy, 479, 480.
lands, Instructions for commissioners to trespassers on, 385.
Purchase of all by the state, 1020.
Trespassers on, 326, 329, 347, 348, 358, 360, 361, 362, 365, 383, 385, 439.
man, Billy Champion, 362.
Mohawk, Murder of an, 315, 317, 327, 330.
prisoners, 30.
delivered by Teedyuscung, 12.
town, Wighaloosin, 368.
trade, Commissaries, interpreters and smiths for, 409.
On the regulation of, 422.
to be regulated by the colonies, 404.
Veto of a bill for preventing abuses in the, 195.
treaty at Fort Pitt, 389.
at Fort Stanwix, 402.
tribes, Friendly, Proclamation of free intercourse and trade with, 297.
troubles, Frontier, 832, 836.
war, Apprehension of, 481, 483, 488, 490, 492, 496, 498, 537, 538.
Measures to prevent an, 376, 380.
Zaccheus, the Susquehanna, 368.
Indians and liquor, 30.
Call for militia against, 814.
Cayuga, Speech to, at a council in Philadelphia, 134.
Cherokee, 29.
claiming territory in Pennsylvania, Treaty with, 962.
Clothing for certain visiting, 508.
Commissioners to receive prisoners from, 177, 180.
Delaware, 5, 11, 21, 27, 54, 57, 66, 69, 84, 101, 103, 118, 126, 143, 158, 426, 482, 483, 486, 488.
War with, 290, 293.

Indians—Continued
Encroachment on lands of, 322, 323.
[illegible] Susquehanna, murderers of, [illegible]
372, 373, 374, 375, 398, 397, 894, 896.
Friendly, Protection of, 263, 264, 265, 268, 269, 272, 275.
in English colonies, 245.
[illegible]
368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 396, 397, 894, 896.
Kickapoo, 168.
Letters to, on the murders by Stump and Ironcutters, 394, 396.
Minisink, 159.
Munsey, Conference with, 431.
Murder of, by supposed Virginians, 434.
of six friendly, at Conestoga, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 262, 263.
murdered at Carlisle, 142.
at Middle Creek, 365.
[illegible]
Susquehanna, 11, 27, 231, 365.
Seven nations, 26, 31, 99, 102.
Shawanese, 145, 155, 432, 433, 435, 495.
Letter to, 430.
Virginia expedition against, 493.
War with, 280, 283.
Six nations, 134, 177, 431, 432.
Speech to, at a council at the State House, 79.
Speeches to, at the Lancaster conference, [illegible]
170, 171.
Surrender of prisoners by, 177, 190, 191.
Treaty with the Delaware, 113.
Tuscarora, 145.
Twightwee, 168.
Western, Abandonment of expedition against, 390.
Speeches to, 30, 31, 32.
Wyomink, 5, 90, 105, 112.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Inns, Veto of an act for regulating, 197.
Interpreters at indian trading posts, 409.
Iredale, Robert the elder, laborer, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 685, 689, 941.
Robert, the younger, laborer, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 685, 689, 941.
Thomas, laborer, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 689, 941.
[illegible]
Ironcutter, John, Description of, 387.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Irvine, Lieutenant, applicant for relief, 149.
James, Journal of, on Appeals of Lancaster fathers, 587.
member of council, 926.
William, General, land agent, 1026.
Irwin, Alexander, carter, of East Pennsborough, attainted of treason, 677, 941.
[illegible], trader of Philadelphia, [illegible]
Edward, yeoman, of Rye, attainted of treason, 705.
Thomas, carter, of East Pennsborough, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Matthew, master of the rolls, 72, 78, 79, 134, 158, 177, 780, 790, 796, 820, 821.
Moses, Provincial commissioner for Lancaster county, 286.

JACOBS, Samuel, murderer of a Mohawk indian, 745, 747, 748.
Jackson, John, yeoman, of East Marlborough, attainted of treason, 728, 941.
James, Abel, merchant, attainted of treason, 676, 941.
Benjamin, cooper, of Concord, attainted of treason, 683, 941.
Jacob, inkeeper, of Goshen, attainted of treason, 670, 689, 941.
James, Daniel, yeoman, of Mooreland, attainted of treason, 774, 941.
Jeffreys, Samuel, watchmaker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Jennings, John, Sheriff of Northampton county, 410, 418, 419.
Johnson, Francis, member of committee of safety, 548.
John, coachmaker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Sir William, Superintendent of Indian affairs in the northern district, 54, 90, 137, 150, 258, 263, 264, 269, 275, 291, 315, 348, 358, 380, 390, 402, 409, 423, 432, 479, 482, 485.
William Samuel member of committee from Connecticut colony, 448, 451, 455.
Johnston, Charles, counterfeiter and incendiary, 757.
Francis, commissioner to the Indians claiming territory within the bounds of Pennsylvania, 902.
Jolly, Charles, Requested removal from judicial offices, 532.
Jones, Daniel, yeoman, of Moyreland, attainted of treason, 729, 941.
David, tavern-keeper and constable, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 941.
Edward, member of assembly, 936.
yeoman, of Hilltown, attainted of treason, 696, 941.
Holton, hatter, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 729, 941.
Hugh, yeoman, of Cushlehton, attainted of treason, 729, 941.
Jesse, laborer, of Bensalem, attainted of treason, 696, 941.
Jonathan, yeoman, of Hilltown, attainted of treason, 696, 941.
Thomas, jun., member convention of 1776 for Berks county, 648.
Jounken, Henry, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Judge of admiralty ineligible to congress, council or assembly, 638.
Judges of courts, 640.
Jury, Trial by, 640.
Justice, Charles Jolly, complained of by assembly, 532.
Chief, of Supreme court, Salary of, 340.
of the peace, Election of, 641.
New legislation recommended on, 960.

KEARSLEY, John, of Northern Liberties, son of Doctor John Kearsley, attainted of treason, 729, 941.
Kempie, George, Crown veto of divorce of, 445.
Keen, Reynold, attainted of treason, 941.
Keller, John, member of convention of 1776 for Berks county, 647.
Kelley, John, member of convention of 1776 for Northumberland county, 648.
Kennard, Joseph, laborer, of Plumstead, 696, 774, 941.
Kennedy, William, laborer, of Springfield, attainted of treason, 683, 941.
Kennett, Levy, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 941.
Kerker, Lodowick, butcher, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 689, 941.
Kilby, Lawrence, cooper, of East Pennsborough, attainted of treason, 684, 941.
King George II, Death of, 39.
George III, Accession of, 39.
Address of thanks to for repeal of stamp act, 319.
Joseph, yeoman, of Path Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 941.
Kirkbride, Joseph, member of convention of 1776 for Bucks county, 647.
Mahlon, Provincial commissioner for Bucks county, 295.
Kissack, Robert, weaver, of Haverford, attainted of treason, 684, 941.
Kisselman, Frederick, trader, attainted of treason, 725, 941.
Kittanning, 489.
Knapper, George, baker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 729, 941.

Knight, Isaac, husbandman, of Biberry, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 941.
John, tanner, of Biberry, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 941.
Joshua, blacksmith, of Abingdon, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 941.
Nicholas, limeburner, of Plymouth, attainted of treason, 677, 941.
Koster, John, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 941.
Samuel, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 941.
Kraymers, Murder of the, 1030.
Kuhl, Frederick, member of the convention of 1776 for Philadelphia, 647.
Kuhn, Adam Simon, justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.

LABOR, Punishment by hard, encouraged, 644.
Lacey, John, member of council, 769, 772.
Lancaster barrackmaster, Pay of, 341.
Lancaster county, Magistrates of, to arrest murderers of indians, 251.
Moses Irwin, provincial commissioner for, 295.
Order to magistrates of, 272, 352.
Ordinance for appointing additional Sub-Lieutenants in, 616.
people's demand for pay for carriages impressed by Colonel Wilkins, 529.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
sheriff directed to deliver the murderer Stump to the sheriff of Chester county, 372.
Indian conference at, 146, 148, 149, 153, 158, 159, 169, 170, 171, 176, 182, 183.
Land grant fees, 344.
grants, Military, 243.
John, yeoman, of Cushichton, attainted of treason, 729.
Robert, late justice of the peace of Cushichton, attainted of treason, 729, 942.
warrants and surveys, 45, 116.
Lands, Acquisition and sale of public, 982.
Methods of granting, 338.
On the distribution of the donation, 1036.
Proclamation against illegal settlers on state, 893.
Relief of heirs of unnaturalized owners of, 45.
Trespassers on indian, 322, 323, 326, 329, 347, 348, 358, 360, 361, 362, 365, 366, 383, 385, 439.
Land-office, Duty of secretary of, 339.
Lardner, Lynford, member of council, 320.
Lavingair, Christopher, member convention of 1776 for Westmoreland county, 648.
Lavitz, Joseph, member of assembly, 936.
Law, Proclamation of martial, 764.
Laws, Penal, to be reformed, 643.
Revision required of, 951.
Seal of the, 636.
Stile of the, 636.
to be printed for the consideration of the people before being read for the last time in assembly, 635.
Lawson, James, husbandman, of Lower Smithfield, attainted of treason, 684, 941.
Lead, Advertisement for, needed for defense, 594.
window- or clock-weights for military purposes, Call for, 609.
Leaming, Thomas, jun., Reward for robber of, 964.
Leeward islands, Call for contributions to distressed inhabitants of, 535.
Lemes, Christopher, commissioner to trespassers on indian lands, 386.
Levy of men, Proposed new, 16, 17, 34, 35.
Lewis, Curtis, blacksmith, of East Caln, attainted of treason, 677, 941.
Liberties, Northern, Barracks in, 503.
License money not to be paid to Governor deputies, 643.
Lieutenants of militia, on accounts of, 804.
Lievzey, Thomas, provincial commissioner for the county of Philadelphia, 295.

Lightfoot, Thomas, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 828, 942.
Lile, Henry, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 941.
Lincoln, Abraham, member of assembly, 936.
Lindon, Hugh, schoolmaster, of Buckingham, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Lindsay, Samuel, yeoman, of Guilford, attainted of treason, 787, 942.
Lindy, Uriah, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 941.
Liquor and indians, 30.
Excise on, 342.
Lisle, Robert, laborer, of Plymouth, attainted of treason, 677, 941.
John, laborer, of Plymouth, attainted of treason, 677, 941.
Little, James, yeoman, of Emmorson's Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 942.
Livezley, Thomas, miller, of Roxborough, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 941.
Lloyd, Thomas, father-in-law of William Moore, 827.
Loan, Instructions to commissioner for foreign, 770.
office bill, Veto of a, 531.
Trustees of, ineligible to assembly, council or congress, 638.
Proclamation authorizing a foreign, 767.
Loller, Robert, member convention of 1776 for Philadelphia county, 647.
London agent, Expenses of, 341.
Long, Abraham, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 941.
Peters, ships' husband of the fleet, 577.
Thomas, member of assembly, 936.
Longchamps, Chevalier de, Reward for, 967, 970.
Looseley, Robert, shoemaker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 941.
Lotteries and plays, Suppression of, 45.
Lotz, Nicholas, member of assembly, 936.
Loughborough, John, blacksmith, of Mooreland, attainted of treason, 695, 942.
Love, William, of York, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 941.
Lower counties, boundary between Maryland and, 493, 499, 500, 501, 508, 509, 510.
Lowrey, Alexander, member convention of 1776 for Lancaster county, 647.
Loxley, Benjamin, Captain of the artillery company desired at the cannon foundry, 610.
Lukens, John, commissioner to run the Virginia boundary line, 806.

M'ALLISTER, John, alleged counterfeiter of provincial bills of credit, 515.
McCart, John, distiller, of East Pennsborough, attainted of treason, 684, 942.
McCartney, Dr. John, counterfeiter and incendiary, 757.
M'Clain, Archibald, commissioner to run the Virginia boundary line, 806.
McClarin, James, laborer, of Springfield, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
McClay, William, commissioner to the indians claiming territory in Pennsylvania, 962.
McClean, James, member convention of 1776 for Cumberland county, 647.
Moses, member of assembly, 936.
M'Clellan, John, member convention of 1776 for Westmoreland county, 648.
McCullough, Kenneth, yeoman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 942.
McDaniel, John, rioter at Wyoming, 435.
McDonald, Alexander, yeoman, of Rye, attainted of treason, 775, 942.
M'Donall, John, murderer of the Kraymers, 1030.
McDowell, John, member of council, 936.
McFarlane, Andrew, justice of the peace for Westmoreland county, 473.
McGoffin, Joseph, member of assembly, 936.
McGonaghy, David, member of assembly, 936.
McHugh, Matthew, innkeeper, of Lebanon, 670, 690, 942.
Mackay, Aeneas, justice of the peace for Westmoreland county, 473.
McKee, Alexander, indian trader, of Westmoreland county, attainted of treason, 684, 942.
Thomas, commissioner on the Wyoming land troubles, 200.
McKenzie, Kenneth, yeoman, of Rye, attainted of treason, 775, 942.

Mackey, John, member convention of 1776 for Chester county, 647.
Mackiness, Thomas, trader of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 729, 942.
Mackinett, John, merchant, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 729, 942.
McMichael, Edward, husbandman, of Lower Smithfield, attainted of treason, 684, 942.
M'Mullen, James, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 942.
McMurtry, William, merchant, of Oxford, attainted of treason, 677, 942.
McNeal, Dominick, yeoman, of Tuscarora, attainted of treason, 636, 942.
McNealy, Arthur, Reprive to, wife-murderer, 344.
Mary, murdered by her husband, 344.
McPherson, Robert, member of assembly, 936.
William, blacksmith, of Tyrone, attainted of treason, 775, 942.
Maddison, James, commissioner on Virginia boundary line, 747, 806.
Maddock, William, tavern-keeper, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Magee, Henry attainted of treason, 942.
Mahony and Nilnet, robbers, 652.
Mail robbery, 845.
Malin, Elisha, joiner, of East Whiteland, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
James, laborer, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Joseph, wheelwright, of East Whiteland, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Manufactures in 1734, 332.
Marbois, Sieur Francis de, secretary of the French legation insulted, 967, 970.
Sieur Pierre Francis Barbe de, Exequatur of, as French vice consul, 1031.
Marchington, Philip, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 942.
Maris, David, taylor, of Newtown, attainted of treason, 684, 942.
Markets, Against forestalling, 709, 713.
Marple, Richard, Reward for murderer of, 963.
Marr, Lawrence, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 942.
Marriage laws, 716.
Need of amendment of, 1018.
Marshall, Christopher, member council of safety, 612, 614.
Colonel, Lieutenant of Washington county, 807.
William, pilot, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 942.
Marsteller, Philip, member convention of 1776 for Lancaster county, 647.
Martin, Robert, commissioner of exchange for Northumberland county, 720.
member convention of 1776 for Northumberland county, 648.
cooper, of Falls, attainted of treason, 682, 942.
Martial law, Proclamation of, 764.
Maryland and Delaware boundary, 493, 499, 500, 501, 508, 509, 510.
Governor of, Letter to, 315, 512, 518.
Letter to on claim of John Redick for being dispossessed, 336.
Letter to, requesting the punishment of several citizens of that colony, 405.
Mason and Dixon, surveyors of the Maryland boundary, 458, 470.
Massachusetts claim for share of funds from crown, 268.
Scarcity of bread in, 717.
Master of the rolls, Annual fees of, 341.
Matlack, Timothy, member convention of 1776 for Philadelphia, 647.
Secretary of the commonwealth, 653, 657, 659, 660, 663, 666, 668, 672, 688, 692, 694, 695, 699, 700, 703, 709, 725, 726, 727, 728, 731, 744, 750, 760, 761, 765, 767, 769, 777, 785, 788, 790, 792, 795, 820, 821, 823, 830, 845, 846, 848, 849, 852, 854, 859, 871, 872, 875, 884.
Maxwell, James, Justice, 300.
Letter to, 301.
Mayer, Jacob, peruke-maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 942.
Meng, Jacob, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 678, 942.
Melchior, carter and baker, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 678, 942.
Mercer, James, member of assembly, 936.

Merchandise, British, seized in Chester county, 875.
Meredith, John, laborer, of New Britain, attainted of treason, 774, 942.
Middle creek, Murder of peaceable indians at, 350, 352, 355, 356, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 496.
Military (see also artillery), association, 547, 548, 549, 556, 564, 573, 592, 609, 617, 623.
association, Articles for the regulation of, 549.
Conduct in saving Philadelphia, 654.
advised to use pikes, 564.
forces, Against reduction of, 12, 14, 38, 41, 496.
Increase of, 16, 17, 35, 59, 62, 63, 64, 119, 122, 127, 139, 191, 216, 249, 256, 267, 297, 489, 538, 878, 592.
of the state, The commander in chief of, 640.
Regular, Quarters for, 322.
Reorganization of, 796.
land grants, 243.
legislation relating to the Pennsylvania line, 972.
management of the province, 596.
needs of the province, 571.
of state, on retired or commutation pay, 922, 924.
Pay of, 532, 533, 547.
pay, Settlement of arrears of, 972.
Pennsylvania line, reorganization of, 810.
purposes, Call for lead window and clock weights for, 609.
supplies, 815.
Instructions on purchase of, 772.
Militia affairs, in 1779, 732.
called out against the Wyoming rioters, 973.
Call for against indians, 814.
of General Washington for, 700.
Constitutional provision for, 632.
Deserters from, 624.
fines, Delinquent, 813.
for frontier defence, 837.
in the revolution, 654.
law, Recommendation of a, 273.
laws, 881.
Need for amendment of, 1034.
Proclamation enjoining observance of, 718.
officers, Continuance of, 760.
On the accounts of Lieutenants of, 804.
Utilization of the, 796.
Miller, Abraham, member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
Benjamin, saddler, of East Caln, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Henry, member of assembly, 936.
Peter, scrivener, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 942.
William, taylor, of Concord, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Mitchenor, Isaac, laborer, of Plumstead, attainted of treason, 681, 942.
Mohawk indian, Murder of, 315, 317, 327, 330.
Moland, William, husbandman, of Warminster, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 942.
Molineaux, James, Reward for murderer of, 889.
Monckton, Robert, General, 34, 35.
Money (see also bills of credit), Continental, Cessation of the emission of, 750.
Continental, Exchange of old, 813.
paper, 620.
Counterfeit, 443, 515, 541.
Alarming abundance of, 741.
British halfpence, 819, 892.
Currency of state and new continental, 794.
Foreign loan to the State, 767, 769.

Money—Continued.
for services rendered the crown, Claim of other provinces that Pennsylvania received more than her share, 184, 211.
Need of low denominations of bills of credit, 798.
Question, Paper, 45, 46, 47, 51, 69, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 212, 215, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 296, 342, 416, 424, 531, 720.
reimbursed by the crown, 184, 211.
shortage of, 850.
State, 1006.
Circulation encouraged, 807, 813.
of the, 778.
Montgomery, John, member of committee of safety, 548.
Montreal, Sufferers from a fire at, 309.
Moor, John, Provincial commissioner for Northampton county, 295.
Moore, Allen, master of the schooner, Felicity, 497.
John, member convention of 1776 for Westmoreland county, 648.
Sir Henry, Governor of New York, 422.
William, Biographical note, 827.
vice president of the supreme executive council, 769, 772.
Moran, Charles, shipwright of Southwark, attainted of treason, 681, 942.
Morgan, Colonel Jacob, member convention of 1776 for Berks county, 647.
On a letter from, 802.
Moses, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 942
Morris, Enoch, wheelwright, of Hilltown, attainted of treason, 696, 942.
James, member of assembly, 936.
John, jun., secretary of the convention of 1776, 648.
Robert, member committee of safety, 548.
vice president of the committee of safety, 583, 591.
Samuel C., member of assembly, 936.
jun., member committee of safety, 548.
William, mariner late constable, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 942.
Morton, John, sheriff of Chester county, 373.
Thomas, member of assembly, 936.
Moulder, John, waterman, of Chichester, attainted of treason, 682, 942.
Mud island, Fortifications on, 456.
Mulatto slaves, Duty on, 60, 343.
Munsey indians, Conference with, 431.
Murder of a Mohawk indian, 315, 317, 327, 330.
Benjamin Hammon, 667.
Edward Carey, 504.
Indians at Carlisle, 142.
at Middle Creek, 368.
John Faughnar, 517.
Joseph Wipey, Delaware indian, 486, 492.
Nathan Ogden, 435.
the Kraymers, 1030.
William Brann in Philadelphia, 930.
Proclamation of reward for the perpetrators of the, of indians near Carlisle, 19.
Murderer of friendly indians at Conestoga, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 262.
Henry Hamilton, Reward for, 239.
James Molineaux, Reward for, 889.
peaceable indians, John Ironcutter, 350, 352, 355, 356, 362, 368, 371. 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396.
peaceable indians, Frederick Stump, 350, 352, 355, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373. 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396.
Richard Marple of Philadelphia county, Reward for, 963.
Reprieve of Arthur McNealy, a convicted, 344.
Murray, Captain William, 271.
General James, 309.
Musgrove, John, trader, of Darby, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Mushet, Thomas, commander of custom house schooner, 527.
Muster master of the fleet, 576.

NATURALIZATION, Constitutional provision for, 645
laws On, 1017.
Naturalized owners of land, Relief of heirs of non-, 45.
Naval defense, Instructions for, 619.
of the province, 597.
Navy, Pennsylvania, 565, 570, 574, 576, 577, 578, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 606, 611 617, 619.
Provincial, Articles for the government of, 565.
Commander of the 601, 602, 603, 605, 617, 619.
Officers of the, Pay and allowances of the, 571.
Negro slaves, Duty on, 60, 343.
Emancipation of, 737.
Nesbitt, John Maxwell, Paymaster of the fleet, 577.
Netherlands, Proclamation of amity with, 853.
New Englanders, see Connecticut trespassers.
Nowaleeka, Indian chief, 362, 426.
New Jersey, Governor, Letter to, 260.
Need of troops for, 617.
Robbery of the treasurer of the eastern division of, 400.
New York, Claim for share of funds from crown, 268.
Governor of, Letter to, 265.
Nisbet and Mahony, robbers, 68.
Nixon, John, chairman of the committee of safety, 603.
Robert, yeoman, of Lack, attainted of treason, 696, 942.
Northampton county, Connecticut disturbances in, 518.
Indian depredations in, 216.
John Moor, provincial commissioner for, 295.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 648.
Sheriff of, Letter to, 410.
Northern Liberties, Barracks in, 503.
Northumberland county, Connecticut disturbances in, 518.
Irregularity in electing a sheriff of, 934.
On the disorders in, 447.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 648.
Nova Scotia, Additions to, 242.
Nugent, Benjamin, counterfeiter and incendiary, 757.
William, counterfeiter and incendiary, 757.

OATH of office, 644.
O'Cain, Darby, laborer, of Springfield, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
O'Cain, Hugh, laborer, of Springfield, attainted of treason, 683, 942.
Officers of Pennsylvania line and navy, Memorial of on retired or commutation pay, 922, 924.
of the line, Situation of retiring, 878.
of the military association, 547, 548, 549, 556, 564.
of the provincial fleet, Articles for the government of the, 565.
of the provincial fleet, Pay of the, 571.
Ogden, Amos, justice of the peace in Northampton county, 417, 418.
Nathan, one of the sheriff's posse in Northampton county and murdered, 435.
Orndt, Jacob, member of the council of safety, 613, 614.
Orth, Adam, member of assembly, 936.
Oswalt, Henry, house carpenter, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 942.
Outlawry, of Aaron Doan, Opinion that a warrant for execution can not be issued, 1022.
Outlaws, Proclamation of, 924.
Overholt, John, yeoman, of Tinicum, attainted of treason, 774, 942.

PAINE, Thomas, Recommendation of a suitable acknowledgement of the services of, 987.
Palmer, John, mason, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 943.
Richard, cabinet maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 943.

Paper money, Counterfeit, 443, 515, 541, 741.
question, 45, 46, 47, 61, 69, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 212, 215, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 296, 342, 416, 424, 530, 531, 720, 1006.
Shortage of, 850.
State, circulation encouraged, 807, 813.
Park, Ablah, mason, of East Bradford, attainted of treason, 683, 943.
Joseph, member of assembly, 936.
Parker, John, laborer, of Plymouth, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Parr, William, member of assembly, 936.
sheriff of Philadelphia, 308
Parrock, John, yeoman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Passyunk, Roads in, 429.
Pastorius, Abraham, tanner, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Patterson, John, collector of customs, 497.
John, joiner, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 729, 943.
Patton, John, justice of the peace of Berks county, 354.
Paul, Caleb, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
John, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Paxton, Joseph, yeoman, of Middletown, attainted of treason, 786.
Pay and prize money of the armed boat force, 591.
Military, 799.
of officers and soldiers of the military association, 547.
Paymaster of the fleet, 577.
Payne, Sir Ralph, governor of the Leeward islands, 535.
Pemberton, James, candidate for assembly, 808.
Penal laws to be reformed, 643.
Penn, John, 2d, Lieutenant Governor, 235.
Biographical sketch, 235.
Continuation of executive functions, 545.
Early character, 235.
Last vote of funds to, 236.
Proclamation of accession as proprietor and governor, and continuing officials, 439.
Proclamation continuing officials, 237.
Proclamation continuing officials upon reappointment as Lieutenant Governor, 421.
Proclamation of council announcing absence of and continuing officials, 222, 223.
Richard, 2d, Lieutenant Governor, biographical note, 523.
Inaugural address, 525.
member of council, 320.
Proclamation continuing officials, 524.
Thomas, Opinion of John Penn, 2d, 235.
William, Grant to, 449.
"Onas," 93.
Penn's Creek, Murder of peaceable indians at, 350, 352, 355, 356, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396.
Pennsylvania, (see also Maryland, Virginia), Boundaries of, 458, 465, 474, 483, 499, 500, 501, 508, 509, 510.
Declaration of rights of inhabitants of, 629.
line, Arrears of pay for the, 972.
Eulogy on the, 934.
Legislation relating to, 972.
Reorganization of, 796.
Navy, 565, 569, 574, 576, 577, 578, 591, 598, 600, 601, 602, 605, 611, 617, 619.
Penrose, Samuel, member of assembly, 936.
Perlie, Peter, yeoman, of Durham attainted of treason, 696, 943.
Peters, Richard, provincial secretary, 4, 46, 50, 64, 111.
member of council, 320.
Philadelphia, 59.
barrackmaster, Pay of, 341.
county representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
Thomas Lievzey, provincial commissioner for, 295.
treasury, Robbers of, 883.

Philadelphia—Continued.
Embargo on all vessels at, 144.
Highwaymen near, 221.
Impending attack on, 653.
Indian conference at, 142.
justice, Charles Jolly, accused by assembly, 532.
Movement of armed men to kill friendly Indians at, 273.
Need of relief for poor of, 701.
Order for conveying the murderer Stump to, 372.
Philip Syng, provincial commissioner for, 295.
rendezvous for pilots, 590.
representatives in convention of 1776, 647.
Riot among the soldiery at, 905.
Robberies and murders near, 239.
in, 320.
Rules for pilots between Chester and, 590.
Sale of old, jail and workhouse, 989, 1019.
taxes, 343.
Writ for the election of a member of assembly for, 308.
Pickering, Colonel Timothy, quarrels between colonial, on the provision for a regiment of cavalry, 792, 793.
Piety and virtue, proclamation for the encouragement of, 868.
Pike, John, dancing master of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 943.
Pikes recommended for the use of associators, 564.
Pilots, Rules for the government of pilots between Philadelphia and Chester, 590.
Pitkin, William, Governor of Connecticut, 409.
Pitt, Fort, 177, 181, 202, 209.
Sir William, 17.
Pittsburgh, 60, 63, 95, 156, 489.
in Pennsylvania, not in Virginia, 468.
Virginia intrusions at, 457, 464, 478, 479, 480, 481, 506.
Plunket, William, justice of the peace for Northumberland county, 519.
Letter to, 540.
Pollard, William, Applicant for relief, 1037.
Poor, John, waterman, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 943.
of Philadelphia, Need of relief for, 701.
Porter, Thomas, member convention of 1776 for Lancaster county, 647.
Post, Frederick, indian interpreter, 23, 126.
Postage, Annual official, Cost of, 341.
Potter, James, Biographical sketch, 857.
Commissioner to trespassers on indian lands, 386.
Member convention of 1776 for Northumberland county, 648.
Potts, David, son of John Potts of Pottsgrove, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
John, attainted of treason, 942.
Thomas, member of assembly, 936.
Powell, Joseph, member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
President of the council, Duties and powers of, 639.
Full title of, 651.
Price, Peter, laborer, of Middletown, attainted of treason, 682, 943.
William, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Printer of the laws, Governor's right to nominate the, 345.
Prisoners, Indian, 30.
Surrender of, 177, 180, 181.
to be punished by hard labor, 644.
Privateers against Spain, 137.
Proclamation against Connecticut trespassers at Wyoming, 109, 197, 225, 414, 426, 461, 975.
of authority over the territory lately claimed by Connecticut at Wyoming, 873.
against the settlers attacking Pennsylvania claimants at Wyoming, 975.
counterfeiters of British halfpence, 819, 892.
enlisting servants and apprentices, 656.

Proclamation against—continued.
forestalling the markets, 709.
illegal settlers on state lands, 593.
the murderers of Conestogoe Indians, 254, 260.
the robbers of the treasurer of Bucks county, 830.
the robbers of the treasurers and collectors of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, 883.
authorizing a foreign loan, 767.
concerning certain territory in dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 747.
concerning the boundaries between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 884.
continuing officials by James Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor, 4.
officials by James Hamilton, President in the absence of John Penn, 222, 223.
officials by John Penn, Lieutenant Governor, 237.
officials by John Penn, Lieutenant Governor, upon reappointment, 421.
officials by John Penn, Governor and Proprietor, 439.
officials by Richard Penn, Lieutenant Governor, 524.
demanding the surrender of certain disturbers of the peace, 732.
directing the apprehension of deserters from French ships of war, 852, 872.
the arrest of the participants in a smuggling plot, 497.
dissolving the council of safety, 659.
encouraging enlistment, 63.
enjoining obedience to the militia laws, 718.
for the arrest of Joseph Billings, counterfeiter, 424.
Lazarus Stewart, an incendiary at Wyoming, 430, 434.
perpetrators of robberies in Philadelphia, 320.
robbers of the treasurer of the eastern division of New Jersey, 400.
Frederick Stump, murderer of peaceable Indians, 355.
for the rearrest of Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter, murderers of peaceable Indians, 387.
for the encouragement of piety and virtue, 868.
for the removal of intruders on Indian lands, 323, 383, 439.
of a crown veto of acts for erecting a lighthouse and fixing buoys and for the sale of goods destrained for rent, 228.
of a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, 1777, 652.
1778, 665.
1780, 755.
1781, 788.
1782, 843.
of a day of thanksgiving, 1777, 661.
1778, 669.
1779, 744.
1780, 785.
1781, 833.
1782, 858.
1783, 931.
for peace between Great Britain, and France and Spain, 207.
of amity with the Netherlands, 853.
of an address of General Washington on supplying cattle to the army, 663.
of attainder of persons adjudged guilty of high treason, 669, 680, 689, 695, 729, 774, 786, 828, 847.
of Colonel William Rankin of York county, 791.
of Frederick Kisselman, 725.
of currency of the state and new continental money, 794.
of embargo on outward bound vessels, 723.
continued, 727.
continued again, 743.
on all craft under one hundred tons burthen, 821.
on victuals and provisions needed for the American army, 692, 694, 702.
revoked, 728.
of free intercourse and trade with Indian tribes, 297.

Proclamation—Continued.
of martial law, 764.
of outlawry against certain criminals, 924.
of peace with Great Britain, 885.
with Great Britain, reciting the terms thereof, 954.
with the Delaware and Shawanese, 293.
of reward for certain mail robbers, 845.
for counterfeiter, John M'Allister, 515.
for counterfeiters and incendiaries, 757.
for counterfeiters, Joseph Richardson and Samuel Ford, 443.
for counterfeiters of provincial bills of credit, 541.
for disturbers of buoys in Delaware bay and river, 966.
for Fleming Elliott, murderer of John Faughnar, 517.
for highway robbers and the murderers of Henry Hamilton, 239.
for murderer of Indians near Carlisle, 19.
for robbers in Chester and Bucks counties, 848.
for robbers of collectors in Bucks county, 888, 890.
for the apprehension of highwaymen near Philadelphia, 221.
for the apprehension of Joseph Richardson and Samuel Ford, 443.
for the arrest of Henry Skyles for the murder of Benjamin Hammon, 667.
for the author of a blackmailing letter, 534.
for the author of a seditious paper, 759.
for the Chevalier de Longchamps, accused of insulting the secretary of the French legation, 967.
for the murderer of Edward Carey, 504.
James Molineaux, 889.
Joseph Wipey, Delaware Indian, 486.
Richard Marple, 963.
the Kraymers, 1030.
William Boyd, tax collector, 760.
William Brann, 930.
for the perpetrators of assaults upon women in Philadelphia, 115.
for the robbers of Peter Audrain of Bucks county, 1032.
tax collectors in Fayette county, 969.
Thomas Leaming and Elizabeth Houston, 964.
of the constitution of the council of safety, 612.
of the dissolution of the council of safety, 659.
of the crown veto of a divorce bill and a naturalization act, 445.
of the definitive peace between Great Britain, and France and Spain, 266.
preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain, and France and Spain, 188.
of the Delaware and Maryland boundary, 493.
suspended, 500.
reaffirmed, 510.
of the impending invasion of the state by the British, 657.
of the new provinces of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida and Grenada, 240.
of the recognition of Sieur Holker as consul general of France, 823.
of traitors, 669, 680, 689, 695, 729, 774, 786, 828, 847.
of war against Spain, 137.
against the Delaware and Shawanese, 290.
soliciting relief for the victims of a hurricane in the Leeward islands, 535.
to encourage the circulation of the state bills of credit, 807.
Procter, Joshua, yeoman, of New Garden, attainted of treason, 775, 943.
laborer, of Newtown, attainted of treason, 683, 943.
Property, Commissioner of, 339.
Proprietors, Illegal seizue of estates of the late, 754.
Proprietary claims, 722.
estates, Relation of state to, 716.
Taxation of, 24, 27, 46, 49, 61, 69, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 269, 278, 280, 283, 288, 289, 295, 296.
rents and quit rents, 212, 338.

Prothonotaries ineligible to assembly, council and congress, 638.
Province island Indians, Protection of, 263, 264, 265, 266, 269.
island, Sale of, 852.
Provisions for the army, Suspension of an act for supplying, 766.
Pugh, Hugh, of Northampton county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 942.
James, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 942.
Punishment by hard labor encouraged, 644.
Putnam, General Israel, 653.
Pyle, Caleb, of West Marlborough, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Pyles, William, mariner, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 943.

QUARTERS for troops, 822, 824.
Quebec, Province of, formed, 241.

RAWSON, John, member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
Rangers, Continuing, in pay, 499.
Employment of two hundred, 489.
Rankin, James, attainted of treason, 943.
John, husbandman, of York county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
William, late Colonel of militia of York county, attainted of treason, 791, 943.
Rations for the army, Suspension of an act for supplying, 766.
for the army, Washington's call for beef, 663, 664.
of the provincial fleet, 571.
Read, Captain John, temporary commander of the provincial fleet, 601.
commissary, barrack-master, and clerk of the check at Fort Island, 594.
Recruits for the army, Deficiency of, 822.
Redick, John, claims address for being dispossessed by Lord Baltimore, 336.
Reed, Adam, Magistrate of Lancaster county, 273, 354.
James, magistrate of Bucks county, 273.
Joseph, Biographical sketch of, 707.
Thomas, member of assembly, 936.
Register, Daniel, carpenter, of Edgmont, attainted of treason, 683, 943.
Reid, John, of Tinicum, a military officer in the British service, attainted of treason, 786, 943.
Lieutenant Colonel, 800.
Reiley, Richard, member of committee of safety, 548.
Reine, George, miller, of Earle, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
John, husbandman, of Lancaster county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
Religious societies encouraged, 645.
Renis and quit rents, 212.
Proprietary quit, 338.
Representatives, House of, 633.
Revenues of the state (see also Finances), 991, 1014.
Revolution, Army of the, 780.
End of war of, 894.
Proclamation of the definite termination of the war of, 954.
of the end of the, 885.
1780, Progress of the war of, 752.
Returns requested of damages done by the, 851.
Sick and wounded soldiers of the, 860.
Revolutionary war, Call for corps of cavalry, 814.
Conduct of the, 740.
Declaration accompanying a resolution of the British parliament on the differences which culminated in the, 513.
in the Carolinas, 831.
On the differences which afterwards culminated in the, 505.
Representations of the committee of safety upon the needs of the state in view of the opening of the, 571.

Rhodden, William, mariner, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 729, 943.
Rhode Island claim for share of funds from crown, 268.
Rice, John, Captain of the armed boat convention, 619.
member of assembly, 936.
Richards, William, ships' husband of the fleet, 598.
Richardson, Edward, proclaimed an outlaw, 925.
Jacob, of Upper Merion, attainted of treason, carpenter, 677, 943.
Joseph, counterfeiter, 443.
Rickey, Alexander, laborer, of Lower Makefield, attainted of treason, 682, 943.
Riddle, James, tavern-keeper, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Rights, Declaration of, 629.
Riot act, Suggested revival of, 527.
among the soldiery, 905.
Rittenhouse, David, calculates, longitude, 458.
chairman of the council of safety, 610, 611.
commissioner on Virginia boundary line, 747, 896.
member convention of 1776 for Philadelphia, 647.
member council of safety, 613, 614.
Road, Veto of a bill for vacating and creating a, 429.
Robberies in Philadelphia, 229.
Robbers attainted of outlawry, 924.
Highway, near Philadelphia, 221.
in Chester and Bucks county, 848.
of collectors in Bucks county, 888, 890.
of Peter Audrain of Bucks county, 1032.
of the treasurer of Bucks county, 830, 835.
of the treasurers of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, 883.
of Thomas Leaming and Elizabeth Houston, 964.
Reward for highway, 239.
Robbery of tax collectors in Fayette county, 969.
of the southern post, 845.
Roberdeau, General Daniel, Letter to, 610.
member of the committee of safety, 548.
Robert, chairman of a public meeting to demand independence, 546.
Roberts, John, laborer, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
John, miller, of Lower Merion, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
John, blacksmith, of Upper Dublin, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Nathan, yeoman, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 729, 943.
Owen, sawmill-man, of Northampton county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
Robeson, John, cordwainer, of Whitpaine, attainted of treason, 729, 943.
Jonathan, miller, of White Marsh, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Peter, miller, of White Marsh, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Robinson, Captain Andrew, 263.
Robert, robbed in Bucks county, 890.
Rodgers, John, laborer, of Plumstead, attainted of treason, 681, 943.
Roker, Thomas, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Romich, Joseph, yeoman, of Northampton county, attainted of treason, 677, 943.
Rosborough, John, counterfeiter and incendiary, 757.
Ross, Alexander, yeoman, of Pitt, 787, 943.
George, member committee of safety, 548.
John, muster-master of the fleet, 576.
Malcolm, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
William, cordwainer, of Philadelphia, 695, 943.
Sub-Lieutenant of Lancaster county, 616.
Rue, Richard, member of assembly, 936.
Rum and indians, 30.
Excise on, 342.
Rundel, Daniel, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 943.
Rush, Jacob, member of assembly, 936.
Russel, Matthew, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 943.
Rymel, John, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 943.

SAFETY, Committee of, 545.
Council of, 546, 610.
Dissolution of, 659.
Sailors, Articles for the government of the, of the provincial fleet, 565.
of the provincial fleet, Pay of, 571.
St. Clair, Arthur, Prothonotary of Westmoreland county, Instructions for conduct during the Virginia disturbances, 481, 488.
Salaries of provincial officials, 340.
Sanderson, Francis, late of Baltimore, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
Sasquehannah Indians, 11, 27, 251, 368.
Saunders, Isaac, justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.
Saur, Christopher, the elder, printer, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 676, 944.
Christopher, the younger, printer, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 676, 944.
Peter, printer, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
Saxe, Marshal, quoted in support of the use of pikes, 564.
Scanlan, Dennis, highway robber, 328.
Schlosser, George, member convention of 1776 for Philadelphia, 647.
School system, 735.
Schools, Constitutional provision for, 645.
Schriner, Jacob, directed to arrest Joseph Atkinson, 652.
Scott, Abraham, member of assembly, 936.
Seal, Allowance to keeper of great, 341.
of the laws, 636.
of the state kept by council, 640.
Seamen, Impressing French, 717.
Searle, John, commissioner for a foreign loan, 768.
Seditious paper, Reward for a, 759.
Seely, Jonas, magistrate of Berks county, 273.
provincial commissioner for Berks county, 295.
Sellers, Joseph, blacksmith, 534.
Seneca George, Speech to, 105.
Sergeant, Jonathan, member council of safety, 612, 614.
Sergeant at arms, Pay of, 341.
Servants, Against enlisting, in the continental service, 656.
Settlers, Illegal, on state lands, 993.
Seymour, Thomas, Commodore of the provincial fleet, 619.
Shamokin (see also Fort Augusta), 95, 171, 174.
Murder of indian man near, 368.
Sharpe, Horatio, Governor of Maryland, 316, 337, 406.
Shaw, Jonathan, late Ensign in the American army, attainted of treason, 696, 944.
Shawanese indians, 148, 155, 290, 293, 482, 483, 488, 490, 498.
Shelburne, Earl of, Letter to, 329, 337, 344.
Shepperd, John, stable-keeper, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Sheriff, Election of, 642.
ineligible to assembly, council and congress, 638.
Sherlock, James, 88.
Shields, Thomas, member of assembly, 936.
Shingass, indian chief, 118, 126.
Ship, British, in the Delaware, Failure to capture, 600.
of war, Deserters from French, 872, 881.
Provincial, Proposed sale of, 58.
Shippen, Edward, justice of the peace of Lancaster county, 354.
Joseph, jun., commissioner of Pennsylvania at the Fort Pitt indian treaty, 389, 391, 400.
Provincial secretary, 116, 139, 190, 200, 207, 208, 222, 223, 225, 227, 229, 238, 240, 248, 256, 262, 293, 294, 300, 309, 322, 325, 356, 364, 366, 384, 388, 415, 422, 426, 431, 436, 440, 442, 444, 446, 463, 487, 496, 501, 505, 512, 516, 518, 525, 528, 535, 537, 542.
Shipping, Embargo on all, at Philadelphia, 144.
Rules for pilots conducting, between Chester and Philadelphia, 590.

Ships, Duty tonnage on, 343.
Embargo on outward bound, 723, 727, 728, 737, 743.
on, under one hundred tons burthen, 821.
husband of the fleet, 577, 598.
Shoemaker, Benjamin, member of council, 320.
Charles, member convention of 1776 for Berks county, 648.
Joseph, tanner, of Germantown, attainted of treason, 676, 944.
Samuel, attainted of treason, 943.
Silkod, Thomas, yeoman, of Hatfield, attainted of treason, 695, 944.
Simpson, John, rioter at Wyoming, 435.
William, blacksmith, of Tyrone, attainted of treason, 775, 944.
Sinclair, George, tanner, of West Cain, attainted of treason, 775, 944.
Sinclare, George, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Six nations indians, 177.
Skelton, William, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 944.
Skinner, Stephen, Treasurer of New Jersey, House robbed at Perth Amboy 400.
Skyles, Henry, alleged murderer, 667.
yeoman, of Lancaster, attainted of treason, 669, 677, 689, 943.
Slough, Matthias, member of assembly, 936.
Slavery in Pennsylvania, 675.
Slaves, Duty on, 60, 343.
Emancipation of, 737.
of refugees from Carolinas, Protection for, 822.
Smith, Abraham, member of assembly, 936.
Alexander, blacksmith, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 944.
Andrew, yeoman, of Lack, attainted of treason, 696, 944.
Devereaux, justice of the peace for Westmoreland county, 473.
Doctor William, appeal of, to the crown, 15.
calculates longitude, 458.
James, leader of rioters in Cumberland county, 310.
member convention of 1776 for Westmoreland county, 648.
member convention of 1776 for York county, 647.
of Yorktown, member of council of safety, 612, 614.
John, gauger of the port of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 943.
of Chester county, murderer, 760.
Jonathan B., member of the council of safety, 613, 614.
Matthew, petitioner for the frontier counties, 276.
Robert, member convention of 1776 for Chester county, 647.
of Chester county, murderer, 760.
Samuel, member convention of 1776 from Bucks county, 647.
Thomas, member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
William Drewitt, druggist, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 944.
justice, charged with having encouraged rioters in Cumberland county, 300, 301, 303, 304, 310.
William, of Tinicum island, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
Smither, James, engraver, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 944.
Smiths at indian trading posts, 409.
Snyder, Peter, husbandman of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 944.
Simon, Sub-Lieutenant of Lancaster county, 616.
Soldiers, Payment of arrears to revolutionary, 972.
of the military association, 547, 556, 564, 623.
Sick and deceased, 623.
and wounded revolutionary, 860.
Soldiery, Disturbances among the, 905.
Eulogy on the Pennsylvania line, 934.
Spain, Peace of Fontainebleau with, 188.
Peace of Paris with, 206.
Proclamation of war with, 137.
Thanksgiving for peace with, 207.
War with, 139.
Spangler, George, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 944.

Speaker of assembly, Pay of, 731.
Spearing, John, shoemaker, of Eastman, attainted of treason, 684, 944.
Speedy, William, rioter at Wyoming, 436.
Sproat, David, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Spyker, Benjamin, member convention of 1776 for Berks county, 647.
Squatters, Connecticut, 49, 51, 67, 69, 80, 94, 109, 197, 200, 218, 226, 229, 231, 406, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 419, 426, 448, 451, 459, 461, 471, 519, 525, 546, 873, 876, 973, 975.
Squatters on Indian lands, 322, 323, 326, 329, 347, 348, 358, 360, 361, 365, 366, 383, 385, 439.
Squatters, Virginia, 467, 464, 472, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 481, 490, 492, 506.
Staaks, Henry, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 944.
Stackhouse, John, laborer, of Bristol, attainted of treason, 682, 944.
John, husbandman, of Falls, attainted of treason, 682, 944.
husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 944.
Robert, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 944.
Stamp act, Governor John Penn on the disturbances consequent upon the, 311.
Repeal of the, 318, 319.
Stansbury, Joseph, dealer in earthen ware, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
Stanwix, General John, 12, 14.
Statehouse clock, Cost of care of, 341.
Recommending laying out the grounds as a public green, 930.
State Island, Proposed sale of, 802.
Sale of lots on, 832.
Stedman, Alexander, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 944.
Charles, the younger, attorney, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Steel, Rev. John, commissioner to trespassers on Indian lands, 386.
Robert, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Steininger, Henry, laborer, of Linn, attainted of treason, 730, 775, 944.
Steinmetz, John, member of assembly, 936.
Stevens, James, baker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Stevenson, James, baker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 943.
Stewart, Charles, justice of the peace of Northampton county, 410, 411, 413, 417, 418.
James, rioter at Wyoming, 435.
Lazarus, rioter at Wyoming, 526.
incendiary, 480, 434.
William, rioter at Wyoming, 435.
Stiger, Stephen, yeoman, of Whitpaine, attainted of treason, 677, 681, 944.
Stiles, Edward, mariner and merchant, of Oxford, attainted of treason, 677, 944.
Stillwell, John, yeoman, of Tuscarora, attainted of treason, 696, 944.
Story, Enoch, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 944.
Thomas, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 943.
Straw, John, robbed in Bucks county, 890.
Strong, Jedediah, member of committee from Connecticut colony, 448, 451, 456.
Stroud, Jacob, member of assembly, 936.
member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
William, saddler, of West Bradford, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
Stump, Frederick, Description of, 388.
murderer of peaceable Indians, 350, 352, 355, 356, 362, 368, 371, 372, 373, 374, 378, 380, 387, 394, 396.
Order for recapture of, 374, 387.
Unauthorized settler on Indian lands, 324.
Sugar, Plot to smuggle, 497.
Sullivan, General John, Military operations of, 740.
Supplee, Enoch farmer, of Nonington, attainted of treason, 677, 944.
John, husbandman, of Darby, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
Supply bill of 1775, Veto, 516.

Support of government, Annual cost of, 338.
Supream court, Salary of justices of, 340.
Surveyor general, Duty of, 339.
Surveys, Warrants and, 45, 116.
Sutter, Peter, hatter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 944.
Sutton, Joseph, of Northampton county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
Swanwick, John, of Chester, late of the Philadelphia custom house, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 943.
Richard, late of the Philadelphia custom house, attainted of treason, 677, 944.
Swift, John, collector of customs, 527.
Joseph, of Bensalem, Lieutenant in the King's army, attainted of treason, 682.
Swoope, Michael, member of committee of safety, 548.
provincial commissioner for York county, 295.
Symes, Lieutenant James Smyth, English Officer, Imprisonment of, 582.
Syng, Philip, provincial commissioner for Philadelphia, 295.

TALBERT, James, trader of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 944.
Talbot, John, wheelwright, of Chichester, attainted of treason, 682, 944.
Tatnal, Robert, Reward of, for apprehension of a highwayman, 328.
Taverns, veto of an act for regulating, 197.
Taylor, Abraham, Collector of customs at Philadelphia, 144.
Isaac, yeoman, of Whitpaine, attainted of treason, 729, 944.
John, tavern keeper, of Chichester, attainted of treason, 682, 944.
grazier, of Ridley, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
William shipwright, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
silversmith, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 944.
Tax collections, Delinquent, 813.
Provision for imposition of, 644.
Taxation, 713.
of estates, 24, 27, 46, 49, 61, 69, 72, 128, 131, 185, 191, 194, 269, 278, 280, 283. 288, 289, 295, 296, 342.
Taxes, Conspiracy to avoid paying in Fayette county, 969.
Delinquent, 778.
Imperfect collection of, 796.
Methods of accounting for, 1014.
Poor, road and other, 343.
Special Philadelphia, 343.
Teedyuscung, chief of the Delawares, 11, 54, 57, 84, 168.
Speeches to, 5, 21, 27, 66, 69, 101, 103, 112, 258.
Thanksgiving proclamation, 1777, 661.
1778, 669.
1779, 744.
1780, 785.
1781, 833.
1782, 858.
1783, 931.
for peace with France and Spain, 207.
Thomas, Arthur, breeches maker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 669, 680, 944.
jun., hatter, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
David, member of assembly, 936.
Evan, laborer, of Hilltown, attainted of treason, 775, 944.
Joseph, member of assembly, 936.
late sub-sheriff, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 944.
Joshua, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 944.
William, of Northampton, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 944.
Thompson, David, shipwright, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
Joshua, taylor, of Goshen, 682, 944.
William, member of committee of safety, 546.
Tilghman, James, commissioner to treat with the governor of Virginia on the Pittsburgh Question of jurisdiction, 474, 483.

Tipping discountenanced by the Constitution, 643.
Titley, Benjamin, trader, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 676, 944.
Todd, Courtland, Miller, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 696, 944.
William, member of assembly, 936.
Tolley, John, mariner, of Southwark, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
Tonnage of ships, Duty on, 343.
Towne, Benjamin, printer, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 944.
Trade, Relief by the crown to provincial, 318, 319.
Traitors, Attainder of, 669, 680, 689, 695, 774, 786, 828, 847, 937.
Transportation facilities, On, 949.
Treason, Person: guilty of, 669, 680, 689, 695, 774, 828, 847, 937.
Treasurer, State, ineligible to assembly, council or congress, 638.
Tregoe, Jacob, blacksmith, of Goshen, attainted of treason, 682.
Trespasser, Connecticut, 45, 51, 67, 69, 80, 94, 109, 197, 200, 218, 225, 229, 231, 406, 410, 411, 412, 414, 417, 418, 419, 426, 448, 451, 459, 461, 471, 519, 525, 540, 873, 876, 973, 975.
on Indian lands, 322, 322, 326, 329, 347, 348, 358, 361, 362, 365, 366, 383, 385, 439.
Virginia, 457, 464, 472, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 481, 506, 714, 747, 779, 1020.
Trial by jury, 640.
Trimble, James, Deputy Secretary, 929, 964, 965, 967, 968.
Troops, Against disbandment of, 12, 14, 38, 41, 496, 498.
Pay of, 532, 533.
provincial, for Fort Pitt, 538.
Trumbull, Jonathan, Governor of Connecticut, 448, 459, 471.
Turner, John, merchant of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 728, 944.
Joseph, member of council, 320.

UNITED STATES, Articles of confederation of, Need of improvement of, 1024.
Universities, Constitutional provision for, 645.
University of Pennsylvania, 735.

VANHORN, William, member convention of 1776 for Bucks county, 647.
Van Middleswarte, Abraham, member convention of 1776 for Bucks county, 647.
Vaughan, John, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
Vendue laws, 946.
Vernor, Frederick, yeoman, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 944.
Vernon, Elias, taylor, of Chester, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
Gideon, proclaimed an outlaw, 925.
husbandman, of Providence, attainted of treason, 683, 944.
Nathaniel, laborer, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 944.
jun., laborer, of Chester county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 944.
Veto of acts of assembly, Crown, 45, 445.
Vice, Prevention of, 645.
Virginia boundary line, 457, 464, 472, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 481, 506, 714, 747, 779, 1020.
Completion of the, 782, 882.
Instructions to commissioners on the, 806.
Proclamation of the, 884.
Commission to settle question of jurisdiction, 474, 483.
Governor of, Letter to, 315, 326, 457, 464, 478, 480, 506.
Territory in dispute with, 457, 464, 472, 473, 474, 478, 479, 480, 481, 483, 490, 492, 506, 714, 747, 779, 782, 806, 882, 884, 1020.
Trespasser (see Virginia Territory, etc.).
Virtue, On laws for the encouragement of, 645.
Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and, 868.
Voght, Christian, apothecary, of Lancaster, attainted of treason, 786, 945.

WAR, against the Delaware and Shawanese, Proclamation of, 290.
Indian, Measures to prevent an, 376, 380.
Prisoners of revolutionary, in the state, 811.
Revolutionary, End of, 885.
Supplies, 812.
Walker, Isaac, yeoman, of Lechawack, attainted of treason, 729, 945.
Wall, George, jun., member of council, 936.
Wain, James, yeoman, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 774, 945.
Walton, Albinron, husbandman, of Bilberry, attainted of treason, 669, 945.
Warder, John, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 774, 945.
Warrants and surveys, 45, 116.
Warrell, James, brewer, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 945.
Washington, General George, Address on the supply of cattle for the army, 664.
calls for clothing for the army, 702, 793.
Congratulatory address to, 835.
Congratulatory address of President Dickinson to, 946.
Conversation with, on Thomas Paine, 987.
Message transmitting a letter from, 700.
Proclamation of an address of, 663.
Watts, Frederick, member of assembly, 936.
James, member of assembly, 936.
Wayne, General Anthony, marches to relief of southern states, 811.
member of committee of safety, 547.
Honor reflected on the state by, 734.
Webb, James, jun., Sheriff of Lancaster county, 372.
Weiser, Conrad, Death of, 87.
Weitner, George, yeoman, of Wioming, attainted of treason, 696, 945.
Weitzell, John, member convention of 1776 for Northumberland county, 648.
Welfling, Henry, shoemaker, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 945.
Wertman, George Philip, yeoman, of Lynn, attainted of treason, 730, 775, 945.
West, William, jun., of Philadelphia, late a Major in the United States army, attainted of treason, 728, 945.
Westmoreland county, Defence of, 751.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 648.
Weston, Richard, yeoman, of Frankstown, attainted of treason, 696, 945.
Wharton, Carpenter, late Commissary, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 945.
Isaac, merchant, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 681, 945.
Thomas, jun., Biographical sketch, 651.
Brother-in-law of William Moore, 827.
member of committee of safety, 548.
President of council of safety, 617.
White, Amos, proclaimed an outlaw, 924.
Robert, member of committee of safety, 548.
merchant and mariner, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 695, 945.
Whitehill, Robert, member of convention of 1776 for Cumberland county, 647.
member of council of safety, 612, 614.
Wighalousin, Indian town, 398.
Wilcocks, Alexander, chairman of the committee of safety, 592.
Wilkins, Colonel, Carriages impressed by, 529.
John, member convention of 1776 for Northampton county, 648.
Wilkinson, John, member convention of 1776 for Bucks county, 647.
Willot, Walter, husbandman, of Southampton, attainted of treason, 669, 689, 945.
Williams, Amos, proclaimed an outlaw, 925.
Daniel, yeoman, of Horsham, attainted of treason, 729, 945.
Ephraim, laborer, of Solsbury, attainted of treason, 682, 945.
William, shipwright, of Northern Liberties, attainted of treason, 681, 945.
Willing, Richard, member of assembly, 936.
Thomas, member of committee of safety, 548.

[illegible] Rudolph, gunsmith, of York county, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
William, miller, of York county, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
[illegible] Christopher Hochstetter, of Bethel, attainted of treason, 683, 945.
James, accomplice in murder, 667.
Riot at house of, 739.
John, wheelwright, of Allen, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
of Huntingdon, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 945.
taylor, of Thornbury, attainted of treason, 683, 945.
Window weights, Lead, for military purposes, Need of, 609.
Wine, Excise on, 342.
Wipey, Joseph, Delaware indian, Murder of, 486, 492.
Withy, Mrs., Chester rendezvous for pilots, 590.
[illegible] Musser, innkeeper, of Lancaster county, attainted of treason, 670, 690, 945.
Women, Assaults upon in Philadelphia, 115.
[illegible] Meyer, [illegible] of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
Work, Joseph, member of assembly, 936.
[illegible] James, [illegible] of Sunbury, attainted of treason, 683, 945.
[illegible] Joseph, [illegible] Richard Worthington, attainted of treason, 774, 945.
Wright, John, yeoman, of Hatfield, attainted of treason, 728, 945.
Jonathan, yeoman, of Hatfield, attainted of treason, 728, 945.
William, dyer, of Path Valley, attainted of treason, 696, 945.
[illegible] Henry, [illegible] of committee of safety, 241.
Wyoming, Armed disturbances at, 229, 231, 970.
[illegible] 97, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975.
Wyomink Indians, 5, 99, 105, 112.

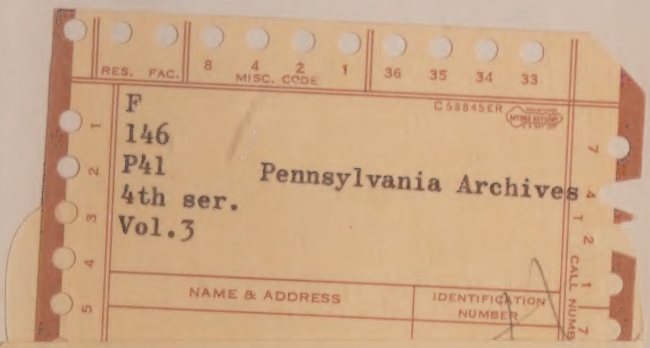
Y[illegible] Anthony, druggist, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, [illegible] 945.
Anthony, surgeon, of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 680, 945.
York county magistrates to arrest murderers of indians, 251.
Michael Swoope, provincial commissioner for, 295.
representatives in the convention of 1776, 647.
Thomas [illegible], of Philadelphia, attainted of treason, 730, 945.
Young, David, husbandman, of Mount Bethel, attainted of treason, 684, 945.
James, directed to arrest Joseph Atkinson, 652.
John, of Groeme Park, attainted of treason, 676, 945.
William, rioter at Wyoming, 435.

Date Due

UIC-REC'D DEC 17 '99

CAT. NO. 23 233 PRINTED IN U.S.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO
3 8198 317 883 971



F
146
P41 Pennsylvania Archives
4th ser.
Vol.3

BOUND BY